12 PAGES

# The New York Times.

With Review of Books and Art

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## THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Weather for Saturday: FAIR.
Stock Market—Narrow and irregular.
Wheat, 83; corn, 29; cotton, 7 15-16.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The Senate yesterday had a short discussion on the resolution to extend the time of the Greater New York Commission, and then made the matter a special order for Monday night. The Assembly adopted the resolution. In the Assembly the annual appropriation bill was advanced to third reading, and the Westchester County Jury Commissioner bill was made a special order for Monday evening. Mr. Brennan introduced a bill to permit cities to exempt personal property from taxation. The Capitol Commission made its annual report. Gov. Black desires to abolish the commission. The Lexow Committee decided to begin its investigations of trusts at a meeting in New York next Friday. The bill affecting the New York Register's term was reported favorably to the Senate.—Page 12.

CONGRESS.—The Senate passed the bill for a commission on an international monetary conference, after a protracted debate. Senator Vilas spoke against it, and Senator Hoar in favor of it. The latter declared that from personal interviews, while he was in Europe, he was able to say that most of the leading foreign nations were ready to meet the United States in a movement for international bimetallism. The bill contains Mr. Bacon's amendment, authorizing the President of the United States to call a conference. In a discussion of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad in the House, Mr. Barrett of Massachusetts assailed the integrity of the Supreme Court of Vermont in connection with the Vermont Central receivership. Acrimonious words passed between Mr. Powers of Vermont and Mr. Barrett. The report of the conferees on the Atlantic and Pacific was rejected, and the House amendments were insisted on, the principal one of which forbids the issue of stock except for par value received.—Page 4.

FOREIGN.—The House of Commons yesterday appointed a committee to investigate the situation in South Africa. Jones, the American, accused at London of forgery, has been remanded for trial without bail. Princess Chimay denies that she has separated from her lover, the gypsy Rigo. Judge Fearn of Alabama is seriously ill at Cairo.

**Page 1.**

Judge George F. Turner was elected Senator from Washington yesterday.

A negro was sentenced yesterday in Chicago to spend 100 years in prison for burglary.

A young man named William H. Hover was killed at Poughkeepsie by an icicle falling on his head.

The Oklahoma Legislature yesterday passed bills abolishing the militia and prohibiting gold contracts in the Territory.

An express train on the Southern Pacific Railroad in California was stopped and robbed by two or three men, who made their escape.

Stockholders in the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company of Detroit are wrangling, and a receiver has been asked for.

It was reported at Madrid yesterday that Gen. Azcarraga would be made Governor General of Cuba, and that changes would be made in the Spanish Ministry.

Mrs. J. F. Howard was imprisoned in a folding bed at Roselle, N. J., while her husband was down stairs looking for burglars. She was hysterical when released.

Register William Sohmer was elected Chairman of the Committee on Organization of Tammany, succeeding Henry D. Purroy. Three standing committees were created, one on municipal affairs, another on public improvements, and a third to be known as the Press Committee.

The semi-centennial celebration of the New York Academy of Medicine was held in Carnegie Hall. President Cleveland made an address, as did a number of prominent physicians. Mr. Cleveland spoke of the duties of doctors as citizens, and also of the importance of physicians seeing to it that sound laws for the welfare of the people are enacted.

Major McKinley yesterday tendered the War portfolio to Gen. Alger, who promptly accepted. Gen. Woodford's chances of representing New York in the Cabinet seemed to Canton observers to be good. Illinois Republicans at Washington were dazed by the selection of Gage for Secretary of the Treasury, but could make no objection, except upon purely partisan grounds.

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Chauncey M. Depew fell in lower Broadway Thursday and injured his right arm.

Chicago had a sensational wheat market yesterday, quotations fluctuating rapidly and within a wide range of prices.

It was believed yesterday that a young man who committed suicide at Quebec Wednesday was C. S. Shreve of this city.

Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher's illness was yesterday reported to have assumed a serious form. Her physician said that there was no cause for alarm in her condition.

Charitable ladies in Camden, N. J., who had given money to a supposed widow with which to bury her husband, were surprised to discover the "corpse" sitting up and countin the money they had given.

The report by Stephen Little and H. H. Vreeland upon the condition of the Long Island Railroad was made public yesterday, and accepted as a verification of President Baldwin's representations to the Pratt syndicate, the purchaser of the Corbin holdings.

**Page 3.**

Col. G. B. M. Harvey yesterday announced that the three electric light companies on Staten Island will soon be consolidated, and that a new plant will be built.

"The Great International Baby Show" at Gramercy Lyceum came to an abrupt ending yesterday. Benjamin W. Hitchcock, the promoter, did not appear, and is said to be out of the city.

The condition of Charles W. Brooke, the lawyer, who was stricken Wednesday, is reported as very serious. His malady is of a cancerous nature, and seated in the intestines.

Fourteen pigeon shooters began a contest at Larchmont for the championship yesterday. R. S. Welch is in the lead, with 46 kills. The contest will be finished to-day.

The permanent committee on arbitration appointed at the Washington conference in 1896 yesterday issued a statement, in which prompt ratification of the treaty with Great Britain is favored.

The sale of the Reinhart collection of paintings and drawings was finished, bringing in a total of $4,817. One picture, "Awaiting the Absent," was sold to Andrew Carnegie for $1,400.

The Grand Jury yesterday indicted the Metropolitan Traction Company for maintaining a nuisance at the Fourteenth Street curve in interfering with the lawful uses of the streets by running its cars around the curve at an unlawful rate of speed.

The Assembly yesterday adopted a joint resolution extending the time in which the Greater New York Commission should report. The resolution went over in the Senate. It is probable the charter will be reported Monday night, and referred back to the commission.

Justice Smyth yesterday imposed the full penalty for attempt to commit arson upon Adolph Meyer, who tried to burn the tenement house at 105 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street. Severe sentences were also imposed upon a number of other convicted men.

The Greater New York Charter Commission yesterday completd its work for the present and adjourned to Friday. Several minor amendments to the charter were made yesterday. A Committee on Revision and a committee to prepare a report to the Legislature were appointed.

Of the overdue steamships, three came into port yesterday. They were the British steamship Grenada, from Port au Spain; the Atlantic Transport Line steamship Kobile, from London, and the North German Lloyd steamship Munchen, from Bremen. Little hope is left for the ships State of Georgia and the Fort William, and the figures quoted on the Lord Dufferin for reinsurance mean virtually that she is given up for lost.

**Page 4.**

A misunderstanding of train orders resulted in a collision at Sea Girt, N. J. No one was seriously injured.

Albert Cunning, a Chicago coachman, murdered Mrs. Mary Denning, with whom he was infatuated, and then shot himself.

The House Committee on Public Buildings is coming to New York, at a date to be hereafter named, to investigate the proposed sites for the Custom House.

The Mayor listened to interested citizens yesterday in regard to proposed new streets near the King's Bridge Road, and, on account of the conflicting views, appointed a committee to go over the ground and report to the Board of Street Opening and Improvement.

A bill has been prepared for presentation to the Legislature for the extension of Riverside Drive to a junction with the Boulevard Lafayette at One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street. This would cross the Manhattan Valley on a viaduct and form a continuous drive along the river bank to Inwood.

**Page 7.**

Two trainmen were killed and others were seriously injured by a collision at Leroy.

The annual meeting of the University Settlement Society was held yesterday afternoon at the City Club.

The London Exploration Company bought a controlling interest in the Tomboy Mines, in Colorado, of an interest of 51 per cent., for $1,020,000.

The roads of Central Park were in fine condition for sleighing and many persons were out to enjoy the sport. An incident was the start of three tandems from the Plaza at the same time.

Seventy-five eviction cases of poverty-stricken tenants were beforé Justice Roesch, in the Fourth Judicial District Court, and in each instance the distressed people were given a few days' grace. There were several sad scenes.

About fifty members of the McKinley League, representing the Assembly districts in this city, last night appointed committees and made prepartions for the organization of an anti-Platt League. John E. Milholland resigned the leadership of the McKinley League, and William Brookfield was chosen in his place.

Justice Gray of the Court of Appeals has granted an order to show cause why the Court's remittitur on the decision made last week in the Fayerweather case should not be amended. This order, which is returnable at Albany March 1, delays the distribution to various colleges of the sums willed to them by Daniel B. Fayerweather.

John Rogers and Malachi Baumann, Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad switchmen, have been arrested on suspicion that they may have been responsible for the wreck of Thursday night. James Murray, who is supposed to have been responsible, has disappeared. The police complain that the elevated railroad officials are hindering them in their investigation of the accident.

**Page 12.**

Police Commissioner Roosevelt's recent talk with workingmen apparently made a good impression upon them, and some of them spoke of him as a good candidate for Mayor of the Greater New York.

The Musical Mutual Protective Union is very much exercised over a report that the famous Marino Band of Washington is to be engaged to play at the Bradley-Martin ball, to the great loss of the musicians of this city.

Over 6,000 men and carts were kept busy removing the snow from the city streets. Ice blocked the rivers and greatly impeded traffic. There were delays on the railroads, especially on Long Island, where a number of trains were stalled by the big drifts. A wedding party of ten was storm-bound near Riverhead.

A train propelled by an electric motor crashed into another train at the New York entrance of the Brooklyn Bridge. One of the cars was thrown from the track and traffic was suspended for half an hour. The trains had no passengers aboard. Several of the trainmen were bruised.

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## FUSION'S WORK IN OKLAHOMA.

**Gold Contracts and Militia Abolished in the Territory.**

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, Jan. 29.—The fusion (Democratic-Populist) Legislature to-day passed a bill prohibiting gold contracts in the Territory; also one abolishing the militia, declaring it to be the instrument of a corrupt central Government, used to protect corporations and oppress the people. Even more radical things are promised.

## TURNER ELECTED SENATOR.

**A Free Silver-Populist Combination Wins in Washington.**

OLYMPIA, Washington, Jan. 29.—George F. Turner of Spokane, who received the caucus nomination of the Populists and Free Silver Republicans last night, was elected United States Senator by the Legislature to-day on the first ballot, receiving 67 votes.

Judge Turner has been a Republican, but in the late election he supported Bryan. From 1884 to 1888 he was Territorial Justice. Within the past two years he has been largely interested in mines in Northern Washington and British Columbia.

## 100 YEARS FOR BURGLARY.

**Sentence Pronounced by a Chicago Judge on a Negro.**

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—Thomas Jackson, a colored burglar, was sentenced to-day by Judge Ewing to five terms of twenty years each.

Jackson is thirty-six years old, and of indescribable ugliness. He is not only a daring burglar, but brutal to inhumanity. The night of Dec. 22 he entered C. Christianson's house and, after stealing jewelry, slashed Christianson's daughter with a razor, cutting a large piece from her cheek.

He then entered Herman Suhr's and bit one of Mrs. Suhr's fingers off. He robbed two other houses the same night.

**Russia Takes American Armor Plate.**

BETHLEHEM, Penn., Jan. 29.—The Bethlehem Iron Company has received from Russia particulars of a very successful test there of the company's armor plate. The tested plate was one representing 1,500 tons of Harveyized nickel steel side armor for the Russian battleship Rostivlov, all of which will now be accepted. The company has received a contract for making the shaftings and engine forgings for two big cruisers for the Japanese Government.

**Four Days a "Grass Widow."**

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Jan. 29.—Martha Florence Scott of 268 North Belmont Avenue was married last evening to Edward Lathrop, a wealthy retired manufacturer of Boston, Mass.

Mrs. Scott secured a decree of divorce only four days ago from Samuel Scott, from whom she separated ten months ago. She lived for several weeks with friends on Belmont Avenue, after which she went to Boston. While there she met Mr. Lathrop, who is seventy years old. She is forty.

## ALGER, SECRETARY OF WAR

### The Appointment Tendered by Major McKinley to the Michigan Man and Promptly Accepted.

### ILLINOIS REPUBLICANS DAZED.

**They Do Not Approve the Selection of Mr. Gage, but Can Only Base Their Objections on Strictly Partisan Grounds.**

CANTON, Ohio, Jan. 29.—This was Major McKinley's birthday, and he celebrated it by tendering the portfolio of War to Gen. Russell A. Alger of Michigan, who at once accepted it.

Gen. Alger was asked if all differences between himself and Senator Sherman had been arranged.

"Yes," said he. "We are on good terms and will work together in harmony."

Gen. Alger arrived at 1 o'clock and lunched with Major McKinley. Ex-Congressman A. M. Thompson of Ohio and ex-Speaker Sheard of New York were the other guests. After luncheon Major McKinley and Gen. Alger retired for a private talk, and at the expiration of two hours Gen. Alger came out and made the announcement that he was to be in the Cabinet. He left for Detroit at 4 o'clock. Gen. Alger was in a happy frame of mind, and was greatly pleased with the result of his visit to Canton. He said he was not personally acquainted with all of the men who are likely to be in the Cabinet, and said that three of them he did not know by sight. He said the appointment of Mr. Gage had made a remarkably favorable impression on the business and commercial world, and would hasten the return of confidence.

Ex-Speaker Sheard of New York talked for two hours to-day with the President-elect. He said: "My interview was a pleasant and, in a way, a very satisfactory one. We discussed the New York situation in respect to the Cabinet, and I urged the appointment of Gen. Stewart L. Woodford on the ground that he is a clean, strong, capable man, about whom very much that is good can be said. His appointment would be acceptable to the organization in New York, and that fact ought not to make it unacceptable to any fair-minded citizen. Major McKinley has a high opinion of Gen. Woodford, and may appoint him, but I do not think he has decided what to do in respect to New York. My conviction is that New York will be represented in the Cabinet by a thoroughly satisfactory man."

Col. J. J. McCook of New York, who called on Major McKinley last night, is mentioned to-day as a Cabinet possibility.

**RUSSELL A. ALGER.**

**Sketch of the Man Who Will Be Secretary of War.**

Gen. Alger comes of New England stock. His parents were among the early settlers of Ohio, where he was born, at Lafayette, Medina County, in 1836. He was left an orphan when eleven years old. For the next seven years he lived on a farm in Richfield, Ohio, and supported a sister and younger brother. Securing an education in the local academy, he began the study of law at Akron, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar at Cleveland three years later. He decided, in 1859, to become a Michigan lumberman, and took up his residence in Grand Rapids. Two years later the war began, and he was among the earliest volunteers.

He entered the service as a Captain in the Second Michigan Cavalry, and his gallant conduct on several battlefields led to his advancement. From Lieutenant Colonel he rose to Colonel, and, as a reward for services at Gettysburg, Boonsboro, and Trevillian Station, he was breveted Brigadier General. Physical disability forced him to leave the army in the fall of 1864. He returned to Michigan, and has made his home in Detroit ever since.

Gen. Alger in 1884 was the nominee of his party for Governor of Michigan, and was elected. He served for a single term of two years and declined a renomination.

Gen. Alger's business ability has not only given him prominence in lumber circles, but he is now at the head of enterprises of all kinds in Michigan, Ontario, Louisiana, California, New Mexico, Idaho, and Washington.

**MR. GAGE'S PURPOSE.**

**Will Conduct the Treasury Department on Business Principles.**

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—When Mr. Gage, the next Secretary of the Treasury, arrived at his office in the First National Bank to-day he found a crowd of friends waiting to tender their congratulations. All Mr. Gage would say for publication was this:

"It will be my chief aim to see that the country gets a business administration, so far as the duties of the Secretary of the Treasury are concerned. My appointments will be made with regard to merit, and not because of political obligation. I shall be very busy in the next thirty days putting my affairs in proper shape and getting my bearings for the change to Washington, so that I can give my utmost attention to the duties of the position intrusted to me. I shall at once tender my resignation of the Presidency of the bank to the Directors. I expect to go to Washington shortly before March 1 to select a residence. All questions of theory and policy will be decided by the President, and are questions I cannot discuss now."

**PRAISE FOR GAGE.**

**Only Partisan Objections to His Appointment.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Illinois Republicans are too much astonished at the selection of Mr. Gage for Secretary of the Treasury to be able to candidly express their real opinions of it, and they are certainly not in the humor to repeat the opinions they held a few days ago, when they agreed that the suggestion that Mr. Gage was to be Secretary was too preposterous to be worth a moment's consideration. With the Republicans the selection is regarded very much as many Democrats four years ago regarded the choice by Mr. Cleveland of Judge Gresham to be Secretary of State.

The incoming of the Administration is too near to make it discreet for Republicans to assume an attitude of opposition or even of disapproval of the President-elect, but there are many Republicans who are saying flattering things of Gage for publication who disapprove, for political reasons, the choice of a "Mugwump" for the most important place in the Cabinet. All the opinions that can be obtained for publication are good. They are invariably appreciative of Mr. Gage's ability as a banker and a financier, and there is unstinted praise for him as a man of affairs, particularly those affairs in which Chicago has been interested, and which depended for success upon the energetic efforts of a man of force, in whom people had learned to place the fullest confidence.

**THE SELECTION OF MR. GAGE.**

**New York Bankers Are Pleased and Send Their Congratulations.**

The selection by President-elect McKinley of Lyman J. Gage, President of the First National Bank of Chicago, as Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Gage's acceptance of the portfolio, evoked decided expressions of satisfaction in New York's banking and financial world. One sentiment found voice everywhere that Major McKinley's Administration had won public confidence in advance by the choice of this Cabinet officer.

When J. Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank, knew of Mr. Gage's acceptance of the office, he sent this dispatch:

Lyman J. Gage, President First National Bank, Chicago:

I am pleased to see by the dispatches to-night that you are willing to accept the Treasury portfolio. Your long and successful career as a banker and your broad, yet conservative, views on matters of finance, eminently qualify you to render an efficient and safe service to your country in the discharge of the duties incident to this great office. Your appointment can hardly fail to meet with enthusiastic approval on the part of the general public.

J. EDWARD SIMMONS.

Messages of congratulation, many of the same tenor, were sent to Mr. Gage by Frederick D. Tappen, President of the Gallatin National Bank; Edward E. Poor, President of the National Park Bank; Ebenezer S. Mason, President of the National Bank of New York; Edward H. Perkins, Jr., President of the Importers and Traders' National Bank; A. Barton Hepburn, President of the Third National Bank; James T. Woodward, President of the Hanover National Bank; George G. Williams, President of the Chemical National Bank; Frederick B. Schenck, President of the Mercantile National Bank; Robert M. Gallaway, President of the Merchants' National Bank; Warner Van Norden, President of the National Bank of North America; William W. Sherman, President of the National Bank of Commerce; William A. Nash, President of the Corn Exchange State Bank; A. S. Frissell, President of the Fifth Avenue State Bank; Roswell G. Rolston, President of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; John A. Stewart, President of the United States Trust Company; Frederic P. Olcott, President of the Central Trust Company; James G. Cannon, Vice President of the Fourth National Bank, and Seymour Dexter, President of the New York State Bankers' Association.

Like messages were sent by many prominent in the commercial and business interests, and by members of the Chamber of Commerce. Charles Stewart Smith sent a hearty word of congratulation.

In the opinion of A. B. Hepburn, who was Controller of the Currency, no better selection could have been made.

**Hoard Against Payne.**

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 29.—Something of a stir was caused here to-day by the circulation of a petition among the legislators asking McKinley to give ex-Gov. William D. Hoard a Cabinet position. It is said some members who recently voted for Payne are now signing for Hoard.

## WORK OF TRAIN ROBBERS.

**They Loot and Burn an Express Car on the Southern Pacific After Signaling the Engineer to Stop.**

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 29.—Train No. 15, northbound express, on the Southern Pacific, was stopped this morning at Shady Point, two miles south of Roseburg, Oregon, by two or three men. The express car was detached from the train by the robbers and the door was blown open with dynamite. Two small safes in the car were blown open and looted. The express car then took fire. The conductor and trainmen worked hard to save the car after the robbers had gone, but the car and contents were destroyed.

A detailed report says the train was on time at Shady Point, where Engineer Morris saw a man at the side of the track, waving a flag. He slowed up for the signal, and as he came to a stop a man armed with two revolvers came over the back of the tender and aimed at him. At the same time, another armed man, the one who had flagged the train, appeared at the side of the cab, and, pointing a revolver, ordered the engineer not to attempt to move the train, but to come down at once and go with them to the express car. The fireman, meantime, had got down on the other side. The robbers and the engineer then went to the express car, where the outlaws ordered the express messenger to open the door. This he refused to do. The robbers then uncoupled the express car, returned to the engine, and backed the train, leaving the express car separated. Meantime the express messenger had seized the opportunity to leave his car.

After breaking the train in two, the robbers returned to the express car, and with heavy charges of dynamite blew the door open. Entering the car, they attacked the two small safes, which they succeeded in entering. The messenger thought the robbers did not understand getting into the big safe, and consequently they did not secure much money. The mail car was also visited by the robbers, and registered letters were taken.

The explosions set fire to the express car, and when the robbers left it was a mass of flames. The train hands were unable to save it. The passengers were considerably shaken up and frightened, but no one was injured. An imperfect description of one robber was secured.

**Steamer Virginia Ashore.**

BALTIMORE, Jan. 29.—The Hamburg-American Line steamer Virginia, Capt. Bassewitz, which sailed from Baltimore yesterday for Hamburg, went ashore last night at the mouth of the Patapsco River. The ice-boat Latrobe and the tug Britannia went to her assistance, but have been unable to float her. The steamer is resting easy in the mud and is probably not damaged. It is hoped to float her at high tide to-morrow morning.

**Failure of a Toronto Firm.**

TORONTO, Jan. 29.—James Lockhart, Son & Co., manufacturers' agents, have failed. The assets are estimated at $60,000 to $80,000; liabilities not stated. The firm has branches at Montreal, Halifax, and Victoria, B. C.

## TAMMANY READY FOR WORK

**MR. SOHMER HEADS THE COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION.**

**He Predicts a Return to Power During the Year—Three New Standing Committees Created and Their Probable Chairmen.**

Register William Sohmer was elected Chairman of the Committee on Organization of Tammany at its meeting in the Wigwam last night. He succeeds Henry D. Purroy, who was elected County Clerk on the same ticket with the Register, and who is now out of Tammany.

Under a resolution offered by John C. Sheehan three new standing committees were created—a committee on Municipal Affairs, a Committee on Public Improvements, and a Press Committee. Mr. Sheehan's resolution, which is subject to confirmation by the General Committee, was unanimously adopted.

Under the resolution the Chairmen of these committees, as well as their Vice Chairmen, will be members of the Executive Committee, just as the Chairmen and Vice Chairmen of the old standing committees of Finance, Resolutions, Printing, and Law will be. The Chairman of the new Committee on Municipal Affairs will doubtless be ex-Mayor Gilroy, and the Chairman of the new Press Committee will probably be Col. William L. Brown.

All the Chairmen of the old standing committees will remain. They are John C. Sheehan, Amos J. Cummings, George B. McClellan, and Daniel F. Martin. Ex-Corporation Counsel W. H. Clark will probably be made one of the Chairmen of the new committees. Patrick Divver will be one of the Vice Chairmen.

The meeting of the Committee on Organization was for the purpose of organization, and was the largest meeting of the sort held in many years. James J. Martin called it to order, and George W. Plunkett was the temporary Chairman. Col. James Mooney, known as "Ollagawalla" in the old County Democracy, presented the credentials from the Thirty-fourth Assembly District, and announced that it was his first appearance in Tammany Hall in twenty-one years. In calling the roll, Secretary John B. McGoldrick omitted the Thirty-third District, the contest in which is still undecided. Nicholas J. Hayes, who, with Louis Davidson, led the opposition to W. H. Burke, asked that the district be included, but made no further protest, when his communication was referred. Mr. Hayes was received with much applause.

A Committee on Permanent Organization, of which Victor J. Dowling was Chairman, reported the following officers, who were unanimously elected: Chairman—William Sohmer; Vice Chairman—George W. Plunkett, Thaddeus Moriarity, Charles F. Allen, and Arthur D. Williams; Reading Secretary—John B. McGoldrick; Recording Secretaries—William H. McDonough, F. P. Young, E. R. Thompson, Cornelius Donovan, A. A. Otto, F. L. Eckerson, and W. G. Byrne.

Register Sohmer was escorted to the chair by Peter F. Meyer and Col. William L. Brown. He was received with great applause. Mr. Sohmer made a speech, in which he said that while the committee met under the shadow of a general party defeat, it had undaunted faith in the local organization and the future of Democracy in general. He said that the vote cast at the last election "indicates plainly that the popular heart still beats warmly for this old citadel of Democracy." The triumph of the Republican Party, "founded and fed by trusts, will be short-lived and end in speedy disgrace and defeat," he declared. On this point Mr. Sohmer also said: "No party can long endure whose success is purchased by and depends upon the money contributed from the coffers of unlawful business combinations, and whose sole motive when in power is to repay the obligation at public expense."

Speaking of the Democracy, he said: "It may be beaten, but it cannot be destroyed. Defeat only purifies and strengthens it. Temporary discontents and fleeting issues may becloud the Democratic skies for a season, but the unerring instinct of the American people leads them quickly back to their first political affinity."

Mr. Sohmer attacked the present city administration, and said that "if in any direction the present officials have introduced any real improvements the regular Democracy will not be too proud to adopt them when it is restored to power next Fall." He also declared that "Tammany will take no step backward in the science of municipal government," and that the Tammany watchword must be "the best government at the lowest cost." In conclusion Mr. Sohmer said:

"It is conclusively demonstrated by the failure of the so-called reform movement that the non-partisan theory of government is ill adapted to our political soil, and that success can only be achieved through party responsibility. We have found that even professional reformers, when in office, are apt to be afflicted with the customary frailties of human nature, and are not strangers to the very sins that were once supposed to be peculiar to active partisans only.

"The public has had enough of the experiment for which it clamored in 1894. In 1897 the political pretenders and theorists will be relegated to the rear, and the rule of practical men, named by a responsible party organization, will again be inaugurated at the City Hall of New York."

The new Executive Committee members were named by their districts, and upon the adjournment of the Committee on Organization the Executive Committee met and unanimously re-elected James J. Martin as its Chairman. John McQuade, Treasurer of the organization, was elected a member of the Executive Committee. Daniel M. Donegan was elected Clerk, and Thomas F. Smith Librarian. Victor J. Dowling, Prof. R. D. Petty, Abraham Bernard, and John B. McGoldrick were elected Secretaries. The few changes in the Executive Committee have already been announced in THE NEW YORK TIMES. The Tammany Society will meet Monday night.

**A Spree That Cost Two Lives.**

MONTICELLO, Ky., Jan. 29.—Elmer Brents, son of John A. Brents of Albany, and Charles Sears, also of Albany, went on a spree yesterday. They wound it up last night by drinking "hot drops." One of the young men died at 5 o'clock this morning, and the other an hour later.

**American Customs Inspector Killed.**

SARNIA, Ontario, Jan. 29.—Frederick H. Bathey, American Customs Inspector of Immigration, fell off a train going through the St. Clair tunnel this afternoon and was killed instantly.

A graphic and valuable bird's-eye view of New York City and suburbs, in colors, in to-day's Tribune. You need that picture for your office. A wonderful number, 76 pages.—Adv.

## NEW GOVERNOR FOR CUBA.

**Weyler Will Remain in Command of the Military Forces.**

MADRID, Jan. 29.—A report is in circulation here that Gen. Azcarraga, Minister of War, is to be appointed Governor General of Cuba, and that Gen. Weyler, the present Governor General, is to be retained as Commander in chief of the troops.

It is also stated that it has been decided to make some changes in the Ministry by which Señor Castellanos, Minister of the Colonies, and Señor Cos-Gayon, Minister of the Interior, will retire and be replaced, respectively, by Señors Saulos Guzman and Robledo.

## A FOLDING-BED PRISON.

**Unpleasant Experience of Mrs. J. F. Howard at Roselle, N. J.**

ROSELLE, N. J., Jan. 29.—At 2 o'clock this morning John F. Howard of this village was awakened by a noise on the lower floor of his house. Thinking that burglars had effected an entrance, he arose and crept noiselessly down the stairs.

At the foot of the stairway he heard muffled screams coming from the room in which he had just left his wife. Rushing up stairs Mr. Howard saw that the folding bed had almost closed, with his wife inside struggling and screaming to release herself.

When delivered from her peculiar position Mrs. Howard was hysterical from fright.

## WAS KILLED BY AN ICICLE.

**A Singular Accident to a Young Man at Poughkeepsie.**

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 29.—William H. Hover of Hughsonville, N. Y., twenty-four years old, was killed in this city to-day by an icicle, which fell from the roof of E. C. Dusenberry's carriage factory, a distance of 30 feet.

The icicle weighed at least ten pounds. It struck Mr. Hover on the head as he stood in front of the door, he having just come out of the factory. It cut his derby hat, and inflicted a severe scalp wound, knocking him down. The wound was dressed, and he got into his sleigh and drove to his home, seven miles from here.

Late this afternoon he became unconscious, and was brought to Vassar Brothers' hospital, in this city, where he died to-night of concussion of the brain.

## ALTGELD PLAYS DETECTIVE.

**Discovers the Man Who Stole His Silverware and Other Things.**

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—Ex-Gov. Altgeld spent a busy day trying to locate a quantity of silverware and other valuable property stolen Monday from an express wagon which was left standing in front of the Palmer House.

He succeeded in establishing a case against Edward Ryan, who admits helping himself to Mr. Altgeld's valuables. Thomas Howard is also implicated, but Ryan says he alone was to blame, and that Howard merely assisted in carrying articles which he did not know were stolen. The late Governor visited several pawn shops and identified silverware, silk dresses, and other articles, the property of himself and Mrs. Altgeld.

Ryan and Howard will be arraigned to-morrow morning at the Harrison Street Police Station, and Mr. Altgeld will appear as a prosecutor.

## INSURANCE MEN IN A ROW.

**Affairs of a Michigan Company Being Aired in the Courts.**

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 29.—J. W. & W. J. Dusenbury, investment brokers of this city, Directors in and owners of one-fourth of the stock of the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company, have instructed their attorneys in Detroit to institute a proceeding in the Supreme Court of Michigan to declare the charter of the company forfeited.

The Dusenburys complain that the other stockholders have attempted to crowd them out of the concern, but the Supreme Court of Michigan, in a decision handed down last Monday, sustained the law of 1885, giving the minority stockholders representation in the directory. At the annual meeting next day the stockholders attempted to ignore the law, against the protest of the Dusenburys, who retired from the meeting. The old officers were re-elected, and the case will be appealed to the United States Supreme Court. The Messrs. Dusenbury said to-day:

"We will apply at once to the Supreme Court to have the company's charter declared forfeited and for the appointment of a receiver. We hold almost one-fourth of the stock in the company, and yet have no voice in the management."

## TEH WEATHER.

**The indications for to-day are generally fair, westerly winds.**

The barometer has risen generally over districts east of the Mississippi and fallen to the westward. It has fallen rapidly in Rocky Mountain districts. The area of high pressure covers the central valleys, the barometer being highest over Kentucky, and an extended depression covers the plateau regions, the barometer being low on the North Pacific coast. The temperature has risen except on the East Gulf coast, and in the northern portion of the lake regions. It is about 10° warmer from Texas northward to Dakota. The weather was generally fair last night except in the lower lake region, where local snows continue, and in Florida, where it is cloudy with local rains. The weather will continue generally fair in the central valleys and on the Atlantic coast north of Georgia. Local showers are likely to occur in the southwest. The temperature will rise slowly in the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, and it will be slightly colder in New England.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

| | Weather Bureau. 1896. | 1897. | TIMES. 1897. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 A. M. | 30 | 14 | 18 |
| 6 A. M. | 30 | 16 | 18 |
| 9 A. M. | 32 | 24 | 25 |
| 12 M. | 34 | 26 | 28 |
| 4 P. M. | 39 | 27 | 29 |
| 6 P. M. | 37 | 22 | 28 |
| 9 P. M. | 38 | 22 | 25 |
| 12 P. M. | 37 | 19 | 23 |

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Printing House Square | 24½ |
| Weather Bureau | 23 |
| Corresponding date 1896 | 34 |
| Corresponding date for last 20 years | 31 |

## MR. CLEVELAND TO DOCTORS

### He Makes an Address at the Semi-Centennial Celebration of the Academy of Medicine.

### THE PHYSICIANS AS CITIZENS.

**Need of Them in Public Affairs and in Legislative Bodies to Protect Their Profession and Make Good and Wholesome Laws.**

The semi-centennial celebration of the New York Academy of Medicine was held last night in Carnegie Hall. The knowledge that President Cleveland would be one of the speakers added greatly to the size of the audience, and the hall was crowded from the orchestra to the topmost gallery.

The gathering that the President addressed was notable in many respects. It was composed of a large number of the most distinguished physicians of the city and State; of men prominent in the other professions; of well-known scientists and public men, and of representatives of the highest social circles of New York. Most of the boxes and galleries were occupied by men and women in full evening dress.

On the platform were seated several hundred physicians, clergymen, and other prominent persons. Among them were Prof. R. O. Doremus, the Rev. Dr. Hoffman, Recorder Goff, and Drs. William M. Polk, Robert F. Weir, Charles McBurney, D. B. St. John Roosa, William T. Lusk, A. Alexander Smith, Edward G. Janeway, Landon Carter Gray, Edward D. Fisher, John H. Girdner, Egbert H. Grandin, Clarence C. Rice, Charles Inslee Pardee, Prince A. Morrow, Daniel Lewis, M. Allen Starr, Clement Cleveland, Nathan E. Brill, Arthur M. Jacobus, H. Knapp, and A. D. Rockwell.

President Cleveland came on the stage about 8:30, escorted by Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, President of the Academy and presiding officer of the evening. As soon as Mr. Cleveland appeared he was greeted by enthusiastic applause, the audience rising and remaining standing until he had taken his seat. Ladies waved their handkerchiefs and fans, and men clapped their hands and cheered for several minutes.

**Bishop Potter Offers Prayer.**

When the applause had ceased Dr. Bryant called on Bishop Potter for the invocation. The Bishop appeared in his episcopal robes, and offered a prayer for the progress of medical science and for the increase of all aids to humanity.

Dr. Bryant then made the opening address. He called attention to the fact that in New York City the physicians minister gratuitously to more than half a million persons. Of the 154 physicians who assisted fifty years ago in the founding of the Academy of Medicine, eight, he said, are still living, and two of them (Drs. Purple and Sayre) were among the speakers of the evening. He then introduced Dr. S. S. Purple.

Dr. Purple spoke of some incidents in the history of the Academy. That institution, he said, is a barrier erected between quackery and medical integrity.

Dr. Lewis A. Sayre was the next speaker. He gave a brief sketch of the academy from the inception of the idea of a new medical society up to the present. He said that "the County Medical Society was, at that time, the only organization that could grant the legal power to practice medicine in this city; it had, however, fallen into disrepute through having failed in the discharge of its official duties, and in maintaining the honor and dignity of the profession.

"One of the first acts of the academy was to petition the Legislature to establish a Board of Commissioners of Health, to look after the sanitary condition of the city. When pestilence or epidemics prevail, trade and commerce are immediately suspended, and millions on millions of money lost. Then comes the scientific physician to the rescue, with the knowledge which he has acquired in his bacteriological laboratory and his practical sanitary experience; the city is saved, and commerce resumes its sway."

**Dr. Abraham Jacobi's Oration.**

The "oration" was delivered by Dr. Abraham Jacobi. He reviewed the work accomplished by the academy and of the great progress of scientific medicine in the last fifty years. In spite of this progress, the United States still spends annually $200,000,000 for proprietary drugs. Medical men, he said, are needed in politics to protect the public from quackery and charlatanry.

He referred to animal experimentation, and said that many persons considered this branch of study as crude and unnecessary. Many diseases, he declared, can be studied only by animal experimentation, which clearly establishes its necessity. If rabbits and guinea pigs are sacrificed, it is because their sacrifice is necessary to save human lives that are worth more than guinea pigs and rabbits. [Applause.]

The progress of medical science, he predicted, will be very great during the next fifty years. Its methods of investigation will not be changed because they are now based on natural science, and medicine is now a part of natural science; but it will develop and progress and become more and more a part of the education and culture of the people. Its ideal is the improvement of man physically and intellectually.

Dr. Bryant introduced Mr. Cleveland as "one so much interested in the science of medicine as to lay aside his great and high duties in order to attend the ceremonies of this occasion; one for whom all sincere men have respect, for whom all patriotic persons have the highest esteem, and for whom all his friends cherish an abiding affection." [Cheers.]

**President Cleveland's Speech.**

When President Cleveland arose to speak the audience again stood up to greet him, and applauded, cheered, and waved handkerchiefs and fans for two or three minutes. He spoke as follows:

Mr. President, Ladies, and Gentlemen: I have anticipated the share assigned to me on this occasion with considerable trepidation, for various reasons. I have been chiefly dis

ganization which to-night celebrates its half century of useful and honorable existence. But this incident, which aroused an interest still undiminished in the welfare of the Academy of Medicine, hardly entitles me to a share in the felicitations of those who have since borne the heat and burden of its work, while I have enjoyed the ease and happy surroundings of public station.

Confessing, therefore, that I have no right to even standing room within the inner circle of the profession, I have boldly and without the least authority, determined to speak to you as a representative of the vast army of patients and laymen.

At the outset I desire to remind you that you owe us much. Though largely in the majority and with plenty of members to spare, those who are well conducted among us do not vex you with hurtful competition. Instead of making life hard for you by an observance of the laws of health, we assist you by indulging in all sorts of irregularities. We are obedient and submissive to your commands—that is, when we are sick—and we sometimes pay your bills even after a recovery to health, which we are always certain would have resulted without your interference.

**From the Layman's View.**

In these circumstances, if, when in perfect health we venture to assert ourselves and tell you what is in our minds, it is not fair to liken us to a certain personage who when sick a saint would be, though very differently inclined when well.

We begin by conceding most heartily, and without the least reservation, the learning and skill of those now constituting the medical profession, and the wonderful advance that has been made through their untiring labors and investigations, in the alleviation of human suffering and the saving of human life.

It may be that this seems to you an acknowledgment so much your due as to be hardly worth making. You should, however, value it, because it is sincerely made by those who were not born yesterday, but who hold in lasting and tender memory the ministrations of the village doctor of fifty years ago, and are now the living monuments of his faithful care. He, too, alleviated suffering and saved human life. We know that it was not given to him to see the bright lights that now mark the path of medicine and surgery, but you cannot convince us that he groped entirely in the dark.

We remember without abhorrence his ever-ready lancet and the scars of his bloodletting found in every household. We endure with complacency the recollection of his awful medicine case, containing bottles, powders, and pills which, whatever might be thought of them now, seemed then to be sufficient for all emergencies—to say nothing of the tooth-pulling tools and other shiver-breeding instruments sometimes exposed to view. If he was ignorant of many of the remedies and appliances now in use, he, in a large measure, supplied the deficiency by hard-headed judgment, well-observed experience, and careful nursing. Besides, it was in his favor that he did not have to bother his head with many of the newly invented and refined diseases that afflict mankind to-day. He had no allotted hours for his patients, but was always on duty, and we knew the sound of his gig as it rattled past in the night.

Your ways are better than his; but we desire you to regard this admission as all the more valuable because it is carved out of our loyalty to our old village doctor, who brought us through the diseases of childhood without relapse, who saved from death our parents and our brothers and our sisters in many a hard combat with illness, and who when vanquished and forced to surrender was present in the last scene to close the eyes of his dying patient and sympathize with those who wept.

I hasten to say that we do not for a moment suppose that advancement in the science of medicine and surgery has smothered the faithfulness and tender consideration which characterized the practitioner of former days. If we seek charitable service to the sick and suffering, a noble appreciation of obligation to humanity and self-abnegation in the discharge of professional duty, we must look for them among our physicians and surgeons of to-day.

**For an "Old Age Exit."**

If we have now arrived at an understanding, you are, I hope, prepared for a suggestion quite in keeping with the extremely moderate and reasonable disposition that characterizes the patient and layman. You have invaded our benighted contentment and led us out into broad fields of scientific discovery. This has inspired us with a new-born spirit of wisdom and criticism which demands that new and larger fields be opened to our complacent gaze. You have penetrated the places where the germs of disease are hidden. We are quite certain that you should be required to destroy the origin of disease and ultimately to usher in the day when the only escape from the world will be through a passageway marked "Old Age Exit." If this has the appearance of exacting too much, or if business considerations present obstacles to its accomplishment, I think we ought perhaps to reduce our claims or at least give our doctors time to find other employment.

In the meantime, those of us who are conservative must be allowed to hope that further investigation will continue to point the way to the prevention of disease. For this investigation we must still rely upon the efforts of those who have already done so much in that direction, encouraged and stimulated by such effective organizations as the Academy of Medicine. We are sure that this work, having arrested the attention of the world's brotherhood of medical science, will not be neglected; nor need we fear that America's contribution to splendid results will be deficient.

In some instances, however, investigation has performed its part, and only effective action in other quarters is necessary to supply needed remedies. In such cases, of course, you were absolved from all responsibility in your professional character by exhibiting dangers and warning against them. Thus certain diseases which you deem contagious yet remain imperfectly isolated. You have demonstrated the peril to health of unwholesome water and noxious surroundings, and yet much remains to be done by way of protecting our people against these dangers.

You have established a code of ethics which condemns charlatanism in all its forms; and yet ignorant pretenders roam over the land offering to perform miracles, or are located in our towns and cities, preying upon the weakness of the sick and afflicted, while men and women are allowed to die without medical attendance, deluded with the hope that faith will save them in their last extremity. Within the limits of your professional power and influence you seek to restrain any approach to criminal malpractice; yet newspapers disgustingly, though covertly, advertise the way to such crimes, and startle their readers with sensational tales of death and misery to which they are directly accessory.

I need not suggest that such evils are allowed to exist by reason of the insufficiency of our laws or a laxity in their execution. I have intimated that for this condition you are not responsible in a professional sense, but are you sure that as citizens you are doing all in your power to remedy the situation?

**The Doctor as a Citizen.**

The village doctor was not only our physician, but he was a man of influence in all neighborhood affairs. In every matter that concerned the good of the community he was at the front. He was President of the village or represented his town in the County Board of Supervisors, and if he was ever late in visiting a patient, it was because he lingered at the Post Office to discuss the political situation. Thus he joined with the performance of professional duty a discharge of the obligations of citizenship.

We cannot but think that the discoveries and improvements in the medical practice which we now enjoy are dearly bought if the members of the profession in their onward march have left behind them their sense of civic obligation and their interest in the general public welfare. We cannot accuse you of utter neglect of your duty to the country; and yet we cannot keep out of mind the suspicion that if your professional work in exposing evils were more thoroughly supplemented by labor in the field of citizenship, these evils would be more speedily corrected.

If laws are needed to abolish abuses which your professional investigations have unearthed, your fraternity should not be strangers to the agencies which make the laws. If enactments already in force are neglected or badly executed, you should not forget that it is your privilege and duty to insist upon their vigorous and honest enforcement. Let me also remind you of the application to your case of the truth embodied in the homely injunction: "If you want a job well done do it yourself." If members of your profession were oftener found in our National and State legislative assemblies, ready to advocate the reformatory measures you have demonstrated to be necessary, and to defend your brotherhood against flippant and sneering charges of impracticability, the prospect of your bestowal upon your fellow-men of the ripened results of your professional labor would be brighter and nearer.

While thus suggesting the need of your influence in legislative circles for the accomplishment of reforms related to your profession, you will, I hope, permit me in conclusion to enjoin upon you the duty of an active and general interest and participation in public affairs for the promotion of your country's good in all its phases. Our Government was founded in the faith and anticipation that those who loved it most and were best able to hold it steady would be at its helm. Without this it will surely go astray. Never did patient need your medical treatment more than the body politic now needs the watchful care of your patriotic and disinterested citizenship.

No object of personal ambition and no activity of professional life should be permitted to withhold from our Government the tithe of devotion and service due from its thoughtful, intelligent, and educated citizens. The reward of a willing recognition of our obligation to watch and protect our free institutions, and preserve them from weakness and decay, will surely come when a just government supported by the patriotism of a loving people shall bestow with equal hand upon us and all our countrymen the blessings of national peace, contentment, and happiness.

At the conclusion of Mr. Cleveland's speech there was another demonstration with cheers and applause for the President.

## INDICTMENT OF OFFICIALS.

**Louisville Aldermen and Contractors Are Being Overhauled.**

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 29.—Louisville's midwinter housecleaning has begun with the wholesale indictment of city officials, which will be officially reported to-morrow by the Grand Jury.

At least fifteen men have been indicted, some of them being the following: Aldermen R. E. King, J. E. Leatherman, and C. J. Jenne, gaming; Aldermen John Degarmo, obtaining money on false pretenses; Police Sergeant Sebastian Gunther and Officers Steve Condley and Nicholas Varilla, malfeasance; Aldermen J. E. Leatherman and R. O. Breuer and Contractor J. T. Drake, conspiracy to extort money; Henry Debo, William Kimball, and John Gill, false swearing.

Besides these there are charges of bribery against some of the Aldermen named. An indictment for malfeasance has also been found against Patrick Ahearn, License Inspector, and against Martin Donahue, for false swearing.

R. E. King is President of the Board of Aldermen. The police who are indicted failed to suppress a gambling house owned by the first three men named. The charges of bribery and conspiracy promise to unearth further sensations.

James Drake, indicted for conspiracy to extort money, is one of the ringleaders, it is alleged. At the November election in 1895 every Democrat in Louisville was defeated, and presumably a Republican General Council was chosen. But it turned out that the A. P. A. had captured the Republican machine and controlled both branches of the Council. Drake is an A. P. A. leader and a contractor.

The indictments include Republicans, Democrats, and members of the A. P. A.

## BIRTHDAY OF KANSAS.

**Legislators Praise Their State and Its Sons and Daughters.**

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 29.—For the first time since Kansas became a State, thirty-six years ago, the members of the two houses of the Kansas Legislature met jointly in Representative Hall to-night to celebrate the birthday of the State. This was done to recall the deeds of the men who have figured prominently in the State's history.

The meeting to-night was a non-partisan affair, and men of all political faiths participated. Many who attended expected to hear a general denunciation of the East and Eastern metropolitan newspapers, but they were disappointed.

## MR. DEPEW'S RIGHT ARM HURT.

**He Fell While Walking in Lower Broadway Thursday.**

Chauncey M. Depew has a lame arm. He is unable to lift his right hand higher than his shoulder. Last night Mr. Depew explained how he was hurt. "I had two meetings to attend yesterday," said he, "and both were going on at the same hour. I first went down to a meeting of the Trunk Line Association, in the Central Building, 143 Liberty Street. From there I started to another meeting in Wall Street. I was walking at the rate of about eight miles an hour when my feet suddenly shot out from under me, and the 180 pounds there is of me struck the sidewalk. This was directly in front of the Boreel Building, at 115 Broadway. I thought my arm was broken. I was unable to get up, and felt an intense pain in my arm. Everybody on the street seemed to know me, and three or four men helped me get on my feet again. I found that I could still walk, and went on to the other meeting. This morning my arm felt so bad that I consulted a physician. He said that no bones were broken, but that I had wrenched the muscles of my arm near the shoulder badly. It will be a month, perhaps, before the pain is entirely gone. I have to have assistance in putting my coat on or taking it off."

Mr. Depew attended to business yesterday and went out to a dinner last evening.

## CHARITABLE LADIES SWINDLED.

**They Gave Money to Bury a Husband Who Wasn't Dead.**

CAMDEN, N. J., Jan. 29.—A circle of charitably disposed ladies of the most exclusive set in Camden were badly imposed upon this week by a couple living in one of the poorest sections of the city.

The swindle began some time ago, when a woman called upon these ladies and told them a story of dire poverty. She said her husband was sick, they had nothing to eat, and that they did not even have medicines for the invalid. She told her tale well, and investigation appeared to substantiate it. Relief was furnished, and during the sickness of the husband the wife was well treated.

Early this week the woman informed her friends that her husband was dead. Mrs. David Baird and several ladies went to the house, and saw the supposed corpse lying on a bench, covered with a sheet. The supposed widow was the picture of grief. The ladies consoled her as best they could, and ended by handing her a purse containing $70 to defray the funeral expenses and provide herself with needed apparel.

When the ladies were a short distance away one of them discovered she had lost a glove. She remembered where she placed it in the widow's apartments, and ran back for it. She opened the door unannounced. Then she uttered a scream and almost dropped with surprise, for, sitting at the table beside the "widow," was the "late lamented," very much alive and eagerly counting the money, which had been left with his sorrowing wife.

The "corpse" leaped up on seeing his benefactress, and ran from the room, while the "widow" braved it out. The lady did not speak, but, taking her glove, ran from the house. She told her companions what she had seen. An effort was made to keep the matter quiet, though it was reported to the police. No arrests have been made.

**Confesses Judgment for $300,000.**

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 29.—The Wheeling, Lake Erie and Pittsburg Coal Company confessed judgment in the United States Circuit Court in this city to-day for $302,234.11 in favor of Myron T. Herrick and Robert Bickenderfer, receivers of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad Company. The receivers were appointed Jan. 15 by Judge Taft, and their authority has been extended to include the transactions of the Wheeling, Lake Erie and Pittsburg and the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Coal Companies.

**Death of Caleb W. Loring.**

Caleb W. Loring of Boston died yesterday at Camden, S. C., aged seventy-seven years. Mr. Loring's father, Charles Greeley Loring, was one of Boston's most noted lawyers, and a contemporary of Choate and Webster. Caleb W. Loring was graduated from Harvard in the class of '30, and from the Harvard Law School in 1842. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar, and afterward to the bar of the Supreme Court at Washington, where he argued some important cases.

## LONG ISLAND RAILROAD

**PURCHASERS OF THE CORBIN HOLDINGS SATISFIED.**

**The Report of Experts Verifies President Baldwin's Representations to the Pratt Syndicate.**

The report of the Long Island Railroad's condition, a result of a rigid examination by experts to verify President Baldwin's representations to the Pratt syndicate, which purchased the Corbin holdings, at 42½, was given out last night. It is satisfactory to the syndicate, and the transactions incident to a complete acquisition of the stock are at an end.

The investigation was made by Stephen Little, the expert accountant, and H. H. Vreeland, President of the Metropolitan Traction Company and the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. The report was issued by the United States Mortgage and Trust Company.

President George W. Young of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company authorized last night this statement:

"The United States Mortgage and Trust Company has completed the purchase of the Corbin stock in the Long Island Railroad Company for the account of a syndicate organized for that purpose. This stock, added to that now owned by Charles M. Pratt, a member of the syndicate, is a controlling interest.

"Negotiations tending to this end have been in progress for some weeks, during which time Stephen Little has made an examination of the finances of the company and H. H. Vreeland of the physical condition of the property. These reports were completed and turned over to President Young to-day, and were of such a character that the syndicate immediately closed the transaction, and the actual transfer was made in the afternoon.

"The reports of both Mr. Little and Mr. Vreeland were unusually comprehensive and thorough, and fully confirmed the statements upon which Mr. Young, on behalf of the syndicate, began negotiations for the purchase of the property."

Mr. Little's examination applied to the period between June 30, 1888, and Aug. 31, 1896. He says that, generally speaking, all that has been permitted to remain in capital account during these years has been limited to expenditures for the double tracking of the road, permanent fixtures, and improvements at terminals, at Long Island City, Flatbush and Carlton Avenues, the acquisition of additional land to a large amount, the block system, and like permanent and substantial improvements. He also is hearty in commendation of President Baldwin's methods of readjusting the accounts.

Mr. Little praises the work of Mr. Vreeland in ascertaining the physical condition of the property, and finds that the conclusions in the Farrington report as to the net earnings of the company for the past eight years were substantially correct, and that the Long Island Railroad hereafter, with only the average of gross earnings of three years, would be self-supporting. He also says that the accounts of the company, as readjusted, do now represent the real condition of the property, that $1,000,000 or more has been expended in equipment since 1888, and that the road has been substantially rebuilt. The road, Mr. Little says in a summary, is in excellent operative condition.

As the results of his investigation Mr. Little declares:

"That the report of the physical condition of the property by President Baldwin is correct in all substantial details; that the property as a whole is in good operative condition; that no extraordinary expenditures are required; that, in view of future electrical development, the general policy should be that of wise economy; that every effort should be exerted, and all speed utilized in depressing and elevating the tracks for a greater part of the distance between Jamaica and Flatbush Avenue; that the property is bound to increase in value as Greater New York increases in population, and that no pains should be spared to make intercommunication as easy and attractive as possible, and that the construction of a tunnel such as has been suggested from Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, to New York, or the establishment of any similar direct connection with New York City would increase the actual value and earning capacity of the property."

He concludes that, in view of all these considerations, the possibilities of the property are so great as to be wholly dependent upon the breadth and wisdom of the policy of the company, coupled with the excellent service rendered by the present management.

**A Louisville Road to be Sold.**

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 29.—A decree will be entered in the United States District Court to-morrow, ordering the sale of the most important and valuable piece of railroad property in Louisville. It is the Short Route Railway Transfer, and is only a mile and a half in length, being a double-track elevated road, extending in Fulton and Water Streets, from Preston to Fourteenth Street. It is the only means of entrance to the Union Station. The strategic position of the piece of property will make its sale a matter of much interest, and some lively bidding for its control will result.

The Illinois Central, which owns the Union Station, is regarded as the most logical purchaser, but, as stated, there is likely to be hot competition.

**The Kansas Pacific Foreclosure.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Attorney General Harmon to-day signed the application for foreclosure of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, and the papers were mailed to be filed in Kansas and Missouri.

## TRIED TO KILL HIS WIFE.

**Shot His Mother-in-Law in the Arm, but the Wife Escaped.**

HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., Jan. 29.—Benzie Cox attempted to murder his wife in her mother's home here this afternoon. He did not succeed, but in the course of his attempt he sent three bullets through his mother-in-law's arm. But for the timely arrival of neighbors he undoubtedly would have killed his mother-in-law and everybody else in the house.

Cox, formerly a sober and industrious man, has been a hard drinker for two years. His life in these two years has been one continuous debauch, excepting the periods he has spent in jail and the penitentiary.

Cox visited his wife's home at 5 o'clock this afternoon. She had just arrived from Vassar College, where for the last year she had been employed as a servant. Cox fired at his wife through the window. Mr. Pierce, the father, was absent in New York, and the women were alone in the house. Cox failed in his aim, and the women fled up stairs, taking the child with them. Cox ran around the house to the door, and as his mother-in-law tried to close the door in his face, fired three shots, each of which took effect in her arm. He then entered the house and tried to find his wife. The reports and shouts aroused the neighborhood, and Cox was soon overpowered. He was brought before Judge Avery and committed to Newburg Jail. He threatened to shoot the Judge.

## TO DEEPEN THE CHANNEL.

**Plans Submitted for Securing Thirty-five Feet at Low Tide.**

A report has been submitted to the War Department, at Washington, by Col. George L. Gillespie of the Engineer Corps, United States Army, containing plans for deepening the main channel of the New York Harbor to 35 feet at low tide. The channel is now 30 feet deep.

The report is in accordance with the last River and Harbor act. Col. Gillespie is in charge of the harbor improvements here and has been laboring on the work for some time. The deepening of the channel, in accordance with the plans, will permit vessels of the greatest draught to enter this harbor without reference to the tide.


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# Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best—in fact, The One True Blood Purifier.

**Hood's Pills** cure liver ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.


## QUEBEC SUICIDE IDENTIFIED.

**Believed to Have Been a Salesman from This City.**

QUEBEC, Jan. 29.—A man who committed suicide at the Chateau Frontenac Wednesday is now believed to have been C. S. Shreve, a traveler for the Langdon, Bachelier & Co., corset manufacturers, of New York, who has been missing ten days. A description of Shreve telegraphed by the firm corresponds with that of the suicide. He registered under the name of Chester S. Sands, New Orleans.

## MRS. BEECHER'S ILLNESS.

**An Alarming Report Is Modified by Her Physician's Statement.**

STAMFORD, Conn., Jan. 29.—It was reported here during the day that the condition of Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher had changed, and that she was somewhat worse. Dr. Samuel Pierson, the attending physician, to-night gave out this statement:

"Mrs. Beecher is suffering again from an old ailment, but her condition is not what can be called serious. She remains about the same as she has been during the past few weeks, and there is nothing in her present condition to cause alarm."

## SEEKING FOR HER RIVAL.

**She Would Punish the Woman Who Eloped with Her Lover.**

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 29.—Lula Jordan is the name of a mountain lass who came all the way from White County to find the woman who robbed her of her sweetheart, Tom Edgefield. Her wrath is not kindled so much against him as the woman in the case.

The young woman who has cast a shadow in the heart of the unsophisticated maid is from Maryville, Tenn. Lula Jordan was happy until this women crossed her life. It is the sad sequel to a Summer outing. Miss Jordan's mother took boarders last Summer. Among the number was the fascinating widow from Tennessee. She was stylishly attired and attractive. She looked at Tom and Tom looked at her. She brought her wiles into play, and soon had lured the mountaineer from his first love.

Miss Lula noticed a gradual coldness of manner creeping over her sweetheart. She thought it would soon wear away, but all the time the young man was being more thoroughly entangled by the wiles of the widow. He did not fancy the idea of having two lovesick women tugging at his coatsleeves, so he decided to choose the stylish widow.

They eloped, leaving the fair mountain girl behind, seemingly disconsolate and heartbroken. Lula's love was deep, but it gave place to a desire for vengeance upon her rival. She came to Atlanta to search for her, and to-night related her sad story. The couple had just started for Nashville, and Lula took the next train.

## ATLANTA'S REFORM MAYOR.

**After a Struggle, He Secures Reforms in the School Board.**

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 29.—The effort in behalf of economy and other reforms in the School Board has triumphed. The School Board undertook to oppose the will of the taxpayers, and has suffered defeat.

For many years the Municipal Government of the city has been in the hands of a ring, through which offices were multiplied and salaries raised in order to accommodate those who had been serviceable. In the election of last December the old crowd was beaten, and a reform Council was elected, with the Hon. Charles Collier, President of the late Cotton States Exposition, as Mayor. It was announced that not only would there be a lopping off of ornamental offices, but that the salaries of those left would be liberally scaled down.

The officers and their friends, seeing the inevitable, took refuge behind the School Board, thinking that by using the school teachers to arouse the sympathy of the public they could arrest the impending blow. Mayor Collier, who is ex officio a member of the School Board, attended a meeting of that body and, after bluntly charging it with extravagance, announced that unless the scaling down was acquiesced in he would decline to sign a single check. This had the effect of bringing the board to time.

The President, W. S. Thomson, not only resigned his chair, but his membership as well. The Mayor has thus won the fight for retrenchment and reform, and is being generally congratulated.

**A Tennessee Bank Closed.**

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 29.—The Watauga Bank of Johnson City did not open its doors this morning, having had an assignee appointed to look after its interests. The assets amount to $94,000, while the liabilities are $28,000. The failure was due to poor collections, inability to realize money on securities, and a general withdrawal on the part of depositors.

**Senator George's Condition.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The condition of Senator George is reported unchanged. There are no signs of improvement, and the indications are that he is losing strength.

## LOSSES BY FIRE.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 29.—Fire to-day in Goldsmith's trunk manufactory caused a loss of $10,000.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 29.—The Denison House was damaged about $25,000 by fire this evening.

PATTONSBURG, Mo., Jan. 29.—Fire yesterday destroyed twelve stores here, causing a loss of $75,000.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Jan. 29.—The West Hill Grammar School was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $20,000.

NAUGATUCK, Conn., Jan. 29.—The residence of George D. Hosford was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $5,000.

LONDON, Ontario, Jan. 29.—The agricultural works of Patterson & Jolly were burned this morning. Loss, $20,000.

CALEDONIA, Ohio, Jan. 29.—Fire this morning in the business portion of Caledonia caused losses aggregating $10,000.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—Fire destroyed Olson & Co.'s furniture factory, at Oakley and North Avenues, this morning. Loss, $35,000.

ASTORIA, Ill., Jan. 29.—The stores of Julius Driesen & Co., clothiers, and C. A. MacLaren, grocer, were destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $25,000.

DALLAS, Texas, Jan. 29.—The building of the Patten Seminary, a boarding school for girls, at Oak Cliff, three miles south of this city, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $15,000.

MADISONVILLE, Ky., Jan. 29.—Fire here last night destroyed property valued at $75,000, including Ray's Opera House, J. W. Smith's saloon, Antonio Rocco's fruit store, J. B. Waltrib & Son's grocery, Dunkerson & Thompson's grocery, and J. C. Tapp's grocery.

BOSTON, Jan. 29.—Fire this morning at 177 and 179 High Street, occupied by Dalton & Ingersoll, dealers in plumbers' supplies; the A. A. Griffing Iron Company, manufacturers of steam and hot water radiators; F. Williams & Sons, brass and bell founders, and Golding & Co., dealers in printing presses and printers' supplies, caused a loss of $6,000.

## ROLICE BOARD NOT CENSURED.

**Grand Jury Prepared a Presentment, but Withheld It on Mr. Roosevelt's Explanation.**

It was generally understood yesterday that when the January Grand Jury adjourned for the term it would hand up a presentment against the Police Department on account of certain acts done by policemen in procuring certain kinds of evidence.

This document, however, although prepared and signed, was not presented to Judge Fitzgerald for the reason that just before the Grand Jury completed its work it decided to withdraw it.

Police Commissioner Roosevelt heard of the presentment in advance, and went to the Criminal Court Building and had a conference with District Attorney Olcott. The latter asked the Grand Jury if it would listen to Mr. Roosevelt, and, permission being granted, the Police Commissioner made an explanation to that body which resulted in no presentment being filed.

Mr. Roosevelt, when seen concerning the matter last night, said he had made it clear to the Grand Jury that certain objectionable methods used by the police in procuring evidence had not only not been sanctioned by the Commissioners, but had been positively forbidden. He made a full and complete statement concerning several cases where the methods objected to had been used, and informed the jury that in all such cases now brought to the attention of the board the offending policeman is put on trial.

Mr. Roosevelt would not go into detail concerning the subject matter of presentment, but he said the document had been prepared and would undoubtedly have been handed in had he not been given opportunity to appear before the Grand Jury. As it was, the members of that body had expressed themselves as entirely satisfied with the methods of the Board of Police Commissioners.

District Attorney Olcott said he was opposed to the filing of the presentment on the ground that any such strong condemnation of any part of the City Government at this time would have a bad effect on the public.

## CASE OF THE THREE FRIENDS.

**Attorney General Harmon Will Place It Before the Supreme Court.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Attorney General Harmon has prepared a petition for a writ of certiorari to bring up for review from the United States Court for the Southern District of Florida the case of the Three Friends, the alleged filibustering steamer. This petition will be presented to the United States Supreme Court Monday. An appeal from the decision of Judge Long in the case has been taken to the Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, where it is now pending.

## MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

**Coming Here on the Britannic—To be Thoroughly Fumigated.**

The White Star Line steamship Britannic, now due from Liverpool and Queenstown, has a large consignment of mails from Bombay. As a precaution against the possibility of the introduction of the bubonic plague, Health Officer Doty has made arrangements with Postmaster Dayton for disinfecting this mail. Representatives of the Post Office will accompany the doctors' disinfecting boat out to the Britannic, the mails will be taken off, the bags will be opened by the Post Office men, and the fumigation of the mail matter will take place in their presence. The process will be a thorough one, but so conducted as to insure immunity from damage.

The Bombay mails left the infected district twenty-eight days ago.

## SUSPECTED OF INCENDIARISM.

**Colored Valet Under Arrest in Rochester—Burke Homestead Burned.**

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 29.—The old Burke Homestead, 400 Lake Avenue, owned by Frank E. Baldwin, who is spending the Winter in New York, was damaged by fire this morning. A servant girl was severely injured. It is feared she will die.

David Floyd, colored, Mr. Baldwin's valet, is under detention at Police Headquarters on suspicion of having caused the fire. The police on questioning Floyd drew out several conflicting statements, one of which was that he ran to turn in the alarm clad only in his night clothes, while other servants say Floyd was fully dressed, and that he was the last one to retire last night.

It is said Mr. Baldwin telegraphed to Floyd to come to New York and bring his belongings with him; that he obeyed the order a few days ago, and was notified on reaching New York that his services were required no longer. The young man, it is reported, told Mr. Baldwin he would have to return to Rochester for some things, and came back two days ago, and was allowed to remain a few days. He is well educated, and has been with the Baldwin family several years.

## TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 29.—The American Bessemer Association, or Billet Pool, was dissolved to-day.

ONEIDA, N. Y., Jan. 29.—William Hall of Albany, conductor on a Central freight train, was killed here to-day, being struck by a section of the limited mail, west bound.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 29.—Willard Colton, fifty-four years of age, of 114 Sibley Street, early this morning shot and killed his wife, Clarissa, aged fifty-two, and shot himself in the head. He died in half an hour.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—An open competitive civil service examination will be held at Albany Feb. 13 for the post of Senior Examiner in English in the Regents' office. The salary is $900, increasing with length of service.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 29.—The two-masted schooners Copy and Angler of Greenport, L. I., loaded with coal from Perth Amboy for Greenport, are ashore on the west side of the harbor. They are in no great danger.

CHARLESTON, Ill., Jan. 29.—E. Henderson and his nephew, named Boyle, quarreled to-day in a machine shop here. One man used a monkey wrench and the other a hammer. Boyle received wounds which caused his death, and Henderson cannot live.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Jan. 29.—Thomas King, arrested at Saugerties yesterday on suspicion of being connected with the murder of Capt. Mulligan in Saugerties last November, was discharged this morning, the evidence not being sufficient to justify holding him.

## SENSATIONAL WHEAT MARKET.

**Prices in Chicago Jump Up and Down with Great Rapidity and with Wide Fluctuations in the Figures.**

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—There was a little circumstance on the curb last night—the selling of an enormous line of puts by several big houses acting as if for one principal—which the trade did not forget when the wheat market opened this morning. It was a hint that a big line of wheat might need the privileges.

There was a demoralized wheat market at the start. May sold at 74⅝c to 74½c, July at 71¼c to 71c. This was on stop loss selling orders in commission houses. The market recovered from this on buying by shorts. Prices climbed to 75¼c, May and July to 72¾c. Then there was a relapse like that of yesterday morning. After 11 o'clock the trade became demoralized and prices tumbled to 73⅝c for May and 70½c for July—a drop of about 2 cents in a small part of an hour.

The last hour of the day in wheat was the most sensational in months. On the break from 73c to 73c several houses sold great lines of wheat. The trade was stampeded and everybody tried to sell. A big line went over for New York account. After the break some of the houses doing the big selling were the buyers until the May price got over 74 cents again. It was a whip-saw for hundreds in the trade. New York added to the force of the rally by reporting 100 boatloads (800,000 bushels) sold for export. The market closed with a remarkable rebound from 73c to 74¾c for May, from 70c to 71½c for July.

## AT THE HOTELS.

—Daniel Magone of Ogdensburg, N. Y., is at the Everett.

—Senator Stephen B. Elkins of West Virginia is at the Savoy.

—Charles Eliot Norton of Cambridge, Mass., is at the Windsor.

—Senator John Raines of Canandaigua, N. Y., is at the Grand Union.

—Ex-Senator William Pinkney Whyte of Maryland is at the Waldorf.

—Ex-Congressman John A. Quackenbush of Stillwater, N. Y., is at the Park Avenue.

—Gen. Thomas W. Hyde of Maine and Col. John B. Castleman of Louisville are at the Holland.

—Gen. William H. Jackson, of Tennessee and Charles Theodore Russell of Boston are at the Hoffman.

—W. P. McQuaid of Boston and W. K. Park and H. C. Tremaine of Philadelphia are at the Normandie.

—F. W. Ransom of Boston, C. L. Herbert of Philadelphia, and R. B. Moorhead of Buffalo are at the St. Cloud.

—Congressman B. B. Odell, Jr., of Newburg, N. Y., and J. M. Studebaker of Indiana are at the Fifth Avenue.

—Congressman Charles N. Fowler of New Jersey and Frederick C. Schraub of Lowville, N. Y., are at the Imperial.

—Peyton F. Miller of Albany, S. M. Hamill of Cleveland, and Malcolm G. Chace of Providence are at the Albemarle.

—N. Monsarrat, Vice President of the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Company, is at the Buckingham.

—State Senators Clarence Lexow, George R. Malby, Henry J. Coggeshall, John Grant, and B. M. Wilcox are at the Metropole.

—Carlos French of Connecticut, Virgil P. Kline of Cleveland, and Col. T. A. Dodge, United States Army, are at the Murray Hill.

—B. F. Little of Baltimore, R. M. Hackett of Milwaukee, W. E. Decrow of Boston, and Lewis Gleason and Theodore V. Warne of Philadelphia are at the Astor.

—Marion C. Smith of Charleston, S. C.; Charles R. Ruggles and E. L. Real of Chicago, and John H. Maginnis of New Orleans are at the Marlborough.

—State Controller James A. Roberts of Buffalo, Prof. William Pepper of Philadelphia, Prof. Josiah Royce of Cambridge, Mass., and Edward Rosewater of Omaha are at the Manhattan.

—Mr. and Mrs. A. Burns, Stapleton, S. I.; Mr. and Mrs. V. Waselewski, Jersey City; Mrs. C. W. Cool of Glens Falls, N. Y.; I. Crosland of England, and Miss F. K. Pierce of Worcester, Mass., are at the Brevoort.

## ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

**Representatives of Out-of-town Firms Now in the City.**

—Baer & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. P. Baer, notions; Hoffman House.

—Blodgett, Ordway & Webber, Boston, Mass.; C. E. Conant, notions; Hotel Manhattan.

—Bradford, Thomas, & Co., Boston, Mass.; E. D. Bradford, dress goods; 34 Greene Street; Hotel Normandie.

—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. R. Ruggles, linens; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Marlborough.

—Church, The A. M. Company, Troy, N. Y.; Miss Latie Blume, hosiery; 54 Franklin Street; Metropole Hotel.

—Houghton & Dutton, Boston, Mass.; W. T. Adams, housefurnishing goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Roberts, John A., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; G. L. Roberts, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

—Seeley, Bruen & Co., Helena, Ark.; B. J. Bruen, notions; 22 Howard Street; Sinclair House.

—Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; L. Grauer, dry goods, &c.; St. Denis Hotel.

—Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. Jackson, dry goods, &c.; St. Denis Hotel.

—Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; L. S. Hinman, notions; St. Denis Hotel.

—Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. J. Doll, jewelry; St. Denis Hotel.

—Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; T. J. Mooney, housefurnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

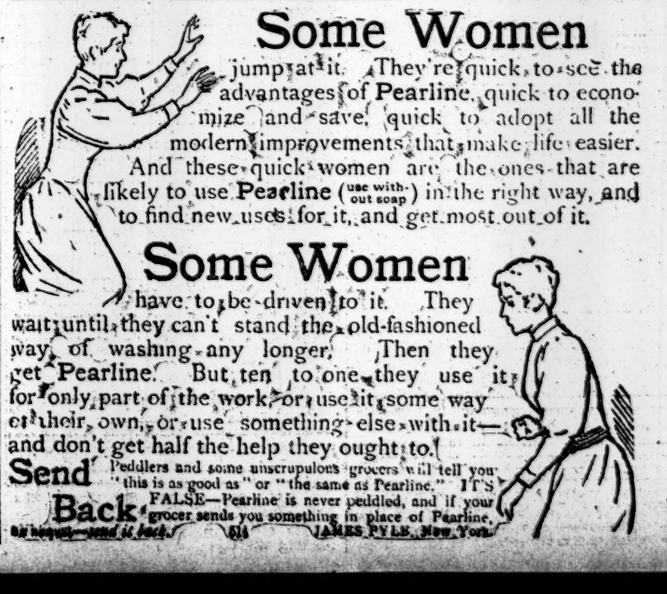
—Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; H. B. Scott, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

—Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; H. A. Stanhope, fancy goods; Hoffman House.

—Watrous & Perkins Brothers, Waverly, N. Y.; W. L. Watrous, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

**Frightened Bridge Passengers.**

George Henry, a negro, was arrested at the Brooklyn end of the bridge last night for flourishing a revolver in a crowd of passengers. He had frightened some passengers at the New York end, and when two policemen appeared he concealed the weapon and boarded a train for Brooklyn. The policemen followed him, and in the Brooklyn carshed he again pulled the pistol and frightened passengers. The policemen arrested him after a struggle.

# Some Women

jump at it. They're quick to see the advantages of Pearline, quick to economize and save, quick to adopt all the modern improvements that make life easier. And these quick women are the ones that are likely to use Pearline (use with-out soap) in the right way, and to find new uses for it, and get most out of it.

# Some Women

have to be driven to it. They wait until they can't stand the old-fashioned way of washing any longer. Then they get Pearline. But ten to one they use it for only part of the work, or use it some way of their own, or use something else with it—and don't get half the help they ought to.

**Send** peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, **Back** as honest—send it back. 634 JAMES PYLE, New York.


## MARINE INTELLIGENCE

**Miniature Almanac—This Day.**

A. M.
Sun rises..7:12|Sun sets..5:14|Moon rises..5:51

**High Water—This Day.**

A. M. A. M. A. M.
S. Hook..5:22|Gov. Is'd..5:53|H. Gate..7:42
P. M. P. M. P. M.
S. Hook..6:06|Gov. Is'd..6:38|H. Gate..8:27

**Outgoing Steamships.**

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JAN. 30.

| | Mails Close. | Vessels Sail. |
|---|---|---|
| Advance, Colon | 10:00 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| Algonquin, Char't'n. | ..... | 3:00 P. M. |
| Alps, Cape Haiti, Guatemala | 10:00 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| Altai, Jamaica | 10:00 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| Anchoria, Glasgow | 10:00 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
|

# TANGLE OVER THE CHARTER

## It Seems Impossible to Grant the Request of the Commissioners for an Extension of Time.

## REPORT MUST BE IN MONDAY.

### It Is Probable that the Whole Matter Will Then Be Referred Back to the Commission—Action of the Legislature.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—The Greater New York charter starts its legislative career in a tangle. The extension of the time in which the commission may report the charter has come so late, and has received so little attention that at the last moment no one was clear as to how this may be done. The rush of the Republican leaders at this last moment has attracted the attention of the Democrats, who lose no opportunity to harass the majority. On the plea that the leaders are "juggling with the charter," some of the opponents of the Greater New York are disposed to make as much trouble as they can.

An unsuccessful attempt was made today to extend the time of the commission until Feb. 20. It is the opinion of many legislators and of Charles Q. Lincoln of the Statutory Revision Commission that this reaction runs squarely up against a statute, and is unavailing. The law which created the commission makes it mandatory on that body to report a charter on or before Feb. 1. That date will be Monday next.

Early this week, as was stated in THE NEW YORK TIMES, the commission found that it would be impossible to complete the charter and have it printed by Monday, and it was decided to ask for twenty days extra time. This request was informally made by Gen. Stewart L. Woodford two days ago, and by Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy in a letter to Lieut. Gov. Woodruff. They spoke for the commission.

The legislators were willing to grant such a request, but it did not fully dawn on the men who have charge of legislation that this extension could not be granted by resolution.

An attempt was made to put through a joint resolution this morning. It failed to pass the Senate.

After the session, at which the legality of an extension had been discussed, and made prominent, Senator Lexow and Assemblyman Abell consulted Commissioner Lincoln. He told them the only way in which the time of the report could be extended would be by the passage of a law, amending the Greater New York law of last year. They set out to do this at once. They drew brief bills to extend the time for making the report to Feb. 20. Both houses had adjourned by that time, until Monday night. They dropped the bills into the bill box and they will be entered as having been introduced to-day. But as the session had adjourned the bills could not be referred to a committee or otherwise disposed of. Consequently they cannot be printed, and so cannot be acted on Monday night, as the Constitution requires that bills shall lie on the desks of members in printed form for three days before they may be passed.

The solution of the entire question, in the opinion of the leaders, is that the Greater New York Commission will be informed that it must make a report of some sort to the Legislature Monday night. That report may be referred back to the commission, which will thus get the benefit of the extension it wants.

### DEBATED IN BOTH HOUSES.

#### Assembly Resolution for More Time Laid Over in the Senate.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—No sooner had Speaker O'Grady called the Assembly to order today than a spirited discussion ensued over the communication received from the Greater New York Commission, asking that the time for the commission to report be extended from Feb. 1 to Feb. 20, in order that the commission might have time to carefully correct and revise the charter.

The communication was addressed to the Assembly, and was signed by Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, the President of the commission, and George M. Pinney, as Secretary. It was as follows:

"It is needful that this commission should have twenty days further time to complete the charter for the consolidated City of New York, prepared by it conformably to Chapter 488 of the Laws of 1896.

"The commission has labored diligently since its appointment to comply literally with the direction of the Legislature that it should report on or before the 1st day of February, 1897.

"The proposed charter is substantially finished. Little remains to be done, except to revise the text in order to correct defects of terms, to eliminate repetitions, to supply inadvertent omissions, and generally to perfect the form of the charter as a whole. The commission is confident that it can finish its work by the 20th of February, and that no further time will be required by it, and therefore respectfully requests that the time for the submission of its final report be extended to that date."

Assemblyman Nixon, the Republican leader, introduced a concurrent resolution granting the Greater New York Commission the extension of time asked for.

Mr. Roche moved as an amendment that the extension of time be made ninety days.

Considerable discussion arose as to whether the question before the House was a simple request from the Greater New York Commission or a regularly formulated resolution.

Mr. Trainor of New York made the point that no resolution had been handed in. The Speaker declared the resolution was on the Clerk's desk, and that Mr. Nixon's motion was upon it. Mr. Nixon declared that he had made his motion on the resolution which he knew had been submitted. Mr. Trainor asked the privilege of the floor to state that there had been no resolution read and there was none before the House.

"I am interested in that territory that this question refers to. I am interested in everything affecting the Greater New York. Mr. Nixon, the gentleman from Chautauqua, has interests in his end of the State. If this is a resolution it must go over twenty-four hours so it can be debated."

The Chair ruled that as the House already had the matter under consideration Mr. Trainor was too late with his objections. Mr. Nixon then moved the previous question. Mr. Roche desired to withdraw his amendment, but was overruled by the Speaker. The amendment was then put and lost.

Mr. Roche called for the yeas and nays on the original motion. When Mr. Trainor's name was reached, he stated in connection with his vote that Feb. 1 was the date that had been set by law for the commission to report, and that this had been considered ample time. The House had put itself on record as making itself a party to a shameful delay. The commission's time could only be extended by statute. The Legislature had no power to extend the time by concurrent resolution.

Mr. Flinn, in making known his vote, stated that while he did not believe a resolution had been regularly put before the house, he was in favor of granting the delay asked, and so voted.

The concurrent resolution was then adopted by a vote of 82 to 7.

The negative votes were: Barry, Corrigan, Daly, Dempsey, Roche, and Trainor of New ork and F. Sevhmid of Buffalo.

#### In the Senate.

The Senate discussed the Assembly resolution before it was received. Senator Ellsworth said he understood that the Assembly was considering a resolution extending the time in which the Greater New York Commission should present its report until Feb. 20. The time, he said, would expire next Monday, and if the resolution should pass the Assembly it was necessary that some action should be taken immediately by the Senate. He suggested that a recess should be taken for fifteen minutes, to await some action by the Assembly.

Senator Cantor said the statute provided that this commission should report by Feb. 1, and the Legislature could not, by resolution, amend that statute. He said the Legislature would put itself in the position of violating the statute passed by it at its last session.

A good-humored colloquy followed between Senators Ellsworth and Cantor. Senator Cantor said it had been reported that this Greater New York charter was to be jammed through the Legislature. If an extension of time were granted to this commission, he did not want this time taken from the Senate. He wanted plenty of time for full and complete discussion.

Senator Ellsworth said there was no disposition on the part of the majority to deal unfairly with the minority.

Senator Cantor reminded him that this was not a party measure. There was no dispute between the majority and the minority, but there might be a dispute between the majority and the people of the locality affected.

Senator Grady vigorously protested against the postponement and granting of the extension of time. He did not propose that this commission should come here at the last minute and take the time from the Legislature.

A recess of fifteen minutes was finally taken, at the conclusion of which time the resolution from the Assembly, accompanied by a letter from the Greater New York Commissioners, explaining the necessity for the extension of time, was received.

Senator Grady raised the point of order of no quorum, and consideration of the resolution went over until Monday night, as there were only twenty-one Senators present.

#### Municipal Ferries Proposed.

Assemblyman Wilson of Brooklyn to-day introduced a bill providing that upon the consolidation of New York and Brooklyn the new municipality shall establish and maintain ferries across the East River, one of which shall be from a point between Fulton and Rutgers Street, in New York, to Washington Avenue, in Brooklyn, and the other from a point near Corlears Street, New York, to a point near Washington Avenue, Brooklyn. The Board of Public Improvements is authorized to arrange the details of the establishment of the ferries, and is directed to purchase or hire, within six months, a sufficient number of boats to equip such ferries, and is empowered, with the consent of the Controller of the city, to acquire all land necessary for docks and slips, and to contract for having the same constructed. The city is authorized to issue bonds to meet this expense in such sums as the Board of Improvements may from time to time apply for. The rates of ferriage are fixed at 2 cents for adults and 1 cent for children. Other rates are named for various vehicles, and the Board of Improvement is permitted to arrange tolls not specially designated.

### THE COMMISSION'S RECESS.

#### Its Work Practically Completed—Two Committees Appointed Yesterday.

The Greater New York Commission yesterday wound up its work for the present and adjourned to Friday. Under authority conferred upon him at a previous meeting Gen. Tracy yesterday appointed a Sub-Committee on Revision and a sub-committee to prepare the report that is to be sent to Albany with the draft of the charter. Gen. Tracy named ex-Mayor Gilroy, W. C. De Witt, and George M. Pinney, Jr., as the Committee on Revision, and Seth Low, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, and ex-Judge Dillon as the committee to prepare the report to the Legislature. Of the latter committee Gen. Tracy is a member ex-officio.

The Committee on Revision will meet daily. Its duty is practically to edit the charter and rearrange the numbering of the sections. While it may change the wording, it will not change the subject matter. This committee will report its work to the full commission from time to time, and its first report will be made Friday.

Several minor amendments were made to the charter yesterday, among them one that extends the jurisdiction in condemnation proceedings to any judicial district in which the land involved may be. Under the former draft the jurisdiction was confined to the Supreme Court, in the First Judicial District. The Commissioners are confident that the extension of time to Feb. 20 asked for by them will be granted by the Legislature.

# SENTENCES OF CRIMINALS.

### Meyer Gets the Full Penalty for Attempted Arson—Several Other Severe Sentences Passed.

Adolph Meyer, charged with setting fire to the tenement house in which he lived, at 108 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, pleaded guilty yesterday before Justice Smyth, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. Lawyer O'Hare, for Meyer, pleaded for mercy. Justice Smyth said the crime of arson was a most atrocious one, and, in his opinion, should be punished with death or life imprisonment. In this case he was doubtful if arson in the first degree could be proved if Meyer were put on trial. The prisoner was, therefore, sentenced to the full penalty under the plea of "attempt to commit arson"—twenty years' imprisonment at hard labor.

Justice Smyth also imposed the following sentences:

Edward Dinen, seven years' imprisonment for manslaughter in the second degree. Dinen caused the death of James Reynolds by knocking him down and fracturing his skull.

Michael J. Costello, twenty years' imprisonment for manslaughter in the first degree. Costello was convicted of the murder of James Purcell, who had assaulted Costello's wife.

John Murphy, twenty years for manslaughter. Murphy killed William Whalen by stabbing him in a fight in Minetta Lane.

Recorder Goff, in Part II., General Sessions, yesterday, sentenced Walter D. Valentine and William F. Fender to six months each in the penitentiary. The two men were members of the firm of H. Valentine & Co., and were convicted of sending out bogus stock quotations.

In the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, Judge Brown imposed sentences as follows:

Michael Egan, five years for passing counterfeit coin; Peter Masso and his wife, Louise, three years each for abducting a French girl from Havre; Martin Leonard, six years for counterfeiting coin; Thomas E. Burke and William Warren, three years each for passing counterfeit coin, and Stephen Hudson, their accomplice, who pleaded guilty, eighteen months' imprisonment.

Mark Isaacs, a letter carrier, who pleaded guilty of having taken money from letters, was allowed to go under suspension of sentence.

# BABY SHOW ENDS ABRUPTLY.

### Benjamin W. Hitchcock, Its Promoter, Has Left the City.

"The Great International Baby Show," which opened last Monday in the Gramercy Lyceum, Koster & Bial's old music hall, in West Twenty-third Street, has come to a sudden end.

Benjamin W. Hitchcock, its promoter, was not to be found yesterday, and a half hundred angry mothers besieged the Gramercy Lyceum all day.

Yesterday morning most of the mothers appeared at the hall and inquired for Mr. Hitchcock. Carpenters were busy removing the stands. Several who had furnished material for the show were anxious about their money. The musicians had a two weeks' contract, but had received no money.

The angry mothers at last got together in the hall and held an indignation meeting. Their chief complaint was that they had gone to considerable expense in preparing for the show, and had received nothing for their trouble. They had been assured of $1,000 in prizes.

At Mr. Hitchcock's store on West Twenty-third Street, it was said last night that he was out of the city. It was not known when he would return.

#### Funeral of William T. Leitch.

The funeral of William T. Leitch, who died last Thursday at his home, 86 Hewes Street, Brooklyn, will take place at the house at 4 o'clock this afternoon, the Rev. Cornelius L. T. Twing officiating. Mr. Leitch was born in Dover, England, in 1808. He came to this country in 1830 and began the manufacture of clothing in this city. His business prospered, and up to the breaking out of the civil war he had a branch house in Charleston, S. C. He removed to Brooklyn in 1848. In 1853 he removed to Madison, Wis., where he was elected Mayor. He returned to Brooklyn in 1861 and took up his residence in Hewes Street. He will be buried in Greenwood.

# OVERDUE SHIPS REACH PORT

### THREE THAT WERE DELAYED BY THE HEAVY WEATHER.

### Little Hope Left for the State of Georgia, the Fort William, and the Lord Dufferin — Captain's Experience with a Tug.

Of the overdue steamships, three came into port yesterday. They were the British steamship Grenada of the Trinidad Shipping and Trading Company, from Port au Spain; the Atlantic Transport Line steamship Mobile, from London, and the North German Lloyd steamship Munchen, from Bremen. The Munchen was two days late and the Mobile three. Hurricanes and rough seas accounted for their delay. Neither of them saw the belated White Star freight steamer Cevic. No fears are felt, however, by the agents of the White Star Company.

The Grenada was reported Thursday night by the steamship Ferdinand de Lesseps as being at anchor off Barnegat and signaling for a tug. The Grenada was due Monday. Her delay was explained yesterday when she reached Quarantine in tow of the Philadelphia tug International. The tug had anchored two barges it was bringing up the coast and gone to the assistance of the Grenada.

Capt. Legg said yesterday that he left Trinidad Jan. 16 and Grenada the following day, with a full cargo, principally asphaltum, and three passengers—E. F. Richardson, A. Temple Waite, and Thomas Farrell. The voyage was uneventful until Jan. 21, when the wind increased from the north and northwest, and the seas climbed up to an enormous height. The vessel labored terribly, pounding and plunging, while the waves made a breach over her. Only slow progress was made. The gale continued till Jan. 27, or two days after the vessel was due in port, and then it was found that the coal supply was running short. For that reason the Grenada was headed for shoal water and an anchorage. She reached Barnegat at 11 A. M. of the 28th, and she remained there till yesterday morning.

The bark St. James, which dragged her anchor and got caught in the ice, inside the Hook, on Thursday, was extricated yesterday, and towed to sea by the tugs Wallace B. Flint and Carrie A. Ramsay. She was bound for San Francisco. It took three tugs to cut her out of the ice.

The ship Josephus, from Shanghai July 22 and Hongkong Oct. 1, experienced some difficulty getting into port. She had sighted the Highlands Jan. 16, when the wind came out of the northwest, and she was driven off shore. Since that time she has been beating in against head winds. She made Fire Island Light on the night of Jan. 23. She was again threatened with being driven off shore, but she managed to hold on throughout the heavy snowstorm of Wednesday. The tug C. E. Evarts hailed her Wednesday, but Capt. Gilkey refused to pay the $150 demanded for a tow, offering $60.

There is an understanding among tugboatmen that the first alonside a vessel shall be entitled to the work of towing. The tug Hadden rammed another tug about two years ago for ignoring this mutual regulation. The Evarts on this occasion, therefore, had things her own way, and for two days hung around the Josephus, but without effecting a bargain.

Capt. Gilkey became desperate yesterday, and working in sufficiently near the Hook, he signaled the Marine Observer to notify his agents that he wanted a tug. Pendleton, Carver & Nichols, the agents, got the communication and chartered two tugs to go after the ship. The Captain of the Evarts was the first to see them coming down toward the Hook, and fearing that, under the circumstances, he might lose his customer, he hastened back to the ship and compromised on $80. The expense of the two tugs chartered, however, added to this, brings the amount up to that originally demanded, and Capt. Gilkey may have to stand some bantering on "Change for losing two days in trying to beat a New York tugboatman.

The British steamship Falls of Bracklin, bound from Baltimore, Jan. 4, for Avenmouth, with 97,000 bushels of corn and 147,000 bushels of oats, has been reinsured at 50 guineas premium. She is ten days overdue.

The premium quoted yesterday on the other long-overdue vessels, a list of which was printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, were as follows:

American ship T. F. Oakes, from Hongkong, July 4, for New York, 40 guineas.

British ship Lord Dufferin, from Montevideo, Oct. 7, for New York, 90 guineas.

German ship Henry Bischoff, from Hiogo, July 7, for New York, 50 guineas.

British steamship State of Georgia, from Dantzic, Dec. 23, for Halifax, 75 guineas.

British steamship Fort William, from Shields, Dec. 16, for New York, 80 guineas.

No insurance has been actually placed at the high figures quoted, and they are offered on insurance against non-arrival, being practically a gamble. They serve to show, however, the relative chances as estimated by experts of the vessels' safety. Little hope is left for the State of Georgia and the Fort William, and the figures quoted on the Lord Dufferin mean virtually that she is given up for lost.

No reinsurance has been thought of in connection with the overdue Cevic, as she is expected to be reported at any time. She once before was delayed an equally long time, in similarly rough weather.

# LAWYER BROOKE'S ILLNESS.

### An Operation to be Performed—Condition Said to be Serious.

The condition of Charles W. Brooke, the lawyer, who was suddenly stricken Wednesday, is reported as very serious. He is at the Smith Infirmary, on Staten Island, and is constantly attended by his son, Charles Lex Brooke, and by other members of his family.

Dr. C. Wilmot Townsend, Mr. Brooke's family physician, admitted yesterday that Mr. Brooke's malady was of a cancerous nature and seated in the intestines. He also said that the condition of his patient was grave. Mr. Brooke rallied some during Thursday night, but seemed little or no better yesterday.

The doctor has decided to perform an operation as soon as Mr. Brooke is sufficiently strong to withstand the shock. Charles Lex Brooke said last evening that there was hope of his father's recovery, but he would not enter into particulars.

In connection with Lawyer Brooke's illness it has been remarked that he is suffering from the same disease that a few weeks ago caused the death of District Attorney John R. Fellows, at one time Mr. Brooke's law partner.

It was reported at the Smith Infirmary late last evening that Lawyer Brooke's condition was more unfavorable than it had been for the past twenty-four hours. Dr. Townsend would not admit that there was yet any serious cause for alarm.

# END OF THE REINHART SALE.

### Andrew Carnegie Bought One of the Pictures for $1,400.

The third and last night of the public sale of the Charles S. Reinhart collection of paintings and drawings took place at the American Art Galleries yesterday, and brought in $3,038. This makes the total receipts for the collection $4,817. Of the 127 pictures sold, only two brought $100 or more, the $100 being paid for "Launching the Boat."

The last picture on the list was "Awaiting the Absent," which received the second medal at the Paris Exposition of 1889. There was one bid of $1,400, and it was knocked down. It was announced that the buyer was Andrew Carnegie, who had bought it to place in the Carnegie Library at Pittsburg.

#### Brooklyn Gas Bids Opened.

City Works Commissioner Willis of Brooklyn yesterday opened the bids of the Brooklyn Union and Flatbush Gas Light Companies for furnishing illuminating gas to the city and private consumers for one, two, three, five, and ten year terms. The bids are practically on the figures heretofore published. They probably will be considered by the Board of Aldermen at its meeting Monday.

# CHAMPION SHOOTERS MEET

### FOURTEEN TRY FOR A PRIZE AT THE LARCHMONT TRAPS.

### R. S. Welch of Philadelphia Leading, with Forty-six Kills—Dr. Wynn, George Work, and George McAlpin Next, in the Order Named.

Fourteen of the best pigeon shots in this country faced the traps at Larchmont yesterday in the annual championship shoot of the Larchmont Yacht Club. Each man contributed $100 for the privilege of shooting at 100 live birds. They stood on the thirty-yard mark, and the boundary was twenty-one yards.

Half of the match was shot yesterday, and it will be finished to-day. The winner will receive a two-hundred-and-fifty-dollar cup and $560 of the purse, the second man $350, the third $210, and the fourth $140.

It was a good day to test the skill of the contestants. The wind was light, the air cool and bracing, but the reflection of the sun on the snow was rather dazzling. The birds were a fine lot of blues, fast and strong fliers, consequently one-barrel kills were comparatively rare.

George Work started the work of the day by bringing down a fast quarterer. For the first half of the match he shot in rare form, only missing one out of his first string. His nineteenth bird, a fast right-quarter, got safely away without being touched. In his second string he did not do so well, six birds getting away.

R. S. Welch, the crack of Philadelphia, did the best work of the day, killing 46 out of 50 birds. He is now leading in the contest. Dr. Wynn is second, with 44 kills. George McAlpin, who has distinguished himself so much recently at the traps, is fourth, eight of his birds having got away. He killed nineteen straight, and then missed two hard ones. His twentieth bird was a fast right-quarterer, and the next a right-quartering incomer. His twenty-third, a tower, and twenty-fourth, a right-quarterer, also got away. Two hard ones in his second string, the thirteenth and fourteenth, both right-quarterers, fell dead out of bounds.

L. T. Davenport finished with forty-one kills, and F. G. Moore with forty to his credit. Davenport drew some particularly-hard birds, and four fell dead outside the boundary.

As usual, Edgar Murphy was the life of the party. After missing six birds, though, in his first string, he quieted down somewhat. He seemed to draw more right-quartering drivers, and they would be over the fence and away as soon as the trap tumbled down. L. S. Stokes and H. Sanford each killed thirty-eight birds. The other contestants having missed 25 per cent. or more, have retired from the contest. The scores are as follows:

R. S. WELCH, Riverton Gun Club— K. M.
2 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 0 2 0 1 1 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 0 1—22 3
2 1 2 2 0 1 2 2 2 2 1 1 2 1 2 2 1 1 2 1 2 2 2 2—24 1
Total ..... 46 4

Dr. W. WYNN, Larchmont Yacht Club—
2 1 0 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 * 1 2 2—23 2
2 1 1 2 2 2 0 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 *—21 4
Total ..... 44 6

GEORGE WORK, Cartaret Gun Club—
2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 2 2 2—24 1
0 2 0 0 0 2 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 2 2—19 6
Total ..... 43 7

GEORGE McALPIN, Cartaret Gun Club—
2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 0 0 2 * 2—21 4
2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 2 2 * * 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 2 2 2—21 4
Total ..... 42 8

L. T. DAVENPORT, Larchmont Yacht Club—
2 2 2 2 2 2 0 * 2 2 * 2 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 * 2 2 2—20 5
2 2 2 1 0 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 * 2 1 2 2—21 4
Total ..... 41 9

FRED MOORE, Riverton Yacht Club—
2 2 * 0 1 2 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 * 2 2 2 2 2 2 2—21 4
2 * * 0 2 0 2 * 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 * 2—19 6
Total ..... 40 10

EDGAR G. MUHPHY, Larchmont Yacht Club—
2 2 2 2 2 2 * 2 * 0 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 0 2 * —19 6
* 2 2 2 0 2 2 * 2 * 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 0 2 2 2—20 5
Total ..... 39 11

L. I. STOKES, Philadelphia Gun Club—
2 2 2 2 2 0 0 2 2 1 2 2 2 0 2 0 2 2 2 2 0 1 2 2 2—20 5
2 0 2 0 2 2 * 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 * 2 2 2 2 1 2 0 * —18 7
Total ..... 33 2

H. SANFORD, Cartaret Gun Club—
2 0 0 2 * 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 * * 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 *—17 8
2 2 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 0 2 0 1 2 1 2—21 4
Total ..... 38 12

C. MACALESTER, Philadelphia Gun Club—
* 2 2 2 2 0 2 * 2 0 2 0 0 2 2 2 2 0 0 2 2 2 2—16 9
* 1 1 2 2 1 2 2 2 1 0 1 2 2 2 2 1 0 0 1 2 2 1 1 2—21 4
Total ..... 37 13

FRED HOBY, Hollywood Gun Club—
0 2 2 0 2 2 * 2 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 2 0 2 0 0 * 2—15 10
2 2 0 2 2 * 2 2 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2—22 3
Total ..... 37 13

CHARLES MEYER, Larchmont Yacht Club—
2 2 2 0 2 * 2 2 2 2 0 2 2 0 * 0 1 0 0 2 2 * 2 2 0—15 10
* 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 0 2 * 2 2 2 0 * 2 0 2 2 2—19 6
Total ..... 34 16

W. E. STAFFORD, Larchmont Yacht Club—
0 2 2 2 0 2 0 2 0 0 2 * 2 2 2 2 2 * 0 2 0 2—14 11
2 2 1 2 2 2 2 0 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 0 2 0 2 2—20 5
Total ..... 34 16

A. MARSHALL, Larchmont Yacht Club—
0 0 2 0 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 0 1 0 2 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 2—15 10
2 0 2 0 2 2 0 0 * Withdrew ..... 4 5
Total ..... 19 19

*Dead out of bounds.

Referee—Edward Banks. Scorers—Jacob Penty and Charles Schortemeier.

#### Rusie May Play with the Louisvilles.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 29.—Though the officials of the Louisville Baseball Club refuse to affirm or deny the report, there is reason to believe that they are making a deal by which they expect to have Amos Rusie in the Louisville team this year. It is understood arrangements are about completed by which Louisville will secure Rusie's services for the season through the payment of a bonus to New York.

Rusie is said to be willing to play with any League club except New York.

Manager Watkins of Indianapolis, who is said to be Rusie's agent, was in town today in conference with President Pulliam.

#### Polo Athletic Club Bouts.

The Polo Athletic Club has arranged three boxing bouts for this evening at the clubhouse, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue. The event of the evening will be a fifteen-round bout between "Tommy" White and "Jimmy" Lynch, at 125 pounds. "Tom" Broderick of Yonkers will spar "Mike" Farragher of Youngstown, Ohio, ten rounds, and "Billy" Scheuster of Mount Vernon will meet Nell Broderick of Yonkers.

#### The Mutual Benefit's Statement.

The fifty-second annual statement of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., shows that the total receipts of the company in 1896 were $11,215,805.85. Of this $8,189,917.19 were for premiums and $3,025,888.66 was for interest and rents. The balance on hand Jan. 1, 1896, was $55,935,388.66. In the expenditures were $3,573,792.83 in death claims, $1,554,003.53 in surrendered policies, $1,613,494.87 in dividends or return premiums, and $1,249,785.25 for expenses. The balance on hand Jan. 1, 1897, was $58,386,204.22. The assets on Jan. 1, 1897, were $60,316,080.25, and the liabilities $56,434,308.87, leaving a surplus of $3,881,771.48. The number of policies issued during 1896 was 12,900, insuring $30,942,213.

#### Pilotage Bill Opposed.

The Sandy Hook pilots are opposed to the bill introduced by Assemblyman Sullivan increasing the pilotage of this port, and yesterday Secretary Allen M. Beebe of the Joint Board of Trustees of the New York and New Jersey Sandy Hook Pilots sent to the Maritime Exchange a letter for posting, giving notice that the bill was introduced without the knowledge or sanction of the pilots, and that they would do all in their power to have it withdrawn.

# THE ARBITRATION TREATY

### ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF RATIFICATION ARE NUMEROUS.

### Committee Appointed by the Conference at Washington Makes a Statement—A Memorial from England.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The Permanent Committee on Arbitration with Great Britain appointed by the conference held here on April 22 and 23, 1896, makes the following public statement of its views concerning the treaty between the United States and Great Britain:

"From Washington's Administration down to this day, arbitration has uniformly been a prominent feature of our National policy. Acting upon the conviction that justice is best secured by judicial methods, our Government has always stood among the nations as the champion of law, and the pending treaty is, in a very definite sense, the result of our initiative. In 1890 Congress unanimously adopted a concurrent resolution requesting the President 'to invite from time to time, as fit occasions may arise, negotiations with any Government with which the United States has or may have diplomatic relations, to the end that any differences or disputes arising between the two Governments which cannot be adjusted by diplomatic agency, may be referred to arbitration, and be peaceably adjusted by such means.' In 1893 the British House of Commons expressed the hope that her Majesty's Government would 'lend their ready co-operation to the Government of the United States upon the basis of the foregoing resolution.' The pending treaty by which the two Governments agree to submit to arbitration, under certain limitations, 'all questions in difference between them which they may fail to adjust by diplomatic negotiations,' follows almost the precise words of the resolution of Congress.

"None but the most cogent reasons could justify the rejection of a treaty thus negotiated in direct response to our own invitation.

#### What the Treaty Is.

"The treaty provides different methods for the various cases arising. Pecuniary claims are to be submitted to a tribunal consisting of 'jurists of repute,' three or five in number, each Government naming one member of the court, if it consists of three persons, or two members, if it consists of five. The remaining member is to be selected by those first named, or, if they cannot agree, by the joint action of the Supreme Court of the United States and the Judicial Committee of the British Privy Council. Finally, and only in the event of these bodies being unable to unite in a selection, the third or fifth member is to be named by the King of Sweden and Norway.

"Other matters of difference, not involving territorial claims, are also to be submitted to the tribunal of five, constituted as above; but whenever it is found that the determination of any dispute necessarily involves the decision of a question of grave general importance, affecting the National rights of either party as distinguished from the private rights whereof it is merely the international representative, then the dispute is to be referred to the tribunal provided for the adjudication of territorial claims.

"This tribunal is to consist of three American and three British Judges, named by the President of the United States and the Queen of Great Britain, respectively. There is no umpire. The award of this tribunal is not to be final unless agreed upon by a majority of not less than five to one of its members. But if there should be a less majority, the award may also be final if both powers acquiesce. If either protests against it as erroneous, the award will be of no validity. It is further provided that in such cases of disagreement there shall be no recourse to hostile measures of any description until the mediation of one or more friendly powers has been invited.

"The treaty is to remain in force for five years, and as much longer as the two Governments desire—either being at liberty to terminate it after Jan. 11, 1902, by merely giving notice. There will, therefore, be full opportunity for revision if, after a fair trial, experience shows defects in the practical working of the scheme.

#### Supposed Objections to the Treaty.

"The objections to the treaty which have come to the notice of this committee have received careful and respectful consideration. We believe that they are almost entirely owing to an imperfect study, or a misapprehension, of its provisions or of their possible effect.

"It seems to be supposed that the treaty may require the contracting parties to arbitrate questions of policy. But by referring to the treaty itself it will be found that the parties have agreed to submit their differences to arbitration only 'in accordance with the provisions and subject to the limitations of this treaty.' The questions which may be submitted are all included under three heads, viz.: Pecuniary claims, territorial claims, and 'all other matters in difference, in respect to which either of the high contracting parties shall have rights, against the other under treaty or otherwise.' It is clear that no such agreement requires the arbitration of matters of policy. The term 'rights,' as used in the treaty, can only mean legal rights. The words of the treaty aptly define the agreement to arbitrate so as to exclude from its operation all questions not suitable for judicial decision; and it could no more be held by either party to require Great Britain to arbitrate the principle of the balance of power in Europe, or the United States the Monroe doctrine, than it could be held to oblige either party to arbitrate its standard of value or its tariff policy.

"The appointment of the third or fifth arbitrator, in certain contingencies, by the King of Sweden and Norway has been criticised, but no more acceptable means of selection has been suggested. Leaving the choice of an umpire to lot, as has been done in some of our treaties, is open to far graver objections. It has been our common practice in treaties of arbitration to provide for the appointment of certain members of the tribunal by friendly European Governments. The San Juan dispute, which was the subject of our last boundary arbitration with Great Britain, was submitted to the decision of the Emperor of Germany as sole arbitrator. But a more conclusive answer than an appeal to precedent is found in the fact that this treaty provides that all territorial claims, and all disputes involving principles of general importance affecting national rights, are to be dealt with by a court exclusively composed of American and British Judges, and that such controversies cannot be decided against us unless two out of three of our own representatives concur in thinking us in the wrong.

#### Why the Treaty Should Be Ratified.

"A candid examination of the treaty will show that, while fairly covering all subjects proper to be submitted to judicial decision, it has been drawn with unusual caution and precision, so as to protect the just rights of each country. For claims purely pecuniary tribunals are provided having a so-called umpire, but all graver disputes are to be finally decided without the presence of an umpire, and only by an almost unanimous vote, unless, indeed, both parties are satisfied with the decision made by a less majority. It also appears that, in case of final disagreement on such important matters, before a resort to hostile action of any description, the mediation of friendly powers must be invoked, which mediation in its very nature will be only advisory, and will leave the two parties concerned entirely free in the exercise of their rights of sovereignty; and that, therefore, the apprehensions expressed by some that the treaty may involve a renunciation of the Monroe doctrine, in any acceptation of the term, or of any of our legitimate rights of sovereignty, are entirely groundless.

"For the settlement of all disputes of greater importance than mere pecuniary claims, the treaty simply furnishes to the contracting parties well devised opportunities for judicial discussion of the points in controversy, to the end of facilitating a peaceable understanding. It will prevent the precipitate opening of hostilities under the spur of heedless passion. It will give sudden excitements time to cool and make way for calm reason. It will discourage the advocacy of war for reasons that cannot stand the scrutiny of an unimpassioned and well-informed judgment. While not rendering war absolutely impossible, it will make it so improbable, so remote a contingency, that we shall be spared those wasteful disturbances of the business of the country which are sometimes caused by groundless rumors of impelling conflict. It cannot fail, therefore, to be a strong safeguard of peace between the two great nations concerned in it, and—as the glorious example is likely to be followed by other countries—a blessing to mankind.

"The initiation of the movement for establishing a permanent system of arbitration, of which the treaty between the United States and Great Britain is the first fruit, forms one of the most honorable pages in American history. The American people will certainly not fail to appreciate the glory of leadership in this great cause which is the cause of advancing civilization.

"For these reasons the committee, being convinced after careful study that the treaty deserves all the commendations bestowed upon it by friends of peace and progress throughout the world, express the confident hope that the Senate of the United States will soon give the treaty the sanction of its approval."

The report is signed by William E. Dodge, John W. Foster, J. B. Moore, Lyman J. Gage, Horace Davis, Henry Hitchcock, C. C. Harrison, Charles E. Fenner, Charles W. Eliot, Simeon E. Baldwin, D. M. Key, Nelson A. Miles, J. Randolph Tucker, Fleming Du Bignon, Carl Schurz, William H. Taft, Gardiner G. Hubbard, Herbert Welsh, J. H. Converse, George A. Pillsbury, Alexander T. Humphrey, L. T. Chamberlain, George L. Rives, William C. Gray, W. A. Fuller, Moorfield Storey, Edward Atkinson, Josiah Crosby, A. T. McGill, and Oscar R. Hundley.

#### A Petition from England.

Senator Sherman, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, has received a petition from the British Arbitration Society of London, which that organization asks him to lay before the Senate. The petition is similar to many that have been received from American societies, and urges the ratification of the proposed general treaty of arbitration as the first step between the two greatest nations of the earth toward universal peace.

The receipt of petitions or memorials by Congress from aliens is prohibited unless the same come through the State Department. Senator Sherman cannot, therefore, present this petition to the Senate. He will lay it before the committee at the special meeting to-morrow, where it will, Mr. Sherman says, receive all due consideration.

He declines to make its text public or to discuss the petition in even general terms.

A petition elaborately printed on parchment and signed by an even hundred of the leading citizens of Philadelphia, was presented to the Senate this morning. It urges the Senate to ratify the treaty of arbitration now pending between this country and Great Britain. The memorial is signed by Mayor Warwick, the Judges of the various courts, ex-Senator Edmunds, (formerly of Vermont,) and bankers and capitalists representing money valued away up in the millions. The memorialists state that they represent the sentiment of the community when they urge the prompt ratification of the treaty for the arbitration of all questions that cannot be settled by the ordinary process of diplomacy. It is denied in the memorial that the treaty would expose the United States to any disadvantage in connection with the various questions calling for settlement in the near future, because the treaty is only tentative and limited in its scope.

# TRACTION COMPANY INDICTED.

### Metropolitan Corporation Must Answer for Maintaining a Nuisance at the Fourteenth Street Curve.

The Grand Jury yesterday indicted the Metropolitan Traction Company and the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for unlawfully maintaining a nuisance.

The indictment charges that on Jan. 16, 1897, the two corporations did operate cars by means of a cable around the curve at Fourteenth Street and Broadway, which were streets and highways common to all the good people of the City and State of New York, on foot and with horses, carts, and carriages, at their free will and pleasure; and did maintain a public nuisance by then and there unlawfully doing an act, which act unlawfully interfered with, obstructed, and tended to obstruct and render dangerous for passage the said two common and public streets and highways for the space of 100 yards south of the said intersection at Broadway and Fourteenth Street, and 100 yards along both Broadway and Fourteenth Street, by then and there unlawfully and injuriously hauling, driving, and propelling the said divers street cars along the line of the said street railway at the said intersection at a high and unlawful rate of speed; whereby the two streets were unlawfully obstructed, interfered with, and rendered dangerous, so that the good people of the City and State of New York could not go, return, pass, repass, ride, and labor on foot and with their horses, carts, and carriages in and across the two common streets and highways, as they ought to have done, and had been used to and accustomed to do, and otherwise might or would have done; and so that the good cit

# PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

## Passage by the Senate of the Bill for an International Monetary Conference Commission.

## ADOPTION OF MR. BACON'S IDEA

### Senator Hoar Declared that Leading European Nations Were Ready for Action on Bimetallism.

### SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The Senate bill granting a pension of $8 a month to Mrs. Martha Frank of Georgia, widow of a soldier in the Indian war of 1818, and now 102½ years old, was passed.

Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.,) introduced a joint resolution declaring that the United States deprecates war, and desires the maintenance of peace and friendship with the world, and inviting all civilized nations to make a corresponding and reciprocal declaration.

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) introduced a concurrent resolution, which was laid over, declaring that any judicial sale of the properties of the Union Pacific Railroad without additional legislation by Congress would not be binding on the Government of the United States, nor conclude it of any legal or equitable right therein now possessed, unless such sale were subsequently ratified by Congressional action.

**International Monetary Conference.**

The Senate bill for a commission on an international monetary conference was taken up, and Mr. Vilas (Dem., Wis.,) delivered a prepared speech against it as "a vicious and misleading bill."

Three times, he said, the United States had caused "the pretty play" to be acted, twice at Paris and once at Brussels. The truth was, and the Senate might as well realize it, that that international farce no longer pleased Americans. They could all, or nearly all, be fooled a part of the time, but the time for such folly had passed. There was a plain, easy path before Congress which opened to all the prosperity, and especially to all the relief from currency disorders, which any legislation could give. Mankind, on the whole, could not be made rich or prosperous by legislation. If any class were so enriched, it was at the cost of the masses.

Mr. Pettigrew (Silver, S. D.,) said that he protested against the passage of the bill; first, because this country was capable of managing its own affairs without the assistance of any other nation, and, second, because he did not believe that the United States should any longer be supplicants at the feet of European nations which were the chief beneficiaries of the gold standard.

He closed his speech with a declaration that it was too humiliating to have the United States continue to be (in monetary affairs) the "laughing stock of Europe."

**Presidential Authority.**

Mr. Carter (Rep., Mon.,) read a prepared speech in support of the bill, which was, he said, manifestly prepared to facilitate success in the movement for bimetallism. It gave to the President all needed authority, unhampered by needless conditions.

He appealed to Mr. Cannon (Rep., Utah,) to withdraw his amendment, as Mr. Stewart (Pop., Nevada,) had withdrawn his. It would then devolve on the Administration within the next four years to demonstrate either its ability to have an international agreement made, or the fact that it cannot be made. With that responsibility the Administration was entitled to the co-operation of those who would see silver remonetized either by National or international effort.

Mr. Cannon (Rep., Utah,) declined to withdraw his amendment, and spoke in favor of it.

Mr. Chandler asked and obtained unanimous consent to have the vote taken on the bill and amendments at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The Nicaragua Canal bill, having been laid before the Senate, Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) expressed his fear that if that bill were continued as the unfinished business it would not only fail itself, but would drag down other legislative business with it. He felt the profoundest interest in the measure, and it was his purpose to follow the Senator from Alabama with great fidelity as an able leader. He asked him to have a time fixed for a disposition of the bill, and if that was objected to, to have a continuous session of the Senate on Monday or Tuesday so as to dispose of the bill.

Mr. Morgan thereupon asked unanimous consent to have the vote taken at 4 P. M. on Tuesday next.

Mr. Turpie (Dem., Ind.,) objected.

Mr. Morgan then gave notice that he would ask to have the bill taken up after the routine morning business on Monday, and to continue in session until the final vote.

Mr. Hoar gave notice that after the Nicaragua Canal bill was out of the way he would press consideration of the bankruptcy bill.

The monetary conference bill was again taken up, and Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.,) advocated his own amendment, giving specific authority to the President to call a conference.

**Mr. Hoar's Views.**

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) combatted the idea that the possibility of an international monetary arrangement was a chimera or a dream. He thought that the gentlemen who expressed such an idea failed to take into consideration one or two facts. There was no doubt whatever that a very large majority of the people of the civilized world favored the double standard of gold and silver. There were a few people in this country like the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. Vilas) who were not in favor of it, but the Democratic Party, the Populist Party, and the supporters of Mr. Bryan believed in the double standard. And the Republican Party, so far as it could be judged, had declared its belief in that doctrine, and had pledged itself to promote it. Another exception to the doctrine of international bimetallism was his honorable friend from Nevada, Mr. Stewart, who did not want foreign nations to enjoy bimetallism. That Senator wanted to have money in this country so poor and cheap and miserable that even a Jap or a Chinaman would not touch it.

"I do not want it so dear," Mr. Stewart interposed, "that an American cannot get it."

Mr. Hoar—The Americans have been getting on pretty well. The wageearners of this country have laid up fifteen or sixteen hundred million dollars in the savings banks. As to foreign countries, I had some exceptional and unusual means of learning something about that matter last Summer while I was abroad. I had the pleasure of a long conversation with one of the foremost bimetallists in France, M. Fougerol—if I do not pronounce the name correctly my friend, the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, will correct me. [Laughter at this allusion to one of Mr. Sherman's noted idiosyncrasies.] This gentleman introduced last Spring into the French Assembly a resolution declaring that the present depressed condition in agriculture, manufactures, and commerce in France is owing to the demonetization of silver, and pledging France to co-operate with other nations in its restoration. In the French Assembly an important measure is not introduced by one person alone, but he gets the signatures of men who agree with him before it is presented. And that resolution bore the signatures of, I think, 367 out of 450 delegates—at any rate, between three-fifths and four-fifths of their number. M. Moline, then, and now the Premier of France, made a speech on the question in the French Assembly, in which he declared that when other countries would re-establish silver they would not have to wait for France.

He also cited Mr. Balfour as favoring international bimetallism, and said prominent Englishmen told him that a majority of her Majesty's subjects occupied the same position. Mr. Hoar thought Germany and Russia would also be found ready to meet the United States on this question. "The time has come for another effort," said Mr. Hoar.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**This great remedy stands ABSOLUTELY "at the top," and is so acknowledged by the most advanced thinkers of the world. This suggestion is all you require!**


**Close of the Debate.**

Mr. Hoar's speech attracted great attention on the floor and in the galleries. It was followed by speeches either in advocacy or in toleration of the measure by Senators Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.,) Blanchard, (Dem., La.,) White, (Dem., Cal.,) Allison, (Rep., Ia.,) and Gorman, (Dem., Md.) The latter, referring to the London "square mile," said that within one mile of the New York City Hall there had been power enough to stay the consummation of bimetallism in the United States; and that within the radius of a mile in the City of Paris there had been power enough to stay it in France. "Let the representatives of this country under this Administration," Mr. Gorman continued, "go abroad and say that no longer shall this power thus concentrated in three or four great cities, throttle all the free men of the world, but that the American Republic will march along in the immediate future to relieve our own people at home."

As Mr. Cannon declined to withdraw his amendment requiring the President of the United States to invite the leading commercial nations of the world to appoint representatives to an international monetary conference in the City of Washington on or before Oct. 1, 1897, Mr. Chandler moved to lay it on the table, and that motion was agreed to—yeas, 41; nays, 8. The negative votes were given by Messrs. Allen, (Pop., Neb.,) Bate, (Dem., Tenn.,) Butler, (Pop., N. C.,) Cannon, (Rep., Utah,) Clark, (Rep., Idaho,) Peffer, (Pop., Kan.,) Pettigrew, (Sil., S. D.,) and Roach, (Dem., N. D.)

Mr. Bacon's amendment was agreed to and was made the second section of the bill, and Mr. Stewart withdrew his amendment providing for free coinage of silver within a month after the failure and adjournment of the conference.

**Passage of the Bill.**

The bill was then passed—yeas, 46; nays, 4—the nays being Senators Allen, Pettigrew, Roach, and Vilas.

The following is the text of the bill:

A bill to provide for the representation of the United States by Commissioners at any international monetary conference hereafter to be called.

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That whenever after March 4, 1897, the President of the United States shall determine that the United States should be represented at any international conference called by the United States or any other country with a view to securing by international agreement a fixity of relative value between gold and silver as money by means of a common ratio between these metals, with free mintage at such ratio, he is hereby authorized to appoint five or more Commissioners to such international conference; and for compensation of said Commissioners, and for all reasonable expenses connected therewith, to be approved by the Secretary of State, including the proportion to be paid by the United States of the joint expenses of any such conference, the sum of $100,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated.

Sec. 2. That the President of the United States is hereby authorized, in the name of the Government of the United States, to call, in his discretion, such international conference, to assemble at such point as may be agreed upon.

**Other Measures.**

The Senate bill to insure a full bench in the Court of Claims for the hearing of the cases entitled The United States against La Abra Silver Mining Company and others, and The United States against Alice Weil and others, was taken from the calendar and passed.

Also, Senate bill to authorize the entry and patenting of lands containing petroleum and other mineral oils under the placer mining laws of the United States.

Also, House bill to prevent the purchasing of or speculating in claims against the Federal Government by United States officers.

Also, House bill authorizing the construction of a traffic bridge across the Ouachita River, at Monroe, La.

The Senate at 5:25 adjourned until Monday next.

## HOT DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

### Vermont's Supreme Court Assailed in a Discussion of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad.

### HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Mr. Powers (Rep., Vt.,) called up the report of the conferrees on the bill constituting a new corporation of the purchasers of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, and explained the provisions of the agreement.

Mr. Powers used the statement prepared by the conferrees of the effects of the conclusions reached by them, as the basis of his remarks.

Mr. Terry (Dem., Ark.,) said the report of the conferrees should not be adopted, for the reason that it did not sufficiently protect the creditors of the old corporation.

Mr. Lacey (Rep., Iowa,) condemned the report, saying it yielded every point made by the House amendments. The bill should be sent back to conference with instructions to stand by the House changes in the Senate bill.

The adoption of the report was advocated by Mr. Harrison, (Dem., Ala.,) one of the conferrees.

Mr. Powers asked the previous question on the adoption of the report, which was antagonized by Mr. Barrett, (Rep., Mass.,) and the motion failed. Mr. Barrett then got the floor.

Mr. Barrett said that no railroad had ever been built whose history was so black with fraud and dishonor as the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad. The conferrees' report would enable the managers in the proposed reorganization to continue the policy of that history in the future. Sixteen millions of first mortgage bonds of the Atlantic and Pacific had already been pledged by the Reorganization Committee to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company for the issuing thereof of $10,600,000. That corporation was already the practical owner of the Atlantic and Pacific, and by the terms of the pending report the Directors of that corporation, "who have cheated the constituents of the gentleman from Vermont and of my own out of millions of dollars, are to be authorized to issue $50,000,000 of stock upon a property that cost them but $10,600,000. How can the legislative power consistently provide for the punishment of men who indulge in other schemes for defrauding their fellow-citizens, when it approves legislation which enables such vast stock-watering transactions as this?"

Mr. Cooke (Rep., Ill.,) spoke against the adoption of the report, as did also Mr. McRae, (Dem., Ark.,) Mr. Grout (Rep., Vt.,) and Mr. Blue (Rep., Kan.,) favored it.

Mr. Flynn (Rep., Oklahoma,) said he felt the necessity of Congress granting a Federal charter to this corporation, in order that it might operate the road through his Territory and the Indian Territory. The people living along the line of the road were not responsible for the immense capitalization of which the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Barrett] complained. That was done by residents of Massachusetts, who had sold the stock to servant girls of New England, who were bankrupted by the management of these gentlemen.

**Powers Replies to Barrett.**

Mr. Powers (Rep., Vt.,) made this reply to Mr. Barrett:

"There is no 'African in the woodpile,' so far as this committee is aware," said Mr. Powers. "We have prepared a bill here which on its face—in its letter and in its spirit—works out substantial justice and right to everybody interested in this property. And if anybody has come here representing any secret interest—if any Massachusetts interests are involved in this matter—they are not involved in the direction of the public good. As was suggested, all the iniquity that has ever been practiced on the line of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad dates from the City of Boston and its immediate environments. That is where the men live who wreck railroads. That is where the money comes from that creates all the rascality that the gentleman is scolding about. And, Sir, it has been said many and many times that 'it is a dirty bird that fouls its own nest.'

"Now, Mr. Speaker, I do not stand here to criticise the action of Massachusetts. Massachusetts has furnished too much talent, too much respectability, too much honor to the great Republic under which we live, for me to undertake anything of that kind. She furnished two Presidents, the elder and the younger Adams. But, Mr. Speaker, we are forced to admit that they are both dead. She furnished to us the greatest lawyer, the greatest statesman, the most magnificent expounder of our organic law that ever lived—Daniel Webster. But, sad as it may seem, Daniel Webster is dead. She furnished us the most classic, the most learned and erudite statesman that ever sat in the halls of Congress—Charles Sumner. But, alas! Charles Sumner is dead. And we are today left only to bask in the sunshine of the gentleman from Massachusetts, who has come here to Congress recently by a strong vote of his constituents, to learn how to do right and practice righteousness in the ways of legislation. He is not content to go to work and try to accomplish something for the public good, but he stands here as a censor upon the doings of this body. Why, Mr. Speaker, I have the greatest respect for him and his abilities. I have known him for many years. He might be one of the most useful men on this floor, but the trouble with him is he assumes that there is nothing on this floor that is worth respecting. He comes here to shed light. He knew that this was a chaos of darkness when he came. He was born, Mr. Speaker, to be a rose, with the destiny of blooming and blushing upon this floor, but his fate has been to wither and waste his beauty on a desert air. [Laughter and applause.]

**Santa Fe Interest.**

Mr. Grout, (Rep., Vt.,) referring to Mr. Barrett's statement that the road had been practically sold to the Santa Fé Company for $10,600,000, said the transaction involved only one division of the road, not the entire line.

Mr. Barrett responded to the raillery of Judge Powers, not in the same spirit, but much more seriously. He denied having any interest in the bill save that which arose from his connection with legislation while a member of the Massachusetts General Court, which would have made the propositions contained in the conference report illegal, and, in his opinion, subjected them to suspicion everywhere.

Referring to Mr. Powers's remarks concerning himself, Mr. Barrett reviewed that gentleman's career as Chairman of the Committee on Pacific Railroads since he (Mr. Barrett) had been a member of the House.

"In that time," said he, "no proposition, however dangerous to the Nation nor how advantageous to the corporations, had failed to receive his support." In support of this he cited the recent discussion of the Pacific Railroad Funding bill. Replying to the assertion by Mr. Powers that railroad wrecking had been practiced by the people of Boston and vicinity, Mr. Barrett repelled the charge, saying that in no State of the Union were the rights of property so well and thoroughly respected as in Massachusetts. "The gentleman," he continued, "comes here with the record and reputation of a long period of service on the Supreme Court of that State. Talk of railroad wrecking. Where can anything in that line be found equal to the history of the Central Railroad of Vermont, under a series of receiverships conducted by the Supreme Court? Ask any honest man of that State who invested his money in the securities of that corporation and was robbed of it by the decisions of that tribunal, which have not met the approval of any respectable court in any other jurisdiction."

Mr. Grout (Rep., Vt.,) suggested that it was not desirable to renew the war of the States here.

Mr. Barrett—I inaugurated no war. It was begun by the gentleman's colleague. [Cries of "Go on, Barrett!"]

**Defense of the Vermont Court.**

Mr. Grout, resuming, raised the point of order that it is not in order here to question nor to criticise the decisions of the highest court of a State.

Speaker Reed—I do not see how a discussion of their decisions can be prevented.

Mr. Barrett resumed, and repeating the substance of his charges, asked any man to deny them.

Mr. Grout—I deny them. They are false. And I am surprised that the gentleman should here impute dishonorable and unworthy motives to the members of the Supreme Court of Vermont.

Continuing, he briefly explained that the members of that body were elected by the Legislature of the State, and that it would have been impossible for the Judges to have been re-elected year after year as they were had there been such a general sentiment or belief among the people respecting their decisions as the gentleman from Massachusetts sought to make the House believe existed.

Mr. Barrett said he imputed no dishonorable motives to the legislators of Vermont, but he did not forget that that body was the creation of the public, and that the influence of the railroad corporations was the most potent and powerful that found expression.

The record of that railroad receivership and of the court, he continued, was such as to cause the sons of the Green Mountain State to blush for it. The condition of affairs in Vermont during that period, Mr. Barrett said, and the feeling growing out of that railroad experience sundered families, and drove some men beyond the limits of the State who opposed the railroad influences that dominated affairs.

**Rejection of the Report.**

The report of the conferrees was rejected—71 to 143—and the conferrees were instructed to insist upon the retention in the bill of the House amendments, the principal one of which forbade the issue of stock except for par value received.

The bill making appropriations for the Military Academy was sent to conference on the Senate amendments thereto, the House conferrees being Messrs. Curtis, (Rep., N. Y.,) Griffin, (Rep., Wis.,) and Tyler, (Dem., Va.)

The House refused to take up bills on the private calendar, but for nearly an hour continued in committee of the whole, considering the Agricultural bill, without completing it.

In the course of its discussion, Mr. Hardy (Rep., Ind.) began a speech in favor of the acquisition of Cuba, and, being refused permission to conclude, the five-minute rule being in operation, gave notice that no bill should pass the House by unanimous consent for the remainder of the session.

While the next paragraph was being read, various members who were concerned over the probable effects of the enforcement of Mr. Hardy's declaration pointed out the way by which he could get an opportunity to continue his remarks.

**Mr. Hardy's Victory.**

At the conclusion of the reading of the paragraph, the gentleman from Indiana was on his feet and his stentorian cry, "Mr. Chairman!" gave him instant recognition to move "to strike out the last word" and proceed with his speech. This he did amid uproarious applause.

At one point in his remarks, some member interjected, "Right you are, pard!" and the ensuing tumult, drowned from Mr. Hardy the appeal to members to restrain their applause until he had concluded.

Later there were indications of a renewal of the anti-Morton crusade led yesterday by Mr. De Armond, (Dem., Mo.,) but it occupied only a few minutes.

Mr. Steele (Rep., Ind.,) offered an amendment to the paragraph making appropriations for the statistical division, increasing the amount by $1.87 to be immediately available. He explained that as a member of the Committee on Ways and Means he had asked the Chief of Statistics for information respecting the production of castor beans in this country and had been informed that the appropriation for that division did not warrant him in undertaking the investigation required.

Assuming that the investigation would cost about $1.87, he had asked that that amount be furnished him for that purpose.

Mr. Steele added that he had intended to say something severe about the Secretary's action, but, in view of the castigation administered yesterday by a member of the Secretary's own party, (De Armond of Missouri,) he would forego that purpose. He desired to say, however, that what Mr. De Armond criticised the Secretary for was the thing for which he (Mr. Steele) most commended him.

The amendment was rejected on a point of order.

Without completing consideration of the bill, the committee rose, and at 5 o'clock, under the rules, took a recess until 8 o'clock.

**Presidential Nominations.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Lieut. Col. S. T. Cushing, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, to be Colonel and Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence.

Major C. P. Egan, Commissary of Subsistence, to be Lieutenant Colonel and Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence.

Capt. H. B. Osgood, Commissary of Subsistence, to be Major and Commissary of Subsistence.

Capt. W. H. Carter to be Major and Assistant Adjutant General.

Capt. T. H. Barry to be Major and Assistant Adjutant General.

Capt. J. L. Bullis to be Major and Paymaster.

First Lieut. G. B. Davis to be Captain and Commissary of Subsistence.

S. H. Bell of Pennsylvania to be Post Chaplain.

**Congressional Notes.**

—House Committee on Elections No. 3 has decided the contested case of Benoit against Boatner, from the Fifth Louisiana District, in favor of Mr. Boatner, (Dem.,) the sitting member.

—The naval personnel bill as agreed to by the House Sub-Committee contains what are regarded as the most desirable features of the several bills considered. The amended bill was made the special order for a meeting to be held on Wednesday next.

—If the amendment of the Sundry Civil bill, of which Senator Davis of Minnesota yesterday gave notice, goes through, the initial steps will be taken looking toward the construction of a deep waterway from the great lakes to the Atlantic tidewater.

—The bill permitting railroad pooling, which was called up in the House Commerce Committee yesterday, was laid aside without action. It was argued that as a similar bill passed the House at the last Congress and was defeated in the Senate, the Senate's action with respect to a new bill would not change.

## NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE.

### The House Committee on Public Buildings to Visit This City.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to-day discussed the Senate bill providing for the New York Custom House.

The committee has received and accepted an invitation from the New York Produce Exchange to visit New York at a date to be hereafter named, to investigate the proposed sites—the one now occupied by the present Custom House and the proposed location on Bowling Green.

**Statue to Gen. Slocum.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The House Committee on the Library to-day recommended favorably the bill appropriating $50,000 for the erection of an equestrian statue in this city of Major Gen. Henry W. Slocum.

## MURDER AND SUICIDE.

### An Infatuated Chicago Man Kills a Woman and Himself.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—Albert Cunning, a coachman, shot and instantly killed Mrs. Mary Denning at her home, 4,038 State Street, this morning. He attempted to shoot the woman's two boys, but failed. He then shot himself in the breast, inflicting a fatal wound.

The police claim that Cunning was jealous of Mr. Denning, who had separated from his wife. Denning, who is the proprietor of a large livery stable, says that his wife was afraid of Cunning, and that Cunning attempted to kill her some time ago.

About a year ago Cunning roomed at the house of Mrs. Denning, when she lived with her husband at Thirty-ninth and Dearborn Streets. According to the police Cunning at that time had an undue liking for Mrs. Denning, and she forced him to leave the house. He then attempted to kill her, wounding her in the arm and head. He made his escape and was never captured. It is said Mrs. Denning had not seen him from that time until he appeared at her home this morning.

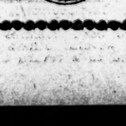
The attentions which Cunning paid to Mrs. Denning caused the separation between her husband and herself. Denning says he does not believe his wife cared for Cunning, but she was indiscreet, and therefore she refused to live with her. That was about a year ago. It is supposed Cunning tried again this morning to induce Mrs. Denning to allow him to room at her house, and on her refusal he shot her.

Cunning's wife left him last November on account of his infatuation for Mrs. Denning.

"Campaigning with Grant," the great series of articles by Gen. Horace Porter.

The Midwinter (February) Number of THE CENTURY is ready.

Campaigning with Washington, in Dr. Weir Mitchell's novel of the Revolution.





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## NEW DRIVEWAY PLANNED

### EXTENSION OF RIVERSIDE TO THE BOULEVARD LAFAYETTE.

### To Cross the Manhattan Valley on a Viaduct, and Form a Continuous Pleasure Drive as far as Inwood.

A plan is on foot for the extension of Riverside Drive from where it now ends, at Claremont, to a junction with the Boulevard Lafayette at or near One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, and a bill which has been prepared for that purpose was sent yesterday to Albany, where it will be introduced in the Legislature.

The idea is the continuation of Riverside Drive, at about the same level, or with only slight and easy variations in the grade, and as close as may be to the river's edge. This will afford a driveway with magnificent scenery, and while the road to be built is approximately only one and one-half miles in length, the connection with Boulevard Lafayette will extend the drive all the way from the present terminus of Riverside Drive to Inwood, returning from which there is a choice of the Washington Ridge Road, the King's Bridge Road, or the Harlem River Speedway.

The bill is mandatory, and provides that within three months of the passage of the bill the Board of Street Opening and Improvement shall lay out and establish a public drive and parkway on the lines proposed, and upon the filing of the proper maps and the vesting of title in the city, the Commissioner of Public Works is required to proceed with the construction of the drive and parkway, with necessary viaducts and bridges. Damages will be awarded for lands taken, 50 per cent. of which shall be assessed to property owners adjudged to be benefited by the road.

The exact position of the new drive is not yet determined, nor is it fixed in the bill. Approximately it will begin at some point on the present Riverside Drive, between the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, and run thence along Twelfth Avenue to about One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street. From One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street to One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street the drive will be over a viaduct, to preserve its elevation, and from One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street it will wind along the ground, so that at One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street it will be about 200 feet east of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad at One Hundred and Forty-first Street, as near as practicable to the railroad and thence, according to the terms of the bill, "northerly, so that the middle line of said public drive and parkway shall be within 300 feet of the easterly line of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street; running thence northeasterly, intersecting the Public Drive, or Boulevard Lafayette, at or near One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street."

The only expensive construction in this road will be in the viaduct across the Manhattan Valley, where the ground is very low. According to the present street plans of this section the cross streets running westward from the Boulevard have an impracticably steep grade down to the present Twelfth Avenue grade, and would require cutting in some cases as much as forty feet. It is proposed by the plan contemplating this extension of the Riverside Drive that the cross streets shall continue on their natural grade up to the new drive, where they end. Beyond the line of the drive to the west is nothing but rocky and precipitous side hill, never more than 300 feet in width, suitable only for use as a park.

The promoters of this drive assert that, according to the present street plan of this section, it will be available, owing to the proximity of the railroad and its natural variations of elevation, only for the poorer class of tenement houses, to the great deterioration of real estate values, whereas the new drive will make of it a locality desirable for residence purposes similar to the present Riverside Drive. It is also asserted that the time for such improvement is now before the formation of the Greater New York, because some of the sections to be included in the greater city are already fully up to their legal bonded indebtedness, which is not the case with the present City of New York. The proceeds of any bonds issued by the present city for public improvements would therefore be spent within the present city limits.

## TUSKEGEE NEGRO CONFERENCE.

### Progress of the Colored Race to be Exemplified at the Meeting.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 29.—The annual Tuskegee Negro Conference will be held here Feb. 24. On the following day will be held a workers' conference, composed, as formerly, of representatives from the different religious organizations and institutions in the South devoted to the interests of the negro race. In other years about thirty institutions have been represented in these conferences, and it is expected that the representation will be larger this year.

These negro conferences, being composed as they are of seven or eight hundred of the farmers, mechanics, teachers, &c., of the colored race, furnish a rare opportunity to study at first hand the negro's condition and progress.

## COLLISION ON THE RAIL.

### A Misunderstanding of Orders Causes an Accident at Sea Girt.

SEA GIRT, N. J., Jan. 29.—The theatre train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, which leaves New York at 11:30 o'clock P. M., ran into the Jamesburg ice train near this place at 2 o'clock this morning. As the night was stormy, but few passengers were on the theatre train. Both trains were going at a slow rate of speed when the collision occurred, and nobody was seriously hurt.

The passengers on the theatre train were badly frightened. The accident blocked traffic for some hours on the south-bound track. Some of the cars were wrecked, and a great quantity of ice was scattered about. A misunderstanding of train orders caused the accident.

**Sing Sing Prison Visited.**

SING SING, N. Y., Jan. 29.—Lispenard Stewart, President of the Prison Commission, accompanied by Charles J. Boyd, a member, visited the prison to-day to look over the new Administration Building and plans proposed by Warden Sage, to see what is needed to be done in view of the bill introduced in the Legislature to appropriate $50,000 for the prison fund to equip the building, which is to be used for a mess hall, two chapels, one for the Protestants and one for the Catholics, and a hospital.

**Gertrude Palmer Dead.**

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Jan. 29.—Gertrude Palmer died about 1 o'clock this morning at her home, in Webber Avenue, Mamaroneck, from the effects of the pistol wounds inflicted by her brother Arthur. The doctors stated that her death was caused by peritonitis. It is probable that the shock she received when she was notified that her brother was under arrest in St. Louis hastened her end.


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Cooking demonstrations afternoon and evening by Miss Andrews, Mrs. Rorer, and Mrs. Lemcke.

EDISON'S VITASCOPE NIGHTLY. Old Guard Band, two concerts daily. Adm., 35 cents. Children accompanied by adults free



# AT WANAMAKER'S

Excellent reasons exist for losing money on some very artistic decorative Furniture. The prices are therefore one-half normal. The pieces are all from the hands of the best cabinet-makers—Cabinets, Screens, Tables.

CABINETS
Mahogany, Curio, $33.75, $37.50, $45.
Mahogany, Parlor, $56, $110.
Gold, Curio, $35, $50.
Gold, Parlor, $80, $110, $112.50.
Prima Vera, Parlor, $56.50.
Mahogany-and-gold, Parlor, $175.

PARLOR THREE-FOLD SCREENS
Mahogany, glass top panels, $31.50. $52.50.
White enamel, glass top panels, $40.
Gold, glass top panels, $41.50, $45, $60.

PARLOR AND CARD TABLES
Mahogany, inlaid top, $30.
Tea and fancy enameled, $12.50 to $20.

## OFFICE FURNITURE

Office Furniture is a specialty in this business. The stock is large, variety is great, and the prices will meet the views of the shrewdest buyers. Preceding announcements have already brought enough buyers to confirm our claim to the leading place in the Office Furniture trade.

Flat top Desks, quartered oak, $12 to $19.
Roll top Desks, quartered oak, $15 to $84.
Roll top Desks, mahogany, $45 to $100.
Office Tables, $5.50 to $19.50.
Revolving Chairs, oak, $2.50 to $18.50.
Revolving Chairs, mahogany finished and mahogany, $8.50 to $35.
The Morley Office Cabinet, 13 drawers, 1 slide, 61 in. high, 26 in. wide and 20 in. deep. Well known at $18. Our price, $14.

**EXTENSION TABLES**

A few Dining-room Tables that have been used in our "White Fair" are marked for sudden departure. Tops are slightly scratched—nothing more.

One 8 ft., was $7.50, now $5.50.
One 8 ft., was $8.00, now $6.00.
Ten 8 ft., were $10.50, now $7.50.

**Fourth floor.**

READY-MADE GARMENTS OF STAPLE STYLES FOR TASTEFUL MEN OF ALL SIZES ALWAYS ON HAND.

That is fundamental in our Clothing Store—one of the principles upon which our trade is being constructed.

The following concerning Prince Albert and Cutaway Coats and Worsted Trousers indicates our meaning.

The newest thing in Prince Albert Coats, of black Thibet, lined throughout, double breasted Vests; the Coat and Vest $25. Same garments lined with Italian cloth, $20.

Cutaway Frock Coats, three buttons, of fine imported Diagonal unfinished Worsted, silk lined, double breasted Vests, a nobby Coat and Vest at $30. Same lined with Italian cloth, $25.

Fine Worsted Trousers, desirable patterns, well tailored, $5. Find their equals elsewhere, and you will know their value is a half more.

**Second floor, Ninth street.**

**GIRLS' COATS AND DRESSES**

The season's round-up. We put profits and real values to one side in pricing these. They are to go—quickly, too.

OVERCOATS
For girls 6 to 12 years, cheviots, plaid effects, well tailored, $5.

DRESSES
For girls 4 to 14 years; fancy plaids, Gretchen waist, braid trimmed combinations of colored cashmere, full sleeves, neat cuffs, $2.50.

REEFERS
For children 4 to 14 years; of beaver, cheviot and frieze, $2.
Boucle and beaver, $3.
Two-tone boucle cloth, 6 to 10 years, $4.50.
Boucle, two-tone and plain, 6 to 10 years, $7.

COATS
For girls 14 to 18 years, two-tone cheviot, brown and gray frieze, $3.50.
Astrakhan and boucle, fine quality, 4 to 18 years, $5.

**Second floor.**

**CANDY**

Tons of Sweets—not an ounce of impure ingredients. Our Confectionery is popular for dinner table use.

Chocolate Nougats, 20c a pound.

**Basement, Tenth street.**

**THE WHITE FAIR**

Clearing out lots that are nearly gone increases the attractions. Generously cut and liberally made Muslin Underwear at the least prices.

DRAWERS
At 10c—Of muslin, hem, 3 plaits.
At 25c—Of muslin and cambric, plain and embroidery-trimmed; were 35c and 50c.
At 35c—Of muslin and cambric, umbrella shape, trimmed with embroidery; were 65c. Others at 50c that were $1.

GOWNS
At 38c—Of muslin, trimmed with embroidery, V necks and Empire shape; were 60c. Others reduced from 85c to 50c.

KNIT SKIRTS
At 18c—Cream color, pink and blue edges.
At $1—Imported, all wool, yoke shape cashmere band; reduced from $2.50.

**Third floor, Fourth avenue.**

**WOMEN'S SHOES**

Of chrome tanned Kidskin—finely grained, pliable leather, $1.80. Three toe shapes, patent leather and kid tips; solid oak leather soles, welted and stitched. All sizes and widths. This price is the result of our large combined Shoe businesses. Our control of great outlets gives the power of cheaper prices. Recently equal Shoes were cheap at $3.

**CHILDREN'S SHOES**

Of chrome tanned Kidskin—made for service—neat shapes; sizes 5 to 8, 80c.; 8½ to 10½, 90c.; 11 to 2, $1; 2½ to 5, $1.25. All spring heels, solid soles.

**Second floor.**

**GAS AND OIL STOVES**

"Star" Heaters are known for their goodness wherever oil is used for heating. They will heat a room 12x15 ft.; tank holds one gallon—enough oil for 10 hours. A bit of good fortune makes them $3.45 instead of $5.25. Come, share it.

Other styles:
$4.75, $4.35, $1.85.
Jewel Gas Stoves, $2.85 to $5.60.
Vulcan Gas Stoves, $3.25 to $5.75.
Sparkle Gas Stoves, $2.25.

**Basement.**

**POCKET BOOKS**

With Card Cases combined, of grain leather, leather gussets, silver plated corners, 25c. Same books with plain corners are sold at double this.

**Tenth street.**

JOHN WANAMAKER
FORMERLY A. T. STEWART & CO.


## NEW NORTH SIDE STREETS.

### The Mayor Appoints a Committee to Look Over the Ground.

The Board of Street Opening and Improvement spent much time yesterday in consideration of a proposition to open a section of Haven Avenue so as to make it extend from Depot Lane to One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, and also to open up streets in the area bounded by King's Bridge Road, One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street to One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, and the Boulevard Lafayette.

Francis A. Thayer spoke in opposition to the opening of streets in the area mentioned. He represents the J. Hood Wright estate, the Mrs. Cyrus McCormack property, and the Rathbone estate. Mr. Thayer reiterated the arguments that have been previously made on this matter before the board. He said that the proposed opening of Haven Avenue would destroy much valuable and historic property, including the Charles O'Conor homestead. "I represent the widows who own some of these properties," said Mr. Thayer.

"I favor widows, even though somebody has said 'Bevare of vidders,'" said the Mayor.

Abner C. Thomas, who represented many property owners, favored the plans, and said that it was unfair to his clients for the board to withhold approval of the plans.

The Mayor appointed Messrs. Collis, McMillan, and Jeroloman a committee to confer with the engineers interested, to inspect personally the territory and to report to the board as soon as they complete their investigations.

**Passengers for Europe.**

Among the passengers booked to sail today, on outgoing European vessels, are the following:

Cunard Line steamship Campania, for Queenstown and Liverpool—John Armstrong, W. H. Butler, Viscount d'Aubigny d'Assy, the Rev. M. J. Clarke, Sir Roderick Cameron, the Misses Cameron, the Rev. Dr. Clendennin, J. H. Esray, W. H. Hubbard, Prof. H. Newton Heineman, Thomas Le Boutillier, Capt. C. Lambert, the Very Rev. Canon Moynihan, John Mitchell, H. G. McVickar, Marshall Woods, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. White, and R. J. Young.

French Line steamship La Gascogne, for Havre—A. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. William Adams, Mr.

# BANKER AS A MISSIONARY

## MORRIS K. JESUP, PRESIDENT OF SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

### The Union Establishes Sunday Schools Where There Are No Churches and When Churches Are Organized Its Work Ends.

An interesting avocation of Morris K. Jesup, the banker, is missionary work. He is devoting some time to the interesting work of the American Sunday School Union. He has recently become President of this organization, and has associated with him a number of other well-known citizens, including William E. Dodge, James Talcott, D. W. McWilliams, and Edward P. Bancroft, the latter being the Secretary of the union.

The union is distinctly a New York City enterprise, it having been organized here seventy-three years ago. Several of the large cities have branches, from which the work in different sections of the country is directed. The prime object is to establish Sunday schools on the frontier or in remote sections of the interior where there are no churches.

In the seventy-three years of its existence the organization has founded 100,000 schools, from which 6,000 churches have sprung. Last year alone it started 1,800 Sunday schools, and during that time 108 churches developed from schools which previously had been opened. The greater part of this work is being done in Minnesota, the Dakotas, Montana, Idaho, Texas, Kansas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, and the mountain regions of the Virginias, Tennessee, the Carolinas, and Georgia. It costs $100,000 a year to carry on these missionary efforts, and most of the money is used for actual expenses, the salaries cutting a small figure.

Martin B. Lewis, one of the missionaries employed by the union, has been in the work for forty years. He has spent most of this time in the pineries of Minnesota and on the bleak prairies of the Dakotas. In his labor of love he has taught Indians as well as the children of poor white settlers. He has started hundreds of Sunday schools, many of them in sod or log houses. Mr. Lewis is still hale, active, and zealous. The Rev. B. W. Chitland, who died a short time ago, was in the service of the union for fifty-six years. Another man who died in the harness was the Rev. William P. Paxson, who was forty years in the work. Isaac Memory has followed the calling for thirty years, mostly in Tennessee, and the Rev. G. S. Jones for thirty-five years in the Carolinas. These men receive only $600 to $800 a year each, which in many cases barely represents their actual expenses for the necessaries of life and traveling. Practically speaking, they labor without salaries. The sum of money contributed is large, but the work which is undertaken from year to year is extensive and embraces a vast field.

The project is entirely undenominational in its character. As soon as a community becomes populous enough and has the desire to establish one or more churches the missionary efforts of the union are transferred to another locality. The scope of the enterprise is explained by the organization itself in these words:

"This undenominational agency for the neglected frontier children of our country appeals to every Christian patriot or philanthropist for generous support. These destitute children will, many of them, be among the future voters, perhaps rulers, of the land. Shall they vote and rule wisely? The Union Bible School has an elevating influence in morals and politics, while its chief aim is always spiritual. To receive letters direct from the missionary you help sustain. We have over one hundred in the field, chiefly in the great Northwest, the Rockies, in the Southwest, and in the South, laboring in neglected places. They carry the Gospel to the miner, the lumberman, the Indian, and the negro, as well as to the frontier farmer. Every missionary of the American Sunday School Union is well supplied with Bibles, Testaments, library books, Sunday school picture papers, and Christian literature."

This religious work in wild mountain regions or on desolate prairies has an element of romance about it. Those who have watched it closely and studied the results are enthusiastic over the good which is accomplished every year. The endeavors of the union are maintained entirely by contributions from individuals, churches, and Sunday schools. It is making an urgent appeal at the present time for funds with which to keep up the missionary work which has been undertaken.

At the office of Secretary Bancroft, 111 Fifth Avenue, there is a collection of photographs of Indian and negro schools, sod houses on the prairie, where Sunday schools are held, and other scenes typical of frontier hardships, all serving to illustrate the difficulties and peculiarities of the union's missionary efforts.

## CONSECRATION OF ST. JAMES'S.

### Something of the History of This Old Episcopal Parish.

An interesting event in the history of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this city will be the consecration to-morrow of the building of the venerable parish of St. James, at Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street, of which the Rev. E. Walpole Warren, D. D., is the rector. Bishop Potter will perform the ceremony, and will deliver the address. The services will be participated in by the Rev. Cornelius B. Smith, D. D., rector emeritus of the Church; the Rev. C. C. Tiffany, D. D., Archdeacon of New York, and the Rev. Ralph H. Baldwin, Chaplain to the Bishop. The services will begin at 11 A. M.

The consecration will be the result of the recent consolidation of the Church of the Holy Trinity with that of St. James, by means of which the latter has been enabled to wipe out the financial obligations which long burdened it. Until now it has never been free from debt since its organization early in the century, when it was established as a "chapel of ease," for the benefit of rich New Yorkers, who at that time made their Summer homes along the banks of the East River.

On account of the somewhat unconventional method of its organization and the fact that at its inception the church was used for sacred worship only in the Summer months, no accurate record of its establishment can be found. It was not until 1810 that it was taken into union with the Diocesan Convention, and its first edifice was erected in the course of the same year. Since then two churches have been built for the parish, the second in 1869 and the third the present one—in 1884.

For the first church the site chosen was the summit of the hill at the southwest corner of Lexington Avenue and East Sixty-fifth Street. But Seventy-first Street marks the line of the old Harlem's Road, which this church faced, and by which it was approached from both sides of Manhattan Island. For many years the parish was united with St. Michael's, near the Hudson River, and had the same rector. The church was always the prominent architectural feature of Hamilton Square, now Lenox Hill, standing in a group of willows, with its quaint belfry as a distinctive landmark.

The original edifice remained until 1869, when a larger but temporary structure was erected on East Seventy-second Street, for the congregation had so increased that greater accommodations were necessary. This building was used for fifteen years, at the expiration of which time the present church, at Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street, was completed. Like its predecessors, the present house of worship stands on the same Harsen's Road, and its members come to its services by the same route as did those who worshipped there nearly a century ago.

Since its establishment St. James's Church has had eight rectors, including the present head of the parish. The Rev. Dr. Smith, the rector emeritus, presided over the spiritual welfare of the congregation from 1857 to 1896, and during that time the incumbent of the rectorship before the original church building was abandoned.

The parish is at present in a most prosperous condition, and is altogether too small for its congregation. In order to meet the demands now existing, a substantial addition to the church will be put up in a short time on the two lots immediately adjoining on Seventy-first Street.

Besides the ceremony of consecrating the church, Bishop Potter will dedicate two handsome memorials which have been presented to the parish. One of these takes the form of a memorial window in stained glass, which has been given by P. S. Smithers, a vestryman, in honor of his late wife. The other is an elaborately wrought jeweled cross, for the adornment of the altar, the gift of Mrs. Thomas Rutter, in memory of her late husband, for many years a Warden of St. James's.

The musical service will be under the direction of W. H. Hall, organist and choirmaster.

## SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

### Notes on the International Series Selection for Jan. 31.

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SUBJECT—The Boldness of Peter and John. Text, Acts iv., 1-14.

GOLDEN TEXT.—There is none other name under heaven given among men, whereby we must be saved. Acts iv., 12.

The healing of the lame man, which we considered last week, was no unimportant event, even if he were only a poor, crippled, and unknown beggar. It was a spiritual as well as a physical healing. It led him to praise God, and it filled the high courts of heaven with joy. (Luke xv., 10.) Great and unexpected results grew out of it also on earth.

For above forty years he had been lying at the Beautiful Gate of the Temple. Men of all classes, and all conditions, and from all countries, had passed him day after day. Some had given him occasionally a pittance. Some had simply given him their pity without a pittance. But the multitude had passed him daily, utterly indifferent to his person and his need. If he had died they would have buried him in the potter's field, and but few would have missed him—fewer still would have cared.

But now God has dwelt with him. He has become a changed man, outwardly and inwardly. Now all the city is interested to see him, and to know all about him. Even the rulers of the city, and the great council of the Jewish nation, the Sanhedrin, are called together to consider his case, for five thousand other people have become changed men and women because of him. The result has been more marked than was seen even on the Day of Pentecost. Then Peter explained the great principles of the Gospel. But in him that Gospel is illustrated. They see how it affects the individual, and nearly twice as many are convinced and believe. It has made the lame to walk, the weak to become strong, the poor to be rich, and the sorrowful always rejoicing.

Such is always the effect of the Gospel, for "God is no respecter of persons." To every one it may be said, as Peter at this time said to the Jews: "God having raised up His Son Jesus, sent Him to bless you, in turning away every one of you from his iniquities." (v. 26.) But it is not until men are changed that they really know the blessedness of being changed.

This change in the lame man was apparently very sudden. As we saw last week it was evidently the work of the Holy Ghost. He took of the things of Christ, which the lame man had known for many years, and so showed them to him, that he was able "immediately" through His Name, to "rise and walk." He preached no new Gospel to him, but He illuminated the old. He opened his eyes, and then he saw Jesus. Then all was light in him, and around him. He could do, with great gladness, what he had never before even desired to do.

### The Light of the World.

In His sermon on the Mount, our Lord used an illustration which may help us to understand this work of the Holy Ghost. He said to His disciples: "Ye are the light of the world." But He did not say that any one of them was a sun, or star which shines by its own inherent light. He characterized each one as only "a candle" which must be lit. The figure is as beautiful and instructive as it is simple and homely.

"Men light a candle," He says, "and it giveth light unto all that are in the house." (Matt. v., 14-16.) This is the purpose to be accomplished. The "house" is dark and cheerless. It needs light and men obtain it in this way. But how is it done? How do "men light a candle"?

They simply apply a lighted torch to the wick and at once—"immediately"—the whole "house" is full of light. There is no slow, gradual change, but the moment the torch touches the wick, the darkness disappears, and the light shines clear and bright. It may be very feeble, but it is there, and perfect of its kind according to the quality of the candle.

Now the candlestick may be of the choicest gold, engraved with most consummate skill; the candle may be of the purest wax, and of most perfect mold; and the wick may be of finest linen, carefully woven; but none of these, however costly, are of any value to dispel the darkness. The candle glows and shines only when an outside power, having light in itself, and entirely independent of candlestick, candle, and wick, comes and touches it. Then there is light. But there may be no candlestick at all at hand, only a candle, and that of poor material and poorest shape, with a wick of the thinnest and coarsest fabric; yet if the lighter torch touch the wick it will at once itself give out its full measure of light, and that without in the least diminishing the light-giving power of the torch. Moreover it will continue to give light as long as it feeds upon the substance of the candle.

So it is with the sinner. He may stand for long years in the midst of most gracious privileges, just as this lame man lay at the beautiful gate of the temple. He may have a full and perfect knowledge of Jesus Christ and His Gospel. He may even give a hearty intellectual assent to all His claims and admit that He is truly the Saviour of the world. And yet all may be darkness in his soul and life. But when the Holy Ghost, like the light-giving torch, quickens his knowledge and turns it into faith, however poor and feeble the knowledge and faith may be, at once there is light in that soul. And as long as faith feeds upon Christ, as He is revealed in the Word of God—as the wick draws nourishment from the wax of the candle—so long, our Lord says: "The whole body shall be full of light, as when the bright shining of a candle doth give thee light." (Luke xi., 36.) So was it with Isaiah, the prophet, when he was touched with "a live coal from off the altar." (Isaiah vi., 10.) So was it with David, the psalmist, when he wrote, "Thou wilt light my candle; the Lord, my God, will enlighten my darkness." (Psalm xviii., 28.) So was it with this lame man in Jerusalem. So is it with all God's children to-day. We all need, with Isaac Watts, to pray more and more:

"Come, Holy Spirit, heavenly Dove,
With all Thy quickening powers;
Come, shed abroad a Saviour's love,
And that shall kindle ours."

### The Gift of the Holy Ghost.

Now this is the great work of the Holy Ghost; to take of the things of Christ and show them to men. When He reproves "the world of sin, and of righteousness, and of judgment." He does it by revealing what Christ has done. (John xvi., 8-15.) For this purpose, He occupies a very special position among men. On the night before His crucifixion our Lord said to His disciples: "I will pray the Father and He shall give you another Comforter, that He may abide with you forever; even the Spirit of truth; for He dwelleth with you, and shall be in you." (John xiv., 16-17.)

This is the promise to all of God's children. In the first epoch of the world, God, the Father, walked with man. In the second, God, the Son, died for man. In the third, which now is, God, the Holy Ghost, lives in man. He is one, with all those who willingly receive Him, ever revealing to them more and more of the love of God in Christ Jesus, (Romans, v., 5.) This is a higher privilege, a more glorious and blessed fellowship, a more intimate and abiding union, than was ever given to Adam in the Garden of Eden, or to the Apostles during the life of Jesus. For "we have received the Spirit, which is of God, that we might know the things that are freely given to us of God." (1 Corinthians, ii., 11-15.) It is the blessed result of redemption—"Your body is the temple of the Holy Ghost which is in you * * * for" (or because) "ye are bought with a price." (1 Corinthians, vi., 19, 20.) If the lame man experienced this spiritual indwelling, with his physical cure, no wonder that men saw him "walking, and leaping, and praising God."

Neither is it strange that, as he "held Peter and John all the people ran together unto them in the porch that is called Solomon's, greatly wondering." The report soon spread all through the city. A great congregation was again gathered before Peter, and again he explained to them the Gospel. But his address was soon brought to a close. "The priests, and the Captain of the temple, and the Sadducees" suddenly "came upon them" as the eagle swoops down upon the fold and catches away a lamb. Without delay or ceremony, Peter and John were cast into prison. To all appearances what had promised so much yielded nothing. And yet, all unknown to them at the time, 5,000 of their hearers had been as thoroughly convinced of their sins, and were as ready to confess it before men, as were the 3,000 on the day of Pentecost.

### Peter Preaches to His Judges.

The next morning they were brought out of their prison house. Whether it was for stripes and death, or life and liberty, they knew not. Soon they stood before an august assembly. It consisted of the High Priest, Joseph Caiphas, and his father-in-law, Annas; John and Alexander and others of his kindred, with the "rulers, elders, and scribes," forming the great council, or Sanhedrin. They were the highest officials in the Jewish Church—the very body of men which, less than two months before, had condemned their Lord and Master and accomplished His death. Now they were to examine His disciples, whom they had arrested because they were "grieved that they taught the people and preached through Jesus the resurrection from the dead." But they did not dare to base the examination on any such personal feelings. It was more becoming to base it on an apparent ignorance of their authority in presuming to teach at all. The question, therefore, put to the prisoners at their bar was, "By what power or by what name have ye done this?" It may have included also a reference to the healing of the lame man. But in its essential import it was the same question which they had not long before put to their prisoners' Master "as He was teaching"—"By what authority doest Thou these things, and who is he that gave Thee this authority?" (Matt. 21: 23.).

Being "filled with the Holy Ghost," Peter, without hesitation, seized the opportunity to preach the Gospel even to his judges. He had now received power to witness for his Master rather than to plead for himself. (1:8.) And not only was he bold to speak, but he was far more so in what he said. It is the third time, now within a few days, that he has delivered his message without fear or failure. "These successive witness-bearings of Peter are all framed on one model—all strike the same note. In every one there is

First—A Scriptural argument, more or less full identifying Jesus with the Messiah of the prophets.

Second—A plain, piercing charge, laying the guilt of crucifying Christ to the door of his audience and judges.

Third—A tender and pressing offer of mercy through the blood of Christ to His murderers." (Rev. William Arnot.)

### Ambassadors for Christ.

All three were model sermons. On each occasion they were accompanied with the mighty power of the Holy Ghost, and carried conviction to many hearts. Even the Sanhedrin quailed before its prisoner. With such a demonstration as the healed man "standing with them," and such Scriptural logic appealing to them, they were utterly silenced—"they could say nothing."

Now, the great point which Peter impressed that day upon this august assembly was that this lame man had been restored "by the name of Jesus of Nazareth." And the grand conclusion he drew from the fact was that "there is none other name under heaven, given among men, whereby we must be saved." (vv. 10, 12.) When he healed him he said: "In the name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth—rise up and walk." (3: 6.) What did he mean?

When Columbus planted his standard upon the shores of this new land, he took possession of it "in the name" of the King and Queen of Spain. It signified that he did it by their authority.

When a representative from a foreign Court signs a State paper he does it "in the name" of the sovereign he represents. It signifies that he is his ambassador.

When one sent out to search for hidden treasures finds a piece of land with indications of gold, or silver, or copper, or coal beneath the surface he claims it "in the name" of his employer. It signifies that all the wealth that it contains belongs to him.

When the penitent and believing sinner comes before God in prayer, he makes his petition "in the name" of Jesus. It signifies that he asks to be received only for Jesus's sake, that he rests alone upon the finished work of Christ.

So Peter stood before his hearers. So every one who proclaims the name of Jesus stands. He speaks by the authority of Christ. He is to be received as the ambassador of Christ. He claims all for the honor and glory of Christ. He rests all on the atonement of Christ. There is no fuller Gospel.

### Questions on the Lesson.

Why was the healing of the lame man an important event?

How had he been looked upon before he was healed?

How was he looked upon afterward, and why?

What is always the effect of the Gospel?

How was the cure of the lame man effected?

What illustration of the work of the Holy Ghost is given in the Sermon on the Mount?

How do men light a candle?

Why cannot the "candlestick" or the "candle" or the "wick" give light?

How does this apply to the condition of the sinner, and what examples are given?

For what do we need to pray most earnestly?

What is the special relation of the Holy Ghost to men as promised by our Lord?

Of what is this relation the result, and how is it illustrated in I. Cor., vi., 19-20?

What was the effect of this healing upon the multitude, and how did Peter make use of it?

What was the consequence, and before whom were the Apostles brought the next day?

Why were they arrested, and with what were they charged?

What are the three characteristics of Peter's answer?

What is meant by "in the name of Jesus," and how is it illustrated?

## A TEMPERANCE CRUSADE.

### Mrs. Bullock's Plans for February in This City.

Beginning to-morrow evening the Women's Christian Temperance Union is to undertake a temperance crusade in this city that is to last during February. It is under the direction and conduct of Mrs. Helen L. Bullock, organizer of the National Union. The special object of the work is to organize local unions as a means of protecting the boys. The opening meeting of the campaign to-morrow evening will be in the Duane Methodist Church, in Hudson Street. Other meetings will be, so far as planned:

Feb. 1, St. Luke's Methodist Church, Forty-first Street; 2, Friends' Meeting House, in Twentieth Street; 3, Reformed Church, Thirty-ninth Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues; 4, Washington Heights Presbyterian Church, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue; 5, Trinity Methodist Church, One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, near Second Avenue; 7, 3 P. M., Chickering Hall; 8 P. M., Amity Baptist Church, in Fifty-fourth Street; 9, Central Metropolitan Temple, Fourteenth Street; 10, Hedding Methodist Church, in East Seventeenth Street; 12, Calvary Baptist Church, in Fifty-seventh Street; 13, Seventh Street Methodist Church; 14, 3 P. M., Park Avenue Methodist Church; 8 P. M., Pilgrim Congregational Church, One Hundred and Twenty-first Street and Madison Avenue; 15, Eleventh Street Methodist Episcopal Church; 16, Hope Baptist Church, at West One Hundred and Fourth Street and the Boulevard; 17, Lenox Presbyterian Church, in One Hnudred and Thirty-ninth Street; 18, Union of the churches of Drs. Kerr and Frances, at West End Avenue and Ninety-first Street; 21, at both 3 and 8 P. M., Cornell Memorial Methodist Church, Seventy-sixth Street, near Second Avenue; 22, Rose Hill Methodist Episcopal Church, in East Twenty-seventh Street; 23, Judson Memorial Church, South Washington Square; 24, Bethany Reformed Memorial Church, in East Sixtieth Street.

On the afternoon of Feb. 25 Mrs. Bullock will give a parliamentary drill in St. Luke's Methodist Church, in Forty-first Street.

### Old Scotch Church Anniversary.

The exercises in connection with the one hundred and fortieth anniversary of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, Ninety-sixth Street and Central Park West, will begin to-morrow at 11 A. M., when a historical sermon will be preached by the pastor, the Rev. David G. Wylie. In the evening the Rev. Dr. R. R. Booth will deliver an address on "Loyalty to the Church," as a substitute for Dr. John Hall's address.

Tuesday evening there will be a public meeting in the church, when addresses will be made by the Rev. Dr. S. M. Hamilton, the Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell, the Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur, the Rev. Dr. Anson P. Atterbury, and John E. Parsons. There will be special music, including the Hallelujah Chorus (Handel) by the church choir and music circle, under direction of Dr. Smith N. Penfield.

Friday evening, Feb. 5, there will be a social meeting of the congregation in the lecture room.

## YOUNG PEOPLE ACTIVE.

### Interesting Events in Christian Endeavor Circles.

There is considerable activity this Winter in the six Christian Endeavor districts of this city. This body of young people has always been characterized for its aggressive zeal, and the New York Endeavorers are fully alive to all that their organization stands for.

Just at present considerable attention is being directed toward the midwinter mass meetings, or rallies, as they are more popularly called. The Third District will hold its rally on Friday night, Feb. 26, in the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, corner of Fifty-seventh Street. The Fourth District is arranging for its large meeting in March. The territory of the latter includes the west side from Thirty-fourth Street to One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and the former takes in all the east side within the same street boundaries.

The Third District rally will have the annual social combined with it. After the exercises in the church, which will occupy about an hour, the members will adjourn to the parlor, where refreshments will be served and a pleasant hour spent in becoming better acquainted. This is one of the few cases where all the societies of the district have an opportunity of meeting together. Energetic committees are actively at work arranging plans. The Rev. Dr. McEwen of the Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church, known throughout the country as an active Endeavorer, will make the principal address, and the opening exercises will probably be conducted by the pastor of the church, the Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge. Large delegations are sure to be present from all the societies, for the district banner will be awarded to the society having the best proportionate attendance of its members, and this always arouses a spirit of friendly rivalry.

The Endeavorers in the Fourth District are preparing themselves for a surprise at the rally in March. A recent meeting of the Executive Committee adopted the novel plan of placing all the arrangements in the hands of ladies. There are plenty of lively workers in that district, and whatever the fair Endeavorers do will, of course, be well done. Possibly they may decide to have only ladies for speakers.

In connection with this ladies' management, mention might be made of the last missionary meeting, held a few days ago by the Christian Endeavor Society of Dr. Wilton Merle Smith's Central Presbyterian Church. As a change from the usual routine, a committee of ladies was appointed to plan the meeting. They did their work well, taking as the topic, "Women's Work in Mission Fields." Women missionaries only were talked about, and only the young women in the society were allowed to take part, the men being rigidly prohibited from expressing any opinions. A missionary museum of curios from different parts of the world was another interesting feature. The room was prettily decorated, this work, too, being done wholly by ladies, even to the suspension, under a lofty chandelier, of an enormous Japanese umbrella. The young people in Dr. Smith's church agreed that it was one of the most interesting and successful meetings ever held.

The Missionary Committee of Dr. Kittredge's Madison Avenue Reformed Church has been active this season, and has raised $300 for the support of schools for Hindoo girls in India. The society also supports a native Hindoo preacher, bearing the somewhat distinguished name of Arivanandum Perinbam. The munificent salary of $60 supports him for a year.

The Junior Endeavorers of this church are an unusually active lot of little ones, and their aid has often been of great value to the church. They meet every Friday afternoon. Their meeting last week was more in the nature of a union service, for the junior societies of Dr. MacArthur's Calvary Baptist Church and Dr. Thompson's Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church met with them and listened to a chalk talk on "Troubles" by Dr. Orrin S. Wightman, who is President of the Young Men's Christian Association in the University Medical College.

The Endeavorers of the De Witt Memorial Church, 280 Rivington Street, have recently arranged a series of literary exercises to be held on Thursday evenings, entitled, "Pleasant Evenings with the World's Great Story Tellers." The society has a membership of 76 active, 5 associate, and 7 honorary, a total of 88.

The Broadway Tabernacle society has contributed a year's salary for a native preacher in India, and is now engaged in raising enough to pay for a second worker in the same place.

The Christian Endeavor Social Committee of the Marble Collegiate Church, at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, has just scored one of its greatest successes of the season. Socials are held every month, and the last one, on Tuesday night, was characterized by several interesting features, probably the most enjoyable being a flower wedding. This is a game, in which the committee propounds a number of questions suitable to a wedding ceremony, the answer to each being the name of a flower. For instance, to the query, "What was the bridegroom's name?" the answer would be, "Sweet William." Papers on which to write the answers were given the members, and the one turning in the largest number of correct answers received a bouquet of flowers. The Social Committee which managed this pleasant affair consisted of Harry D. Kyle, Chairman; Miss A. A. Hinman, Miss H. V. R. Field, Miss Shafer, Miss A. A. Pickens, E. M. Lyman, and H. A. Kinports. The society has a membership of about ninety. The President is Miles W. Beemer.

A Junior Endeavor Society has just been organized in the Marble Collegiate Church, and Miss Blanche La Velle is its Superintendent. There are twenty-five members, and next Saturday the little ones are looking forward to an enjoyable afternoon, as their first social will then be held.

Christian Endeavor Committees are already sending out posters for the national meeting in San Francisco, although the convention is five months off. It is now estimated that 25,000 visitors will go from the East. The railroad rate has not yet been fixed, although the Traffic Association managers and General Secretary Baer have been in consultation during the week.

Christian Endeavorers of Boston are planning what they declare will be the greatest Endeavor demonstration ever held anywhere. It is to take place on Thursday next in Berkeley Temple and Mechanics' Hall, and the speakers are to be Mr. Moody and the Rev. F. B. Meyer of London. The occasion is the sixteenth anniversary of the founding of the society. The exact date is the 2d, but the celebration is set for the 4th.

## DR. PENTECOST'S COMING.

### His English Church Members Protested Against His Leaving Them.

The recent definite acceptance of the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church at Yonkers by the Rev. Dr. George F. Pentecost of London, puts an end to the uncertainty, in Presbyterian circles, on both sides of the Atlantic, as to what course Dr. Pentecost would pursue. The members of the Yonkers church are naturally jubilant over their success, and the ranks of able preachers in their denomination will be materially strengthened when Dr. Pentecost again becomes closely identified with the religious life of his own country. The disappointment in the Marylebone Church of London must be very great, for a letter in The New York Observer gives a very graphic description of the strong pressure brought to bear upon Dr. Pentecost to remain with his English friends. The ovation, for such it was, to the prominent divine, occurred in a meeting of the Presbytery of North London when the matter of accepting Dr. Pentecost's resignation came up for action. After many laudatory speeches, this finale, as the London letter states, occurred:

"An enthusiastic Marylebone representative sprang to his feet and moved that the Presbytery decline to accept Dr. Pentecost's resignation, and direct the clerk to inform the Westchester Presbytery of what had taken place. Warmly supported by all the younger members of the Presbytery, this amendment was carried by an overwhelming majority, amid applause almost unprecedented in such a grave and reverent court."

In reply to the earnest appeals made to him to remain in London, Dr. Pentecost made an address that visibly affected all his hearers. "Such an appeal," he said, "such manifestations of affection were entirely unexpected by him, and almost overwhelming." Had he anticipated them he would have declined this call, as he had done several others. But he had always looked to a return to his native land, and there were strong family reasons for now carrying out this intention. He was near the ministerial "dead line" of life, and desired to go back before it was passed. Besides, he had given encouragement to the Yonkers people, had actually promised to accept their call, subject to the approval of the Presbytery, and he must be loyal, and so fulfill his engagement.

### Seventh Veterans' Memorial Service.

A memorial service will be held in St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, to-morrow, at 4 o'clock P. M., to the former members of the Seventh Regiment Association who have recently died. The list is quite long, comprising:

First Company—Willett N. Hawkins, Paul A. Jeannott, William Kellock.

Second Company—Thomas B. Harrison, Richard M. Laimbeer, James B. Mix, William H. Montanye, Edmund P. Schuyler, Woodruff Sutton.

Third Company—Charles L. Gunn, George W. Turnbull, John J. Wickstead.

Fourth Company—Herman G. Carter, Thomas H. Cooper, S. Burden Hyatt.

Fifth Company—Peter D. Braisted, Jr., Herbert P. Brush.

Sixth Company—James B. Archer, Charles B. Perry, R. Augustine Smith, James M. Wilson.

Seventh Company—Joseph W. Duryee, J. Wooster Hale, Frank S. Miller, Robert Burnette Smith, Charles Williamson.

Eighth Company—Matthew B. Brady, William D. Briggs, James Olwell, F. B. Porter, Eugene Van Benschoten.

Ninth Company—Howard R. Benedict.

Tenth Company—Leonard F. Beckwith, Henry Bradstreet, F. Brockholst Cutting, John Lawrence.

The sermon will be delivered by the Rev. Claudius M. Roome, Chaplain of the Seventh Regiment Veterans. A special musical and responsive service has been prepared.

### Sabbath Alliance Services.

The Woman's National Sabbath Alliance has arranged an interesting meeting for to-morrow night as its first public service of the present year. The meeting will be held in the Central Presbyterian Church, Fifty-seventh Street, between Broadway and Seventh Avenue, and the sermon will be by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle Smith, his subject being "Perils of the Sabbath." The service will begin at 7:45, and there will be special music. All interested in the proper observance of the Sabbath are cordially invited. The officers of the alliance are: President—Mrs. Darwin R. James; Secretary—Mrs. Wellington White Field; Recording Secretary—Miss Matilda Kay; Treasurer—Mrs. Frank R. Van Nest.

Besides holding public services at stated periods during the year, drawing-room meetings are held at the homes of the members. One of these was held Thursday morning at the house of Mrs. Russell Sage, 66 Fifth Avenue, which was addressed by Archdeacon Tiffany. The monthly meeting of the alliance will be held next Monday at 10:30 o'clock A. M. in the Presbyterian Building, 156 Fifth Avenue.

### Home Missions Among Catholics.

In organizing the new Catholic Home Missionary Society, which is to be National in its character, with branches or local bands in all leading cities, Roman Catholics take an important step in a direction long since successfully followed by Protestants. Catholics have always been missionary in spirit, but they have never before adopted the American fashion of mission boards and mission bands.

The President of the new Catholic society is Archbishop Corrigan of New York; the Vice President Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia, and the Secretary the Rev. Alexander P. Doyle. The objects of the society are to procure the services of clergymen and laymen of the Roman Catholic Church to preach and teach as missionaries of their faith in the United States; to suppport these missionaries in such work; to publish books and periodicals, and to assist Bishops and priests in establishing and maintaining home missions in their various jurisdictions. The society has been incorporated, and its headquarters will be in this city.

### New Episcopal Order.

In Christ Episcopal Church, Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, to-morrow evening, a new order of lay church helpers will be instituted by the Right Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, Bishop of Long Island. The new order is to be known as Christian Helpers, and the work of the present members, seven in all, is among the tenement houses and sick rooms of Brooklyn. Dr. Arnold W. Catlin is the medical head of the new order, the members of which do not come into competition with trained nurses, since they work without remuneration of any kind. The order is solely in the Protestant Episcopal Church, whose rectors can secure the assistance of the members in behalf of deserving cases in their parishes by application. The seven members, called nursing sisters, will be admitted to the order by Archdeacon Darlington, rector of Christ Church.

### Lectures by Dr. Heber Newton.

A course of sermons is to be delivered by the Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton in All Souls' Church, Sixty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue, on alternate Sunday mornings upon "The Truths Which Heterodoxy Yields to the Growing Truth of Orthodoxy." The subject to-morrow will be "Orthodoxy, and Heterodoxy; Their Mutual Relations." Other topics will be: Feb. 14, "The Truths of Universalism"; Feb. 28, "The Truths of Unitarianism"; March 14, "The Truths of Swedenborgianism"; March 28, "The Truths of Spiritualism," and April 11, "The Truths of Christian Science."

### New Sacred Cantata.

The first performance of Dudley Buck's new sacred cantata, "Christ the Victor," will be given to-morrow evening in the New York Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Dean Street and New York Avenue, Brooklyn, by the choir of the church, under the direction of Abram Ray Tyler. The cantata has been dedicated by Mr. Buck to A. R. Parsons of this city.

### Notes of Jewish Services.

—The Rev. Dr. Davidson's subject to-day at Temple Ahawath Chesed will be "Master and Servant."

—The Rev. Dr. de Sola Mendes will speak to-day at the West End Synagogue, on "The Truth About Jonah."

—At the Fifteenth Street Temple, Dr. Sonneschein will speak in English to-day, on "Judaism and Anarchism."

—At to-day's services at the Jewish Theological Seminary, at 3:30 P. M., David Levine will deliver the sermon.

—At Temple Emanu-El to-morrow, the Rev. Dr. Gottheil will speak on "The Rights and Wrongs of Rich and Poor."

—The Rev. Dr. Davidson will make an address to young men at the Young Men's Hebrew Association Tuesday evening.

—The fifth lecture of Prof. Gottheil's series on "The Geography of Palestine" will be delivered to-morrow night at Temple Emanu-El.

—At next Tuesday's session of the Young People's Association of the West End Synagogue, at the Rev. Dr. H. P. Mendes's home, there will be a debate on the question "Is Dr. Rainsford right or wrong?" The Messrs. Kreisler and Levy and Messrs. Menken and Raphael will lead the discussion.

—Referring to Dr. Rudolph Grossman's selection as minister at Temple Rodef, The American Hebrew says: "The election has come with singularly flattering unanimity to Dr. Grossman, whose earnestness as teacher and preacher has won for him the respect of the entire community. This seems a strange departure for an old conservative congregation such as Rodef Sholom, to enlist the services of one who has learned his theology at the Reform Seminary of Cincinnati. The election, however, of Dr. Grossman implies a confidence and a trust that he will not lead the congregation along ways into which it has hitherto not tended, but that he will cherish and perpetuate the conservative tradition honored and maintained by the late beloved minister of the congregation, and now to be reaffirmed, it is expected, with power and grace by his esteemed successor."

### Church News and Announcements.

—The North Baptist Church of Jersey City has extended a call to the Rev. Benjamin Otto of Coldwater, Mich.

—At the Baptist ministers' meeting on Monday, the Rev. Richard Hartley will read a paper entitled "Who Are the Sons of God?"

—Over 600 conversions have been reported at the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, in West Fifty-third Street, since the beginning of the revival there.

—Special services under the direction of the Rev. S. Hartwell Pratt, will be begun at the Bushwick Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, to-morrow.

—At the meeting of the Ministerial Association, at the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Monday, the Rev. W. P. Bruce will speak on "Humor in the Pulpit."

—The Rev. Dr. B. M. Adams will make the address at the New York Preachers' Meeting Monday on "Prayer and Its Relation to the Soul-Saving Work of the Minister."

—The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton will speak to-morrow night in the Church of the Divine Paternity, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, on "Morse and Modern Invention."

—The Rev. Dr. J. B. English, pastor of the Beth Eden Baptist Church, Lorillard Place and One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, is in Thomasville, Ga., for the benefit of his health.

—The Rev. Dr. Remensnyder will reply to Dr. Lyman Abbott's criticism of the Book of Jonah in St. James's Lutheran Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-third Street, to-morrow at 11 A. M.

—Col. Charles C. Corbett will address the men's meeting at the Harlem Branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to-morrow afternoon at 4:30. Subject—"The Man That Don't Care."

—The Rev. G. W. Lincoln, who has recently assumed the rectorship of St. Barnabas's Parish, Brooklyn, has established two daily services in the church and enlarged the work of the parish, which is now in a most healthy condition.

—The New York Catholic Club will celebrate its tenth anniversary at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, West Forty-sixth Street, to-morrow evening. The sermon will be preached by the Rev. Father Huntington of the Order of the Holy Cross.

—There will be a special praise service in the South Church, Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, to-morrow afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The choir of the church will give the oratorio "Elijah," by Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy. There will be a double quartet with a chorus of thirty-five voices.

—Fifty of the Sunday-school scholars of St. Andrew's Methodist Episcopal Church bowed at the altar for prayer last Sunday. Many were converted and united with the church. Special revival services will be held in February in the church under the direction of the pastor, the Rev. J. O. Wilson.

—The Board of Control of the Epworth League, as constituted by the recent General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will hold a session that will probably continue for several days, beginning Wednesday, Feb. 10, in this city. Bishop Ninde, President of the League, will preside.

—The New York Society of the Sons of the Revolution will hold a patriotic Washington's Birthday service Sunday afternoon, Feb. 21, in the Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street. The sermon will be preached by the pastor of the church, the Rev. Dr. David James Burrell.

—Harvey C. Olin, the new Treasurer of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, with an office in the Presbyterian Building, in this city, was formerly auditor of the Chicago Stock Yard and Transit Company. He was reared a Congregationalist, and is married to a Baptist clergyman's daughter.

—At the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, 318 West Fifty-seventh Street, to-morrow, the Students' Bible Class, at 9:30 A. M., will be taught by E. Lawrence Hunt, General Secretary of the Students' Club. The address at the afternoon meeting, at 4:30 o'clock, will be by the Rev. Madison C. Peters, D. D.

—The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters will preach in the Bloomingdale Church, Boulevard and West Sixty-eighth Street, to-

# The New York Times

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Straight From the Heart—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—Captain Impudence—8:15. Matinée.
BIJOU—Courted Into Court—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BROADWAY—Shamus O'Brien—8:15. Matinée.
CARNEGIE HALL—Concert—8:15.
CASINO—An American Beauty—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15. Much Ado About Nothing—2:00.
EDEN MUSÉE—Cinematograph, Waxworks, and Concerts—2:30 and 8:30 P. M.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20. Matinée—2:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—A Social Highwayman—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweet Inniscarra—8:15. Matinée.
GARDEN—Heartsease—8:20. Matinée.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Minstrelsy—8:00. Matinée.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Two Little Vagrants—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl From Paris—8:15. Matinée.
HOYT'S—A Contented Woman—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
IRVING PLACE—Das Einmal Eins—8:15. Matinée—2:00—Das Eigene Blut.
KNICKERBOCKER—Caste—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00. Matinée.
LYCEUM—When a Man's Married—The First Gentleman of Europe—8:10. Matinée.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Gas Exposition—2:00 to 11:00 P. M.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Rigoletto—8:00. Matinée—1:45—Tristan und Isolde.
MURRAY HILL—The War of Wealth—8:15. Matinée.
OLYMPIA—Music Hall—Vaudeville—8:15. Winter Garden—11:00. Matinée—2:00.
WALLACK'S—Cymbeline—8:15. Matinée—2:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 11.

**TWELVE PAGES**

**AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.**

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 30, 1897.

## CITY GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS.

We suspect that there are very few people, not excepting active politicians of either party, who are not convinced that a complete separation of party politics from city government would result in a distinct improvement in the latter. Those who consider this separation absolutely necessary to a decently good city government are very generally convinced that it would result in an equal improvement in politics. Possibly improvement in politics is not what politicians want, but we believe that the mass of the voters of both parties do desire improvement both in politics and in city government, and would be glad to secure the separation which would elevate and purify both.

In the condition into which our politics has drifted what the people are able to accomplish depends a good deal upon the action of the politicians of one party or the other or of both. So long as those who manage and direct the course of political organizations succeed in presenting candidates or tickets with party labels and the choice lies between these, a large proportion of the voters will act upon their party preference. Even if there is an independent ticket to go to, with a party contest for control going on, the partisan instinct will be aroused, and citizens who really wish for non-partisan government will support their own party candidates as the surest way of defeating those of the other party. Independent movements are apt to be weak when a struggle between parties is going on, and they seldom succeed except by alliance with one party or the other, or with a strong faction of one or the other, and then their independence disappears with the election.

What is most needed is to have one political party or the other in its organized capacity—and both parties if possible—accept the principle of non-partisanship in municipal administration as a fundamental part of its own doctrine. It was acquiesced in rather than accepted by the Republican organization in this city in 1894, but it has not been lived up to by that organization since. It has always been one of the avowed principles of the reform organization, now the "National Democratic Party," in Brooklyn, and as a large proportion of the citizens of both parties in Greater New York really believe in it and would be glad to see it put in practice, perhaps it may be adopted even by the politicians, if they can be convinced that it would not only be good for city government and for politics in the abstract, but good even for the political parties as such, assuming that their main purpose is to affect matters connected with National and State government.

We believe that the party division, arraying against each other citizens who are in favor of good city government, and who ought to be agreed on municipal matters, must inevitably result in an administration that will prove unsatisfactory The party in control will be held responsible, and upon it the popular discontent will be vented. It will injure the party outside of the city as well as in it, and when it leads to its overthrow in the city, as it is pretty sure to do, it is likely to cause its overthrow in the State, and possibly in the Nation. The Tammany record contributed almost as much to the election of MORTON as to the election of STRONG in 1894, and it has had no little part in producing the National disasters of the Democrats in the last three years. And it makes no difference which party has power in the city, it will work its injury as a party in the city, in the State, and in the Nation, and aggravate the tendency to violent and extreme reactions in general politics. Hence, it would not only be better for the city government and for political methods generally, but better for parties in their contests on questions of public policy in the broader field of the State and Nation, if, by general consent, the divorce of politics and municipal administration should be declared and maintained.

## A NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION.

The choice of Mr. GAGE as Secretary of the Treasury is the strongest proof that Mr. MCKINLEY has given—and he could hardly give one stronger—that the sound-money men, who disagreed wholly with his views on all strictly partisan issues, made no mistake in promoting his election over the candidate produced by the Democratic miscarriage at Chicago. We took the ground immediately after the triumph to which sound-money Democrats so largely and in such entire good faith contributed, that no one of their number could accept, and Mr. MCKINLEY could not properly offer, a place in his Cabinet. It is best that the President's Cabinet should be of his own party and agree substantially with its policy, because that is the only way in which party responsibility can be fixed with any degree of certainty and precision. It is the only way in which public opinion can be kept from confusion and consequent paralysis. Public opinion does, in the long run, rule the Government of the United States, and the fact cannot safely be ignored.

At the same time Mr. MCKINLEY's election was not purely or chiefly a party triumph. It is probable that it could not have been secured without the aid of sound-money Democrats. It is practically certain that it could not have been secured against a sound-money Democrat on the strictly partisan issue of higher protection. It was, therefore, the plain duty of Mr. MCKINLEY, if he could, to put in the Treasury Department, which has to deal with the question on which the election turned, a Republican who, on the one hand, would be generally recognized as a strong representative of the principle of sound money, and who, on the other hand, would be recognized as a Republican from conviction. Mr. GAGE fills both these conditions. He has shown that he is a Republican from conviction by opposing his party when it went contrary to his convictions. He has also shown that he has faith in its principles by his aggressive labors to abolish the spoils which the mercenary politicians seek to substitute for principles. He is therefore in these essential respects a fit representative of the National sentiment that caused Mr. MCKINLEY's election.

His past career both in business and in public affairs is ample proof that he will never consent to any concession, in any direction or in any form or from any motive that can tend to cast a shade of doubt on the payment of every obligation of the United States in gold. That is much. It is complete security that what we have gained shall not be lost and shall not be put in peril. It is a fair inference also that his influence will be used to remedy the obvious defects and to remove the dangerous elements from our present currency. And for this his influence should be considerable. It will be exerted naturally and properly upon the President who has taken him as his adviser in finance. It will be exerted less directly upon the majority in Congress, who can hardly venture to ignore the views of the Administration. It will be felt by the country, and especially by the business men of the country, who have an instinctive and rational sense of confidence in one who has won success and eminence in their own line. This influence must necessarily tend toward the firm establishment of a sound currency system that will be independent of party changes.

That would be a noble and beneficent achievement of a truly National Administration.

## WHAT THE SILVER MEN WANT.

Senator STEWART of Nevada is old enough to know and frank enough to say what he wants. With the barren ideality of international bimetallism he has little patience. The free and unlimited coinage of silver by the United States without the aid or consent of any other nation on earth is the only kind of bimetallism that would do him any good, and, accordingly, is the only kind in which he takes any interest. His amendment to the Senate bill providing for an international monetary conference tells the whole story. Within one month after the failure or the adjournment of the conference gold and silver bullion shall be coined at the United States mints free of charge, for the account of the owners, the silver to be coined into standard dollars—so runs the Stewart amendment.

All the dishonest aspirations of the silver party are visible in that amendment. The silver men want no international agreement. They are sharp enough to see that the commercial nations will never agree to any plan that does not limit the amount of silver to be coined, and that is only nominal bimetallism, for gold is still the standard. Accordingly, Mr. STEWART urges his amendment, which, if adopted, would accomplish two things dear to his heart.

In the first place, it would paralyze the conference. The commercial nations of Europe would not be inconsolable if we began coining cheap dollars. After the first period of panic and contraction prices measured in silver money would go up, but measured in gold they would go down on account of the overproduction due to the abundance of cheap money. Europe would be able to buy our products at lower prices. She would hasten the adjournment of the conference in order that we might put our alternative plan in operation.

Then Mr. STEWART would be happy, for he could proceed to convert the product of his silver mines into unlimited dollars. And the Populist repudiators would be happy, for they would be able to cheat their creditors. International bimetallism could confer no such boons. That is a device, illusory, but by many sincerely believed in, for maintaining the silver dollar at par in gold. That kind of dollar is unsatisfactory to the Bryan party. BRYAN repeatedly said so during the campaign.

Senator STEWART deserves the thanks of the people, however, for his amendment. An enemy of his country's prosperity who boldly hangs out his sign is not much to be feared. And this proclamation that the founders and chiefs of the silver party have no faith in international bimetallism is another blow at the hapless conference project.

## BETTER ABOLISH THE OFFICE.

It would be better and safer to abolish the Insurance Department outright than to intrust the duties of the Superintendency to such foul hands as those of "LOU" PAYN. It is the intention of the law that the Superintendent of Insurance shall safeguard the interests of policy holders. The money paid in by persons who insure their lives or their property constitutes a trust fund. The Trustees and officers of the companies are its custodians. It is the duty of the Superintendent to see to it that the trust is not abused, that the funds held by the companies, which belong to their policy holders, are so invested and managed that every policy will be paid in full when due. Of course, there would be abuses of trust, mismanagement, fraud, and bitter hardship for widows and orphans if there were no department supervision. The insurance scandals that have occurred even under fairly efficient official supervision show what would happen. But what higher safeguard is afforded by "Lou" PAYN's Superintendency than by no Superintendency at all? Would you trust the burglar's own watchdog to guard your premises?

This old lobbyist and political roustabout would not be employed at any reputable work in a place of trust by any corporation in the State, though many corporations, according to his own testimony, have employed him in shady work at Albany. Yet Gov. BLACK proposes to put him in the highest office of trust which he is called upon to fill, an office in which he will be responsible to the people for the safe management of an incredible number of millions in trust funds.

The "responsibility" of "LOU" PAYN is a farcical idea. What policy holder will feel any safer with him as Superintendent than without any Superintendent at all? The greater circumspection of policy holders, the scrutiny of the Legislature, and the protection of the courts would give the public a higher sense of security than it will feel during PAYN's Superintendency.

## MIDDLE OF THE ROAD.

The fusion of Populists and Republicans in North Carolina is practically "off," and MARION BUTLER has become a Middle of the Road Populist, even like unto WATSON of Georgia, who was bound against his will to a kind of fusion with the Democrats. Elsewhere there is a tendency of Populists to "go it alone" hereafter.

It is a wholesome tendency. Let the Populists keep the middle of the road and carry all their own baggage, and we shall know where we are in politics. The Chicago platform of last year belongs to them; let them have it to themselves. Fiat money is theirs, and free and unlimited silver at 16 to 1 is half fiat; let them have that, too, and go their way. It is not Republican, it is not Democratic, and whatever "elements," Populist, Socialist, Prohibitionist, may desire dollars of half value or dollars of no value, let them do the fusing hereafter, and let us see how large their middle of the road procession will be.

There is always a third party, and the middle of the road is the place for it. No party ever tries to unite with it without losing more than it gains, and getting its own ranks into confusion and being dragged in the ditch. The 16 to 1 dollar, as a standard, should go the way of the irredeemable greenback and become the exclusive "issue" of the Populists.

## BARRY.

When Mr. O'SULLIVAN of Lawrence, one of the silver men of the Massachusetts delegation, passed through this city on his way to the Chicago Convention, he purchased a Texas ranchman's hat, for which, as he put it, he "gave up" $15. This great hat, topping off the slight and weedy figure of O'SULLIVAN, attracted attention and aroused curiosity. A fellow-delegate asked him why he wore it. "Well," he replied, "I want 'em to know I'm here. GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS has been to Congress and he's been to Chicago. Everybody knows him. But who the —— knows O'SULLIVAN?" In renewing the expression of our belief that Assemblyman BARRY, one of the Democratic members of Mr. LEXOW's trust investigation committee, has before him the opportunity of his life, we venture to express the hope that he may be seized with O'SULLIVAN's consuming thirst for fame, and may seek to gratify it by nobler methods.

BARRY's saloon will never make him famous, even though, as he himself described it in the Red Book, it be "handsomely fitted up with finely carved and turned mahogany fixtures" and requires "three barkeepers to look after the immense trade done." Among the five thousand saloons in New York there are hundreds that outshine the splendor of his establishment and many that employ four barkeepers to his one. He is an inconspicuous unit in the ruck of rumsellers of the fourth or fifth magnitude.

But let BARRY take our advice. Let him make a prodigious hubbub in the committee as often as he detects any signs of crooked work, any departure from the straight path of honest and fearless investigation, and he will come at once to a magical notoriety. The name of BARRY will stand day after day in the "scare heads" of the newspapers. The eyes of the community will be fixed on BARRY. Monopolies will tremble when BARRY rises to rebuke the committee for its hypocrisy or exposes in newspaper interviews the relations of the trusts to the pliant and collusive LEXOW.

As a minority member it is his duty to force the committee to take the trusts by the throat, and to expose it if it falters.

What will happen to BARRY if he fails to seize this opportunity? His conduct will confirm the general belief that he was put upon the committee by the Republicans because of their conviction, after a study of his character, that he is too big a fool to discover their game. If BARRY lets them trick him, he will be set down in the book of fame as a puling little jackanapes; and presently, instead of getting a niche in the temple, he will be pitched over the bank into the scrap heap of politics.

Gen. ALGER is going into the Cabinet with Mr. SHERMAN. Nothing could more clearly show the bent of Mr. MCKINLEY's mind toward settling the bitterest of quarrels by peaceful methods.

Mr. LYMAN J. GAGE said in Chicago yesterday: "It will be my chief aim to see that a businesslike administration is given the country so far as the duties devolving upon the Secretary of Treasury are concerned. My appointments will be made with regard to merit and not political obligation." Stick to this, Mr. GAGE, and every honest and sensible citizen of the United States will back you.

The Greater New York Commission, through its President and Secretary, presented a request to the Legislature yesterday for an extension of time to Feb. 20 for submitting its completed charter. A joint resolution granting the request was adopted by the Assembly by a vote of 82 to 7, but the Senate failed to concur for lack of a quorum and adjourned till Monday evening. As the time at which a "final report" must be made is on or before Feb. 1, or Monday next, under the law, no doubt something that will pass for such a report must be submitted at the evening session of that day. Then there will be nothing to prevent a reference of the draft back to the commission, to be finished and submitted by Feb. 20 or any other date that may be fixed. Doubtless that is the way the matter will be disposed of, and it is to be hoped that the commission will make use of the time allowed to perfect the charter by correcting at least the two capital faults of a double-chambered Assembly based on representation of small political districts and the bi-partisan Police Board. Every effort should be made to have those features changed by citizens who realize how dangerous they are to the future government of the great city. There are men on the commission who should exert themselves strenuously to this end.

The Local Option, or home rule taxation, bill of the New York Tax Reform Association was yesterday introduced in the Assembly by Mr. BRENNAN of Kings County. It is substantially the same measure that has been before the Legislature before and provides for the separate assessment of land and of improvements upon land and of personal property. The assessment being made in this form, the Supervisors of counties or the Common Councils of cities may decide whether the taxes shall be levied upon the value of the land alone or that of the and and improvements, commonly known as real estate, or upon that of both real and personal property. The practical purpose of the bill is to enable county or city authorities to exempt personal property from taxation where the public sentiment may favor that policy. It is specifically provided that the proportion of the State tax to be paid shall not be diminished, and the full assessment of real estate and personal property will afford the same measure of that proportion that we have now, though the collection be made from real estate alone.

The statement that up to this morning some 90,000 loads of snow have been removed from the streets will be better understood if one remembers that this mass would make a layer 9 inches deep over a street 30 feet wide and 20 miles long.

It is a great comfort to many minds to think that the ratio of any one kind of accident to the total of accidents is very small, and the ratio to the opportunities for such accidents is still smaller. It might be safe to state that there is one chance in a million that a part of a train of cars on the bridge or on one of the elevated roads would be thrown from its rails by a switching train striking it obliquely. Yet within a very few hours precisely this accident occurred to trains on both the bridge and a Brooklyn elevated road. We do not, on that account, advise our readers that there is a special danger on either of these railways. On the contrary, the chances are now for greater care and vigilance and therefore greater safety. Moreover, there is a certain percentage of unavoidable danger whatever we do or wherever we go or refrain from going. It is the part of common sense, since we cannot change that fact, to cultivate the habit of ignoring it.

The succession of Senator HENRY HEITFELT of Idaho to the seat now held by Mr. DUBOIS is likely to give a novel element to that venerable but much-changed body. Mr. HEITFELT is described as a farmer, of almost no education, almost illiterate indeed, whose sole experience in public affairs has been obtained in the Senate of his little State, and whose most marked trait has been his ability to maintain obstinate silence. All that is told of his political views is that he is "for free silver." The combination of those views with reticence is an unusual one, and the latter must be conceded to be a substantial mitigation of the former. But inference from mere negative information are very unsafe. This silent farmer may turn out to be a distinct force in the Senate. What he does, or refuses to do, will be watched with eager interest.

Mr. ELIHU ROOT made a very telling and manly little speech to the Society of Colonial Wars. There are members of that society, we understand, who look down with some pity on the sons and daughters of the Revolution because these are the descendants of ancestors who fought against their King and not for him. Perhaps it was these gentlemen Mr. ROOT had in mind when he appealed for loyalty to the President, at least as fervent and steadfast as a monarch receives from his subjects. His tribute to the outgoing President, coming from a Republican, was honorable to both. And his plea for a manly support of the incoming President was equally creditable. No man in many years has taken the office with warmer sympathy than now greets Mr. MCKINLEY from all good citizens.

## TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

——A recent story of society life which has had considerable vogue is materially marred by the fact that one of the characters is described as cutting her lettuce at the dinner table. It was of the doings of the particularly smart set in society that the writer was telling. A trifle like that destroyed the whole illusion. Writers who deal with the lives of the well-bred should familiarize themselves with details of their manners by inquiry, if they are unable to do so through personal association, which is hardly possible in a majority of cases. It is these trifles that make perfect the story or the theatric representation, and neither author nor actor can afford to ignore these seemingly trifling details.

——In the trial of a suit in the United States Circuit Court in Chicago, a few days ago, for damage by fire caused, it was alleged by the plaintiff, by sparks from a locomotive, the counsel for the railroad company asked to have the verdict of the lower court set aside on the ground that "sparks fly upward," as noted in the Book of Job long years ago. The opposing attorney, quite equal to the occasion, quickly retorted with an authority of somewhat later date, James, iii., 5, to wit, and called upon him to "behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth." The citations were so unexpected, apparently, that the Court declared its intention to take the case under advisement, and how these conflicting authorities will be reconciled must await the Court's pleasure for decision.

——With somewhat unequal steps, but with commendable public spirit and enthusiasm, Boston is following Greater New York and striving to attain a Greater Boston. The topic was discussed at the annual dinner of the Boston Real Estate Exchange on Wednesday evening, particularly by Mr. OSBORNE HOWES of the Metropolitan District Commission, who said they might make one city of Boston and the twenty-eight cities and towns that form her suburbs, but that such an extensive scheme at this time would, doubtless, prove disastrous, and throw a tremendously heavy burden upon the business centre. What they wished to do to secure the advantages of size and co-operation, he said, was to carry through a plan of federation, having unity in essentials—in those things that are of common advantage. And referring to the "borough" system advocated here, Mr. HOWES remarked: "We have in metropolitan Boston divisions already made to our hand, and have only to continue and utilize these to secure those benefits which elsewhere have to be obtained by artificial means."

——The Rev. Dr. W. C. BITTING of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, in this city, is at least courageous. Whether he is politic is another matter. In a recent remarkably frank and outspoken letter to The Standard, a Baptist church paper of Chicago, he reviewed the recent failure of the missionary meetings in this city in very breezy fashion, pronouncing them dull, poorly attended, and, to quote his words, "entire failures." Then he pays attention to the evangelistic meetings held here, and says: "The impression has gone abroad that the entire City of New York is stirred. This is as wide of the facts as possible. It is not convulsed; it is not shaken; it is not trembling; it is not jarred, and we doubt whether the city, as a whole, has had any perceptible effect produced on it by all the evangelistic meetings which have been held in the last three or four months. It takes an earthquake to shake this city. There are many churches which do not even know that evangelistic meetings have been held. This is not the fault of those who have conducted them. It is very easy for those who stand before crowds gathered from 800 square miles of territory, and composed of some of the most enthusiastic Christians in that region, to suppose that the entire region itself is affected. Conversations with many pastors convince me that hundreds of churches in New York have not been touched by these efforts. It amuses those of us who are on the ground to see statements in newspapers in other cities concerning the most remarkable awakening that is going on in New York. The size of New York and the great variety of its population and other reasons make it exceedingly difficult to produce any religious movement that will be municipal. Mr. MOODY and Mr. DIXON and others have worked heroically. They have succeeded in filling Cooper Union Hall on week days and Carnegie Hall and the Academy of Music on Sundays, but New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and the adjacent communities have not been stirred as represented. The newspapers have had something to say about the services, but the movement has been nothing like the success which unthinking praise has bestowed upon it." As Mr. BITTING is in close touch with such matters and writes understandingly, comment is unnecessary.

## PERSONAL.

——WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON of Boston speaks of the Lodge-Chandler immigration bill as infamous, and Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE expresses the opinion that we ought to open wide our gates to the illiterate of other lands, that they may come and be educated. There are others, perhaps quite as patriotic and broad minded, who do not fancy the idea of making the American Continent an enlarged kindergarten for the rejected ones of foreign lands. Discrimination in the selection of immigrants will not work hardship.

——The Rev. Mr. MOODY is to continue the revival services in Tremont Temple, Boston, for another month. The congregations continue large. A day or two ago a real estate dealer from a suburban town, who had taken a front seat at one of the meetings, took his wallet from his pocket in a moment of enthusiasm, and sent it to the platform, explaining that he had never before felt so happy, and wanted to give all his possessions to the Lord. When the meeting closed, he retained his seat until friends took him in charge and promised to care for him, in the impression that his mind was affected. The wallet contained about $9.

——If ever there was a suitable occasion for the awarding of a pension to one in civil life, whose work has been solely for the public good, it seems to have come in Connecticut. A proposition has been made to the Legislature of the State to give to Dr. HENRY BARNARD an annual pension of $1,000. As the father of the public school educational system—for the "modernizing" of which he is not at all responsible—he has rendered not only to Connecticut, but to all the States of the Union, a public service of inestimable value. The passage of the necessary pension law now before the legislative body would be a deserved recognition of those services, and a fitting tribute to one who gave so much of his time to the public. While the pension would not count for much, the compliment of its award would, doubtless, be more gratifying to Dr. BARNARD. Thrifty Yankee legislators need not dodge the matter on the score of expense, as Dr. BARNARD has just passed his eighty-seventh birthday, and, naturally, the pension would not be of long duration. Connecticut can well afford to do what is proposed, and would earn for itself credit by such an act.

——The suggestion that ex-Gov. JOHN D. LONG of Massachusetts will have a position in President MCKINLEY's Cabinet has impelled The Boston Transcript to revive the memory of a political incident in the Bay State ten years ago when there was the usual strife attendant upon the election of United States Senator, and Mr. LONG suffered defeat, Mr. DAWES being chosen for a third term. The Transcript says that almost up to the time of the election the dominant sentiment of the State was in favor of the selection of Mr. LONG, but at the last moment the name of ex-Gov. GEORGE D. ROBINSON was injected into the canvass, apparently as a diversion in favor of Mr. DAWES, and it was only by the aid of Democratic votes that the latter was chosen. The Transcript adds: "HENRY CABOT LODGE was accused of deserting Mr. LONG for Mr. ROBINSON. Whether this charge was well founded or not Mr. LODGE best knows. It is remembered that he was in the lobby adjoining the House Chamber on the day of the joint convention, and that it was stated at the time that he told one of the Senators to change over from LONG to ROBINSON. From that moment the defeat of Mr. LONG was certain. Now, Mr. LODGE, as a Senator of the United States, will probably have the privilege of passing upon the nomination of Mr. LONG as a member of President MCKINLEY's Cabinet. Ten years ago the cup that was nearing the lips of Mr. LONG was dashed from his grasp. But another cup, with perhaps more precious contents, is again presented to those lips. In the ten years that have elapsed Mr. LONG has lost nothing of the regard in which he was then held by the people of Massachusetts."

## A WINTER SONG.

S. E. Kiser in The Cleveland Leader.

Oh! the tough,
Oh! the rough
Wintry weather makes me sad,
Makes me mad!
Oh! how glad
I would be if I had
Wings with which to fly away
To some climate where, to-day,
The daffodils are sprouting and the lambkins are at play—
Where the southern breezes blow,
And they never, never know
The effects of frost or snow—
For there are such places, so
People say.

Oh! the snow!
Oh! the biting winds that blow
To and fro
Almost through me, as I go
Shivering down the gloomy street,
With two chunks of ice for feet!
Everybody that I meet
Has a nose
Like a rare and radiant rose,
And is humped in a lump,
Or is going on the jump,
And the sight of whom alone
Makes me shiver—makes me groan—
Makes me long for sunny lands—
And for gleaming, sloping sands—
Where the white-winged schooner stands
Out to sea;
Where the lotus is abloom,
Where Jack Frost is up the flume,
And you hear the drowsy boom
Of the busy bumblebee.

Oh! the tough!
Oh! the rough
Wintry weather makes me sad—
Makes me mad—
Yes, I'll bet
That I'll fret—
That I'll fume and fuss and sweat,
And forget
All about the Winter's chills
And the plumber's beastly bills
When the sultry Summer days
Roll around,
And the sun's distressing rays
Make the ground
Like a skillet o'er a blaze,
And the rose
Wilts and droops, because the hose
Won't get out itself and play—
When the folks have gone away
To the mountains or the sea,
Leaving me
Starving here, from day to day—
Oh! how nice,
Then, to think
Of the chink
Of the ice,
And the breezes that at present
Make my mood somewhat unpleasant,
And this life seem pretty costly at the price.

**Cleanest and Best.**

From The Knoxville Journal.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, while we cannot indorse its politics, is easily one of the cleanest and best newspapers in this country. If there is a field for clean journalism THE TIMES will prove a success.

## THE SYMPHONY SOCIETY.

**Its Fourth Concert Given in Honor of Franz Schubert's Centenary.**

The fourth afternoon concert of the Symphony Society was given yesterday in Carnegie Hall. The programme was arranged to be commemorative of the centenary of the birth of Franz Peter Schubert, who was born on Jan. 31, 1797. The list consisted of the symphony in C, (which the programme erroneously credited with only three movements,) five songs to be sung by Mr. David Bispham, the familiar military march, arranged for orchestra by Dr. Leopold Damrosch, and "Die Allmacht," for soprano solo and male chorus. Mr. Bispham, who had succeeded in bearing up against the strong current of indispositions running at the Opera House, finally had to succumb, and he was unable to discharge his share of the afternoon's labors. Mme. Johanna Gadski of Mr. Damrosch's opera company was down on the programme for the solo part of "Die Allmacht," and she supplied the vacancy made by Mr. Bispham's absence, singing Schubert's "Ave Maria," "Frühlingsglaube," and "Haidenröslein."

No doubt the great outpour of Schubert programmes at this season put Mr. Damrosch to some trouble to arrange a list that would not repeat the most interesting features of others. Once upon a time it was announced that some one—the name escapes the writer—would play the "Wanderer" fantasia at yesterday's concert, and that would have been interesting, for this lovely piece of piano music is heard but rarely in these days of Chopin chocolate and Liszt firecrackers. No reason has been made public for the change of plan, but certainly almost any performance of the "Wanderer" fantasia would have been better than the saddening exhibition of "Die Allmacht" by an orchestra divided against itself, Mme. Gadski weak and uncertain of tone, and a dozen or so of tentative young gentlemen from the sacred halls of Arion and Liederkranz. If Schubert had heard it he would certainly have felt a hundred years old.

Unfortunately it cannot be said that any feature of the concert called for high praise. The Symphony Orchestra has sadly deteriorated since it has ceased to give concerts regularly in this city. Its work yesterday was rough and unfinished at all times, and it was deficient in solidity and beauty of tone. Mr. Damrosch apparently conceived it to be his duty to get through with the symphony as soon as possible. This was an excellent idea in the circumstances, for if you must swallow disagreeable medicine, it is best to tip up the glass and get it down quickly. Of course the tempi, especially in the andante and the scherzo, were not those which tradition has sanctified; but, then, no tempi could have been sanctified when an orchestra was bent upon illustrating the immortal query of Capt. Corcoran: "Say, why is everything either at sixes or at sevens?" The "Marche Militaire" was different matter. Any orchestra can play a march like that; but it would have been pleasing to discover a little lightness of touch somewhere. However, it is all over now; and as for Schubert, he is still dead and has even stopped publishing posthumous compositions. So perhaps he did not know anything about it. Let us hope that he did not hear Mme. Gadski sing his songs at any rate, for he had a good ear for music, and probably did not like to hear ladies sing sharp, no matter how sweetly they smiled.

## "FAUST" AT THE OPERA.

**Gounod's Familiar Opera at the Metropolitan with an Unfamiliar Cast.**

Gounod's "Faust" was given once again at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. In spite of the fact that neither of the Messrs. de Reszke was in the cast, there was a large audience present. This must be attributed to the continued curiosity in regard to Mme. Calvé's Marguerite, an impersonation which was received at its first revelation with marked differences of opinion. The fact that people will throng the opera house to hear and see a new interpretation of such an old rôle is not altogether a credit to public taste. It only goes to show that people are more interested in the artists than in the operas, and that they prefer to avoid the problems offered by new works in favor of the easy discovery of palpable differences in stage business and manner of singing well-known numbers. As for Mme. Calvé's Marguerite, it cannot be said that last night's performance differed in any essentials from the first which she gave us. She acted the part in the same manner, which is a rather strained attempt to reconcile the German ideal with the character as set forth by Barbier, Carré, and Gounod. In the cathedral scene her acting is, indeed, full of power and pathos; but she does nothing new. Pauline Lucca did it all years ago, and did it much better. And Lucca did not sing persistently out of tune, as Mme. Calvé does.

M. Salignac was the Faust last night, and his work was generally creditable. It was especially so in "Salut demeure," which he phrased excellently—indeed, so well that the audience did not perceive the finesse of his work, and he received far less applause than he deserved. M. Plançon's Mephistopheles has been revealed to us before. It differs materially from his Mefistofele in Boito's opera. It is more polished, more elegant, more genteel, and altogether less sardonic and Satanic. However, the audience heard the "Veau d'or" twice, so why should one find fault?

The other members of the cast were old friends. M. Lassalle was the Valentine, Mme. Mantelli the Siebel, and Mlle. Bauermeister the Martha. Signor Mancinelli conducted. This afternoon Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde" will be given.

## CURRENT NOTES.

South Carolina has taken no steps to secure a representation of the State's resources and productions at the Tennessee Centennial Exposition.

* * *

Now The Boston Transcript pleads for the appointment of an Ambassador to Great Britain who possesses the power of holding the tongue with grace and force and efficiency.

* * *

The Savannah News says that Major J. F. Hanson was offered a Cabinet position and declined it.

* * *

Connecticut passed a law in 1893, at the suggestion of Librarian Van Name of Yale University, to give aid to town libraries, and since that time thirty-six free libraries have been established by towns in the State.

* * *

The New England library clubs will hold their second annual meeting in the Wadsworth Athenaeum, Hartford, Conn., on Wednesday, Feb. 3. There is an American Library Association, which has held meetings almost every year since its organization in 1876, and there are nineteen State Library Associations in this country.

* * *

The woman question still agitates even the staid State of Connecticut, one bill now before the Legislature proposing to take away from women the right to vote on school matters, and another allowing women over twenty-one years of age who pay taxes on over $500 worth of property to vote in all city and borough elections.

**John Gager's Burial.**

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

I would like to correct the statement in THE TIMES of Monday, Jan. 25, stating that John Gager died in poverty and was buried in an unmarked grave, and that his widow could not raise money to move his body to this city. He died in Tennessee of yellow fever, and his brother, Commodore E. V. Gager, did all in his power to have his body brought East on his widow's account, but it was impossible, so he had his body buried there in Tennessee and his grave can be found at any time J. E. SIMONSON.

New York, Jan. 29, 1897.

# TWO SWITCHMEN ARRESTED

## HELD FOR CAUSING BROOKLYN'S ELEVATED RAILROAD WRECK.

### James Murray, the Switchman Who Is Supposed to be Responsible, Has Disappeared—Railroad Officials Hinder the Police.

Two arrests were made by the police of the Liberty Avenue Station, in Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, in connection with the wreck on the Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad at Bradford and Fulton Streets, Thursday evening.

The men are John Rogers of 81 Third Street, Long Island City, and Malachi Baumann of 141 Glenmore Avenue, Brooklyn. It was the duty of Rogers and Baumann to see that the switch leading to the main track was properly set. This, they claim, they did. Detectives Garvey and Harris of the Liberty Avenue Station made the arrests. They found the men at Manhattan Crossing. They were taken to the station and charged with homicide, and are held without bail.

Both Rogers and Baumann said they had opened the switch at the other end of the siding to allow Engine No. 67 to draw the empty train of cars from the main track to the middle track. After that they went away.

At the instance of Detective Garvey, Judge Kramer yesterday afternoon issued a warrant for Switchman Murray, the man most wanted by the police. He has disappeared, but the police profess to believe that Superintendent Barton and the road officials know his whereabouts.

Superintendent Barton's course since the accident has incensed the police. He has refused to give them any information, and has practically defied them. Police Superintendent McKelvey cannot understand, he said last night, why Mr. Barton should take such pains to shield the guilty man or men.

All day yesterday Superintendent Barton conducted an investigation. He summoned to his office every employe of the road who could possibly have had any connection with the accident. Late in the afternoon he reluctantly gave out the statement that he had not succeeded in fixing the blame upon anyone. He was assisted by President Uhlmann.

Coroner Nason visited St. John's Hospital yesterday morning and took the antemortem statement of Fireman Hermann Herth of Engine 67, whose leg was cut off. The doctors at the hospital fear that bloodpoisoning may set in.

George Thomas, fireman of Engine No. 74, is not so seriously injured as was at first thought. He will recover. Julius Henke is also at St. John's. His spine is injured. He will in all probability recover, but will be a cripple for life.

Nearly all indications of the wreck have disappeared. Wrecking crews were at work yesterday morning and broke up both the engine and car and carried them to the company's yard at Manhattan Crossing.

# POOR TENANTS IN COURT.

### Seventy-five Eviction Cases Before Justice Roesch.

Several sad scenes were enacted yesterday in the Fourth Judicial District Court, at First Street and Second Avenue, where there were seventy-five cases in which landlords sought to evict tenants for nonpayment of rent. The tenants had no money, because they had no work, and the landlords were obdurate, and turned a deaf ear to the arguments of Justice Roesch that the weather was fearfully cold, the snow was on the ground, and the poor children and women of the families sought to be evicted would have nowhere to lay their heads.

One of these poor people was Mrs. John Gleason of 144 Eldridge Street, a girlish-looking woman with a seven weeks' old baby in her arms, the faces of both pinched with cold and hunger. Her face was bathed in tears when her case was called, and when she was asked why she did not pay her rent for two small back rooms on the top floor, she said that she had no money. She had been married only a year, her husband was out of work, and what little money they had had been spent for doctors' bills and nourishment during her confinement. Her husband went looking for work every day, and would pay up as soon as he found employment.

The landlord insisted on having either the rent or the rooms.

"I shall not give you authority to evict this family until Feb. 5," said Justice Roesch. And then, turning to the woman, he said: "Sit down and wait a while until the other cases are disposed of."

Another case was that of Mary Farrell of 52 Seventh Street, who owed $34 for arrears of rent. She brought a physician's certificate that her daughter was too sick to get out of bed, but the landlord wanted them put out forthwith if the rent was not forthcoming.

Justice Roesch adjourned this case until Feb. 2, and bade the woman also sit down. Most of the other cases for eviction were adjourned until Feb. 2, 3, 4, or 5, and then the Justice took a five-dollar bill out of his pocket and started a collection for the relief of the distressed people. Clerks, officers, lawyers, and others contributed to the fund, which was divided among the poor.

Justice Roesch said that during the past year the landlords in the Fourth Judicial District lost $7,018 in rents which tenants were unable to pay. That showed how much distress there was in the district.

# SLEIGHING IN THE PARK.

### Roads in Good Shape and Many Persons Out for the Sport.

Central Park never looked more attractive than it did yesterday afternoon in its coating of snow and with the number of pleasure seekers who turned out to take what may be but a brief opportunity to indulge in sleighing.

The roads were in an ideal condition for the sport. Cornelius Vanderbilt enjoyed what he could of the sport before going to Washington, for he was out in a sleigh, although a closed one. Others out in sleighs were Mrs. Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Miss Van Alen, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. William F. Burden, Mrs. Victor Sorhan, Mrs. Lispenard Stewart, and Mrs. Robert Goelet. Hundreds who have no private sleighs patronized the livery stables, and many were the queer rigs seen.

The most notable event of the afternoon was the start from the Plaza Hotel of three cutters each drawn by two horses, tandem, and driven, respectively, by Howard Gould, Perry Belmont, and Mr. McCarthy. They started about 4:30 o'clock, simultaneously, through the Park out toward the Casino, which place was the centre of gayety yesterday.

The men who make a business of letting out teams at the entrance to the Park did a brisk trade, and cargoes of people, at so much per seat, were gliding along and listening to the descriptions of the drivers. The only thing that marred the effect of a typical sleighing day was the presence of so many wheeled vehicles. The imposing appearance of a swiftly moving Russian sleigh, with full settings of plumes and jingling bells and richly dressed occupants, was not improved when it was followed by a dingy old four-wheeled cab or a lone hansom.

The Park police had an easy time, as there were no runaways or accidents, and no disorder.

Fifth Avenue, at one time in the afternoon, from Forty-second Street to Madison Square, was choked with traffic, much to the annoyance of sleighing parties going to and from the Park. The primary cause of the trouble was Col. Waring's snow carts, which were diligently engaged in clearing away the snow piles. These, combined with trucks, stages, carriages, sleighs, and cars at intersecting streets, caused a congestion which was not removed until nightfall.

### Dinner at the Brazilian Minister's.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The Brazilian Minister and Mme. de Mendonça entertained at dinner this evening Miss Boardman, Miss Sartoris, Miss Hay, Miss Nott, Miss Ward, Miss Ashton, Mr. DuBosc, Mr. Del Viss, Mr. Trubert, Mrs. Brandao, Lee Phillips, Mr. Sartoris, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Morelos, Mr. and Mrs. Mario de Mendoça and the Misses de Mendoça.

# MUSICIANS ARE INDIGNANT.

### They Hear that the Marine Band Is to be at the Bradley-Martin Ball, and Condemn Dr. Rainsford.

The members of the Musical Mutual Protective Union are very much agitated over a report that Mrs. Bradley-Martin has engaged, or will engage, the Marine Band of Washington to furnish music at her great ball, and that consequently they are not to get a single dollar of the great amount that that lady is to spend.

Alexander Bremer, the President of the union, expressed himself in emphatic language upon the subject yesterday.

"We were all congratulating ourselves," he said, "over the coming ball of Mrs. Bradley-Martin that is to be given upon such a magnificent scale, and which will put money into circulation among people who need it very badly, and we could not possibly agree with the Rev. Dr. Rainsford, who looks upon the matter from a different standpoint. He believes in the rich giving money to be distributed as charity, while we believe in the very wealthy spending their wealth in enjoying themselves, and thus giving hundreds and thousands of working people an opportunity to earn money and maintain their self-respect instead of being obliged to accept charity.

"Now we have in our union in this city about 2,800 musicians who are struggling from day to day to make a living for themselves and their families. Business has been quite bad, and the musicians feel the effects of the stagnation very keenly. So the advent of the Mrs. Bradley-Martin ball was heralded among us as a godsend for a number of us, and the hope was expressed that many wealthy citizens of New York would follow her example. We calculated on getting at least $1,000 for our union musicians from this ball, but imagine our disappointment when we were told that Mrs. Bradley-Martin had engaged, or would engage, the Marine Band to play at the ball, and would also probably get some Hungarian gipsy band to play.

"We have as good musicians in our union in New York as can be found anywhere, even in the capitals in Europe, and they are all citizens and tax payers here, and many of them have families to support. The members of the Marine Band have an assured income from their pay, and are fed and clothed and sheltered by the Government, and do not urgently need the money that they will get from the ball. They are not better musicians than ours.

"Our union has on several occasions protested to the President, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy against allowing military bands to play for private parties, and thus preventing our people from earning money."

# PALACE OF BEER AND MUSIC.

### To be Erected in New York by Milwaukee Brewers.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 29.—The Pabst Brewing Company is planning to erect a large palm garden and concert hall in New York City, which, it is said, will exceed in the grandeur of its appointments anything of the kind in the United States. Report has it that the total expenditure will be in the neighborhood of $1,000,000.

It is now settled that the brewing company will select for its enterprise property on the corner of Thirtieth Street and Broadway. The price at which the ground is held is $200,000. Fred Pabst, Jr., is still in New York, and it is understood that he is to close the deal by which the brewing company will come into possession of the property.

### Miss Nethersole to Play Romeo.

BOSTON, Jan. 29.—Olga Nethersole will, it is announced, make her first appearance as Romeo at a matinée at the Broad Street Theatre, in Philadelphia, where she is now playing, next week. This fact is divulged by a close friend of hers, and an effort is now being made to have her appear in that rôle when she plays in this city in April. Miss Nethersole will be the first actress of prominence, in her generation, to essay the rôle. It will also be her first appearance in a male character. Charlotte Cushman is probably the only actress of international repute who ever appeared as Romeo, though Mrs. Conway and others have acted the character.

### Leo Sterns's 'Cello Split.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—Leo Sterns's famous "Gen. Kyd" 'cello, valued at $6,000, was split in the recent cold weather. The crack extends the entire length of the back. It was thought that Mr. Sterns's appearance with the Thomas Orchestra to-day would have to be postponed, but a man was found who repaired the damage so that the 'cellist was able to play on the instrument as well as ever.

### Death of Actor C. E. Maubery.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 29.—C. E. Maubery, member of the "Shannon of the Sixth" company, now filling an engagement at the Avenue Theatre, died this afternoon at the Fifth Avenue Hotel of hemorrhage of the bowels. He was about fifty years old. It is said he belonged to a wealthy Philadelphia family.

# THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—W. H. Crane will appear in "A Fool of Fortune" at the Harlem Opera House on Feb. 8.

—"Heartsease" will be continued at the Garden Theatre during the month of February.

—The next notable dramatic engagement in this city will be that of Julia Marlowe and Robert Tabor at Wallack's Theatre beginning Feb. 8.

—It was announced yesterday that Modjeska, who is at present appearing in San Francisco, will, if her health permits, come East and appear in New York early in the Spring.

—Mr. Daly has postponed the production of Pinero's comedy, "The Magistrate," at his theatre, until Feb. 8. "Much Ado About Nothing" will alternate with "The Geisha" next week.

—Camille D'Arville has consented to appear at the entertainment of the Theatrical Treasurers' Club at the Broadway Theatre Feb. 7. A long and varied programme has been arranged for the occasion.

—Oscar Hammerstein is preparing a new burlesque for an early production at the Olympia Music Hall. It is announced that the travesty on a police incident, which is still continued, will be taken off.

—Robert C. Hilliard will appear in variety at Keith's Union Square Theatre Feb. 15 in the sketch by Richard Harding Davis, entitled "The Littlest Girl." Mr. Hilliard made his first appearance on the variety stage in Pittsburg last Monday.

—Schubert's birthday will be celebrated both this afternoon and evening at the Irving Place Theatre. A musical programme of selected pieces from the composer's works will be given. On Monday there will be another Schubert programme at the same house.

—There is a possibility that Mme. Duse will visit this country next season and make an extended tour under the management of Moore & Whitney. J. Charles Davis, who is looking after the interests of the new syndicate, contemplates introducing several large attractions next season.

—Rudolph Aronson denied last night that he had been served with injunction papers restraining him from disposing of his contract with Teresa Carreno, the pianist. Mr. Aronson said that business prevented him from accompanying Mme. Carreno on her tour, and that he had arranged with a piano firm to look after her interests in his behalf.

—Charles Coghlan has been engaged to appear in Minnie Maddern Fiske's production of "Tess of the D'Urbervilles." He will act the rôle of Alec D'Urberville. Mr. Coghlan, who has not acted this season, has been at work in London upon a comedy which he has completed for John Hare. He will sail from England on the steamer Havel Wednesday.

—Speaking of the one-act piece which precedes the play at the Lyceum Theatre, Mr. Daniel Frohman says that it not only accommodates theatregoers that dine late and gives them the opportunity to see an entire performance of the principal production, but it also gives an opportunity to the younger dramatists to have their plays produced. While the curtain raiser is cast with the principals of the Lyceum Stock Company, other members of the company appear in it who have no part in the other play.

# UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT.

### Encouraging Reports and Speeches at the Society's Annual Meeting Yesterday—Its Work and Needs.

The annual meeting of the University Settlement Society was held yesterday afternoon at the City Club, 677 Fifth Avenue.

In the temporary absence of the President, Seth Low, Henry Holt called for the annual report of James B. Reynolds, Head Worker. Mr. Reynolds made an informal report and an address reviewing the work of the settlement at 26 Delancey Street. Although their library numbers about 1,800 volumes, they had circulated 34,000, the largest circulation per volume of any library in New York. In the Penny Provident Bank were 1,600 deposits, and the clubs and literary societies organized among the boys and girls of the neighborhood had grown so numerous that they had to refuse them accommodations. He made a plea for a new building and increased facilities. He also spoke of the good work done among the tenement dwellers by workers of the society.

President Low came in here and took the chair. He introduced Richard Watson Gilder, who spoke of the objects, motives, and practical achievements of the University Settlements, and compared those of the Old World with those here. "In the admirable system of university settlement," said he, "London not only preceded us, but by far surpasses us in equipment. We make a great deal of talk about tenement house reform and model tenements and college settlements, but in comparison with London we have hardly got to work."

Carl Schurz said he was delighted to hear of the organization of a Woman's Auxiliary Society in conjunction with the main society. He emphasized the fact that the society must look for support to the rich men, as it would be to its interest to both donor and beneficiary. He urged that everything tending to make the contrast between rich and poor conspicuous should be avoided; and, on the other hand, everything should be done to lessen such contrast.

President Low made the closing address. He said the efforts of the society were more and more appreciated, as shown by generous contributions; $50,000 had been subscribed to the building fund, and as soon as $30,000 more is forthcoming the work will be started. The debt of the society had been materially reduced, and amounts to $2,770, due April 20; $1,000 had been promised by Miss Rockefeller toward canceling the debt, and $250 from another source, providing the balance was raised.

Mrs. Esther Herrman of 59 West Fifty-sixth Street offered $1,000 for the use of the society in settlement work, and the offer was gratefully accepted by President Low.

Henry Holt, Richard Watson Gilder, Prof. William M. Sloane, V. Everit Macy, and John R. McArthur were elected members of the Council, terms to expire in 1900.

The Woman's Auxiliary Society elected the following officers: President—Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer; Vice President—Mrs. John A. Lowery; Honorary Vice Presidents—Mesdames Robert Fulton Cutting, William Jay, Francis P. Kinnicutt, Alfred L. Loomis, Levi P. Morton, James W. Pinchet, Henry C. Potter, William H. Schieffelin, Lorillard Spencer, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, and William C. Whitney; Treasurer—Mrs. Edith Kendall; Secretary—Miss Florence Dike.

# TOMBOY MINES IN NEW HANDS.

### The London Exploration Company Buys a Controlling Interest.

The Tomboy Gold Mines Company of West Virginia, of which William Bayly is President, has disposed of a controlling interest in its $2,000,000 of capital stock to the London Exploration Company, limited, the company acquiring 51 per cent. for $1,020,000. This money was paid yesterday by the Metropolitan Trust Company. The Exploration Company is controlled by the Rothschilds. Its agents here are Hamilton Smith, manager, and Henry Bratnober, agent.

The Tomboy Gold Mines is a young property, at Telluride, Col. It has been developing good paying ore for some time, according to its officers, and early in the month had some 200 men at work. So far, only half a mile of ground has been opened along a six-foot vein. For the past eighteen months it has paid 2 per cent. on a two-million-dollar investment.

Negotiations were opened some time ago for the sale of the property to an English syndicate known as the English Exploration Company, Limited. The price asked was $2,000,000. Just at the time these negotiations were supposed to have culminated in the sale of the property, there was a hitch. T. A. Bennett, a London expert, was sent out to Colorado to examine the mines, and for several weeks Mr. Bennett was busy testing ores and making assays of some of the grades of ore brought up. He left Colorado some two weeks ago, and it was upon the information received from him that the purchase of a controlling interest in the property was completed yesterday. The price paid is exactly what was asked by the owners, and indicates that the examinations made by Mr. Bennett resulted satisfactorily.

The new company expects to expend, it is reported, about $300,000 in developing the mine, and work will be started at once.

# THE FAYERWEATHER FORTUNE.

### Court of Appeals Grants a Stay, Again Tying up the $3,000,000.

Law Clerk Stapleton of the County Clerk's office received service yesterday of an order granted by Justice John Clinton Gray of the Court of Appeals to show cause why the remittitur of the Court of Appeals should not be amended so as to direct Justice Truax, who tried the Fayerweather will matter at special term, to consider evidence given before him at the trial relative to the releases given to the executors by Lucy Fayerweather, the widow of Daniel B. Fayerweather, the testator, and Mary W. Achter and Emma Fayerweather, his nieces and next of kin.

This order to show cause acts as a stay on the decision of the Court of Appeals made last week, in which Messrs. Ritch, Bulkley, and Vaughan, the executors of the estate, were ordered to turn over $3,000,000. Putney & Bishop, the attorneys for the twenty colleges which were beneficiaries under the will, were about to enter the remittitur of the Court of Appeals on the decision, which would have made the judgment of the Court of Appeals the judgment of the court below, and finally settled the long litigation, when the counsel for the executor of the widow of Fayerweather obtained the stay and further tied up the funds until the order to show cause can be argued in Albany.

The order to show cause is returnable on March 1 in Albany.

### Veteran Office Holders in Court.

Among the Hudson County officials removed by the Board of Freeholders on Dec. 7 were eight veterans of the civil war. They claim to be protected by the Veterans' Tenure of Office act, which provides that no honorably discharged veteran of the civil war shall be removed from a public office except for cause, after a hearing. They retained John A. Dennin, who applied yesterday to Judge Lippincott at Jersey City for a rule to show cause why a mandamus should not issue compelling the Freeholders to reinstate the complainants. Judge Lippincott granted the rule, and will hear arguments on Monday. One of the complainants is Norman Rowe, the attorney of the board. The others held minor positions.

### Jacob Klein Discharged.

Jacob Klein, whose third trial resulted in a disagreement of the jury, was discharged yesterday by Judge Hurd on the application of his counsel, Robert Elder. District Attorney Backus did not oppose the motion. The firebugs who were recently arrested were also in court. M. H. Kristianpoler, the witness for Klein, who was indicted for perjury, pleaded not guilty to the charge and was remanded to jail in default of $1,000 bail. Abraham Levy of this city, counsel for Leopold Lederer, held on a charge of being implicated in several incendiary fires, had his client's bail reduced from $10,000 to $5,000.

# SOUTH AFRICAN AFFAIRS

## A PARLIAMENTARY COMMISSION WILL MAKE AN INVESTIGATION.

### Joseph Chamberlain Asserts that President Krueger Has Not Fulfilled His Promises to the Uitlanders.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—In the House of Commons to-day the discussion of the question of the appointment of a commission to inquire into the troubles in South Africa was resumed. In the course of the debate Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, declared that the situation in South Africa was still unsettled and that during the last few months there had been a recurrence and increase in growth of the feeling of unrest, which must be allayed. Matters had been rendered much worse, he said, by the recent legislation on the part of the Boer Parliament, and, moreover, although President Krueger had again and again promised to give favorable consideration to the grievances of the Uitlanders, he had not done so.

Great Britain, Mr. Chamberlain declared, still maintained that peace was insecure and would remain so until the Uitlanders' grievances were redressed. He felt sure that an inquiry by a committee formed for that purpose would further these ends.

In reply to a question, Mr. Chamberlain said that the Government, with the approval of her Majesty, had invited the Prime Ministers of the several Colonies to come to England and take part in the celebration of the completion of the sixtieth year of the Queen's reign. [Cheers.] If the invitations were accepted, Mr. Chamberlain continued, the Premiers would be the guests of Great Britain. [Cheers.] Replies to the invitations, he added, had already been received from the Premiers of Canada and the other North American Colonies, the Cape Colony, and Natal, all of which were extremely gratifying.

Sir William Harcourt, the leader of the Opposition, reminded the House that the proposed inquiry was not only for the House of Commons, but for the whole world as well. He then spoke in favor of the motion and against the amendment offered yesterday by Mr. M. J. MacLean, which recited that in view of the peaceful settlement of the South African question and the punishment of the Transvaal raiders it would be inexpedient to reopen the matter and needless to reappoint the committee.

Mr. MacLean then withdrew his amendment and eventually a South African Committee was appointed.

### Judge Fearn Seriously Ill.

CAIRO, Jan. 29.—Walker Fearn of Alabama, the United States "Judge of First Instance" in the International Tribunal, is seriously ill. At Judge Fearn's advanced age, it is feared he cannot recover. Mr. Fearn was Minister to Greece under Mr. Cleveland's first Administration. During the war he, with the late Justice Lamar, succeeded Mason and Stidell as the representatives of the Confederacy in Europe.

### Jones Made Partial Restitution.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—Latimer E. Jones, the American who was arrested on his stud farm at Scalby, near Scarborough, yesterday, for forgery, was arraigned in the Bow Street Police Court this morning. Counsel for Jones stated that part of the money which Jones is alleged to have wrongfully obtained had been repaid at the time of the alleged forgeries, and the prisoner had since remitted another payment to the prosecutor of the action against him. Jones was remanded. An application for his release on bail was refused.

### Foreign Notes of Interest.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone started for Cannes to-day. Both are in excellent health.

LISBON, Jan. 29.—Dispatches from Goa, the capital city of the Portuguese territory of that name in India, say that there are three cases of bubonic plague in the hospital there.

NICE, Jan. 29.—The reports that have been circulated recently that the Princess of Chimay and her Hungarian gypsy lover Rigo have quarreled and separated are denied by the Princess herself. Both were in Monte Carlo yesterday and appeared to be on the best of terms. They went away, and it is given out that they have gone to live together in retirement.

### Boys' Training School Opened.

The Brooklyn Disciplinary Training School for Boys was formally opened yesterday afternoon. The school is located at Eighteenth Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street. Invitations had been sent to Mayor Wurster, all of the city officials, Judges of the courts, and Police Commissioner Roosevelt of this city. The opening was without ceremony. There were no set speeches, but during the afternoon refreshments were served. At present there are only two or three boys in the institution.

# SOCIETY NOTES.

—Mrs. C. C. Shayne has sent out cards announcing that she will receive her friends informally at her home, 432 West End Avenue, on Tuesday afternoons during February.

—In an account published yesterday of the Assembly ball the night before at the Waldorf, the statement was made that the Franko and Lander orchestras both played. This statement was incorrect and unjust to the Franko Orchestra, as the entire music was performed by it. The programme, with many new pieces, was arranged by Nahan Franko.

—Mme. Rosa Linde gave a musicale and reception in her apartments, at 214 East Sixteenth Street, Thursday evening. Miss Glose, daughter of Adolf Glose, played a number of piano solos, while the hostess accompanied by Signor Baraldi, maestro al pianoforte of the Metropolitan Opera Company, sang selections from "Carmen" and from "Samson and Delilah."

—A series of four afternoon talks is to be held at the residence of Mrs. Gilbert E. Jones, at 222 Madison Avenue, by Prof. Appleton P. Lyon, who is well known in the scientific world for his wonderful classification of knowledge. The first talk will be held on Feb. 11 at 2:15 P. M., on the subject of "Wonderful Facts About the Mind." The others will be on Feb. 26 and March 11 and 26.

—Mrs. Graham Youngs's Dancing Class held its third meeting last night at Sherry's, the cotillion being led by Edward A. Carpenter. Among those present were Mrs. Graham Youngs, Miss Youngs, the Misses Gardiner, Miss Baxter, Miss Cragin, the Misses Bailey, Miss Boyiston, the Misses Stone, and Messrs. George N. Gardiner, Jr., Hugh Miller, Edmund J. Scheider, George Bonney, R. D. Kelly, Paul Cragin, Norman B. Gardiner, Graham Youngs, Charles A. Moran, Walter Clapp, Jr., and W. K. McDonald.

—Miss Ada Sterling, formerly of Mr. Daly's company, gave the first of a series of three readings at the Waldorf yesterday. The entertainment consisted of readings from early and modern English and American poets, interpreted orally and in song, illustrative of the "Kinship of Melody and Poetry." On the whole Miss Sterling carried out her alternate reading and singing cleverly. The next two of the readings will be given Feb. 5 and Feb. 17. The patrons and patronesses are Edmund Clarence Stedman, Hamilton W. Mabie, Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster, Mrs. J. Wells Champney, Mrs. D. H. Humphrey, Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, Mrs. Hamilton W. Mabie, Miss Annie B. Jennings, Mrs. Sarah Cowell-Le Moyne, and Miss M. Adele Barney.

# COMING EVENTS.

—John Graham Brooks will lecture on sociology Mondays in February at 4 P. M. and Saturdays at noon at the Teachers' College, Morningside Heights, West One Hundred and Twentieth Street. The subject of Monday's lecture will be "The Best Literature on the Social Question, and How to Read It." Saturday's topic will be "The Older and the Newer Views of Society and Our Relation to It."

—El Circulo Colon-Cervantes will give a ball this evening at the Tuxedo, Fifty-ninth Street, near Madison Avenue.

—Gen. Daniel E. Sickles will deliver an address upon Cuba and its relations to the home Government, under the auspices of the Brooklyn Democratic Club, at Historical Hall, Feb. 2, at 8:15 P. M.

# BROOKFIELD CHOSEN LEADER.

## The Anti-Platt Republican Organization Selects Its President and Names Its Committees.

About fifty anti-machine Republican members of the McKinley League, from the thirty-five Assembly districts of this city, met last evening at the State Republican Club, 29 East Twenty-second Street, to put the new anti-Platt party on its feet. Thomas F. Egan, Vice President of the league, presided, and Samuel S. Koenig acted as Secretary.

A letter was received from John E. Milholland, in which he resigned the leadership of the anti-machine organization, but pledged himself to the most zealous co-operation in its work. A committee of five, composed of T. C. Shea, Theodore F. Ruhl, Dr. George W. Winterbern, and Frank C. Shaeffler, was appointed by the Chair to draft resolutions of regret over Mr. Milholland's retirement and expressing the league's appreciation of his services.

Mr. Ruhl then moved that William Brookfield be chosen President of the league, and this was carried by unanimous vote.

As Mr. Brookfield was not present, a committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Ruhl, Baggs, Carll, Winterbern, and Shaeffler, was appointed to notify him of his election.

An Organization Committee was then selected for the year 1897, as follows: Thomas F. Egan, T. F. Ruhl, W. S. Bagg, Lovell H. Jerome, Benjamin Oppenheimer, Chester W. Southworth, William H. Huber, George J. Murray, Joseph Murphy, William F. Daly, F. C. Langley, F. C. Shaeffler, E. J. Tucker, Thomas Reid, H. C. Piercy, Stephen A. Whittaker, John C. McGargle, Philip Baer, with the President as an ex officio member.

This Committee on Organization then went into conference. No name has yet been selected for the new organization.

### Platt Prepares for His Trip.

Senator-elect Platt was kept busy all of yesterday, packing for his trip to Florida, on which he leaves at noon to-day. He had final chats with Messrs. Lexow and Lou Payn, Senator Coggeshall, and Congressman B. B. Odell, Chairman of the State Executive Committee. Mr. Platt will not divorce himself entirely from politics while away in the South. He will take his private secretary along, and has announced that he will keep in touch with events in this State. He and Mrs. Platt will go direct to Jacksonville for a few days, then on to Palm Grove, near which the Republican leader has his orange plantation.

# FATAL ACCIDENT AT LEROY

## Two Trainmen Are Killed and Others Are Seriously Injured.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 29.—A freight train on the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad, which left this city at 7:30 o'clock last night, suffered a head-on collision with a snow plow at the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western junction, near Leroy, about 9 o'clock. Several persons were killed or injured.

**The Killed.**

CRANSTON, GEORGE, brakeman.

SNYDER, HENRY, conductor.

**The Injured.**

HAMM, HARRY, engineer; face and leg injured.

HOLMAN, HARRY A., conductor; slightly hurt.

KERRIGAN, JAMES, flagman; badly injured about head and back; may not recover.

McLAUGHLIN, ROBERT, brakeman on the freight; badly injured about head and back; may die.

RYAN, P. R., fireman; leg hurt.

Brakeman George Cranston was standing on the step of the snow plow so as to jump and turn the switch, when the freight train crashed into the plow. He was killed instantly. Henry Snyder, conductor on the snow plow, was also killed instantly. He lived at 140 Genesee Street, this city.

Engineer Harry Hamm of the freight yelled to the fireman to jump, and at the same time threw himself through his cab window. He injured himself slightly. His fireman was uninjured.

Engineer Thomas Carey of the snow plow, who lives at 13 York Street, was uninjured. His fireman, P. R. Ryan, had his leg hurt. Both engines were completely wrecked and seven cars were derailed.

# FUNERAL OF MRS. T. ALLEN.

### Buried in the Pittsfield Cemetery —Value of the Estate.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Jan. 29.—The funeral of Mrs. Thomas Allen, who died on Wednesday, was held at 11 o'clock this morning at the Allen homestead, Eagle's Nest, on East Street, the Rev. Dr. J. L. Jenkins of Portland, Me., former pastor of the First Congregational Church, of which Mrs. Allen was a member, officiating. Mrs. Allen's three sons and three daughters were present at the funeral, together with many of her twenty-three grandchildren. The sons and sons-in-law were pall bearers.

The burial took place in the family lot in the Pittsfield Cemetery in a grave by the side of that of Mrs. Allen's husband, Thomas Allen, who died in Washington in 1882 while serving as member of Congress from St. Louis.

The report that she has left $10,000,000 is exaggerated. She owned much real estate in St. Louis, including an interest in the Southern Hotel, a fine residence in that city, and considerable other property which is increasing in value. She also owned the fine stone mansion on East Street, in Pittsfield, and a valuable stock farm two miles out of the city, where she kept the best breed of Jersey cattle in this part of the State. Her estate, however, will fall far short of $10,000,000.

### Funeral of James Howell.

Funeral services for the late James Howell, President of the Bridge Trustees and ex-Mayor of Brooklyn, were held last evening at the family residence, 8 South Portland Avenue. They were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Louis Albert Banks of the Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Church, who was assisted by the Rev. Dr. Cuyler. The house was completely filled with friends of Mr. Howell, including many city officials, the bridge Trustees, and members of several societies of which Mr. Howell had been a member.

The pall bearers were Mayor F. W. Wurster, ex-Mayor C. A. Schieren, Bridge Trustee Seth L. Keeney, N. H. Clement, William Harkness, William H. Hazzard, John French, George H. Crowder, Judge Charles E. Teale, D. Y. Saxton, and Joseph Veiser.

The interment will take place at 10 o'clock this morning at Greenwood Cemetery.

### Capt. Handicott's Condition.

Capt. Handicott of the American Volunteers, who was asaulted in front of his headquarters a few nights ago, was reported to be much better yesterday. He will have to remain at the New York Hospital several days yet. William Engle, the second one of Capt. Handicott's assailants to be arrested, was arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday and remanded until Monday. The Italian, Bottijiso, who has been out on bail, was rearrested on new evidence given by William Taylor, who works in the volunteer barracks, and was sent to the workhouse. Later in the day Joseph Cosgrove, another of the Captain's assailants, was arrested and held to await the result of his injuries.

### The Mohawk Gets Off the Rocks.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Jan. 29.—The Central Vermont freight steamer Mohawk, which ran on Goshen Reef in the snowstorm Wednesday night, was floated at high water this evening, and is now at a pier in this city. A hole eighteen inches in diameter, situated about twenty-eight feet back from the stem, was patched up so that the steamer made little water. She came here under her own power. She will go to New York to-morrow to be dry docked.

# DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

### Gen. John Eugene Smith.

Gen. John Eugene Smith, a veteran of the civil war, died yesterday at his home, in Chicago, aged eighty-one years. He was born in Berne Canton, Switzerland, his father having been a soldier with Napoleon from the Russian campaign to Waterloo. The family came to Philadelphia, but the boy grew up at Galena, Ill. He was chosen Aide de Camp to Gov. Yates, and raised the "Lead Mine Regiment," (the Forty-fifth Illinois Volunteers.) He was made Brigadier General in 1862 and Brevet Major General in 1865.

From 1866 to 1869 he was Assessor of Utah. He returned to the army and commanded the Twenty-seventh Infantry, serving against the Sioux and Cheyennes. His last command was the Fourteenth Infantry. He retired in 1870.

### Harvey Hart Woods.

Harvey Hart Woods died yesterday, suddenly, of apoplexy, at his home, 38 East Third Street. Mr. Woods was born in White Plains and was fifty-nine years old. For some years he was Secretary of the Second Avenue Street Railroad Company. He was well known in the Twelfth and Seventeenth Wards, and was School Inspector for several terms. Mr. Woods took an active interest in politics and was a working member of the Progress Republican Club. His grandfather, Richard Hatfield, was a lawyer of note and County Clerk of Westchester County; an uncle, Harvey Hart, was once Receiver of Taxes in New York City, and his father, Richard Hatfield Woods, was for some years in the New York Custom House.

The burial will probably be at White Plains.

### Israel S. Condit.

Israel S. Condit, one of the oldest citizens of Essex County, N. J., died at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Dr. Whittingham, at Millburn, yesterday morning, after a short illness. On Saturday last Mr. Condit, who up to that time had been in good health, contracted a cold which developed into pneumonia. Owing to his advanced age he was unable to rally. He was born in Orange on July 9, 1802. When a young man he began business as a merchant at Millburn. Some years later he became a manufacturer and at one time was wealthy.

### Alexander H. Loughborough.

Alexander H. Loughborough, one of the best-known attorneys practicing at the bar of San Francisco, died at 11:15 o'clock Thursday night at his residence, after being stricken with apoplexy. The deceased was born in Warrenton, Va., in 1834. He was a graduate of Georgetown College, Washington, D. C. He leaves a wife and four children. He was a brother-in-law of the late Gen. E. D. Keyes, also brother-in-law of E. L. Keyes of New York.

### Obituary Notes.

—Dr. Lawrence J. McNamara, who died Thursday at his home, 126 Washington Place, was born thirty-seven years ago. He studied medicine in this city, and began practice in the Ninth Ward, where he was well known. For several years he was connected with St. Vincent's Hospital. Dr. McNamara was also a member of the Ninth Ward Board of School Trustees before the Trustees were abolished. He leaves a wife and five children.

### Practical Jokers Lectured.

Collector Kilbreth has never tolerated practical joking in the Custom House, and he was severe when Specie Examiner Barrett and Broker John T. Rafferty appeared before him to explain their fun with Mr. Dennison, a clerk of the American Sugar Refining Company, on Tuesday. The fun consisted in contriving the temporary disappearance of a check for $15,650.40, given to Dennison to pay duties. Rafferty assumed responsibility for the trick, and after a lecture the Collector warned the delinquents not to play any more jokes.


### BUSINESS NOTICES.

**Dispel your headache,** weakness, pain, and sleeplessness with Parker's Ginger Tonic.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM is life to the hair.


# MARRIED.

POILLON—DISSTON.—On Wednesday, Jan. 27, 1897, at the Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia, by the Rev. Dr. J. De Witt Perry, rector Calvary Church, Germantown, Pa., Frances Matilda, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Wright Disston of Philadelphia, to William Clark Poillon of this city.

# DIED.

CONDIT.—At Millburn, N. J., Jan. 29, 1897, Israel D. Condit, in the 95th year of his age.

Funeral services at St. Stephen's Church, Millburn, Monday, Feb. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M.

FREDERICKSON.—At his residence, 141 Herkimer St., Brooklyn, on the morning of the 29th inst., Charles W. Frederickson.

Funeral services at his late residence on Monday afternoon at 3 P. M. Interment later at the convenience of the family.

HALE.—At Elizabethtown, N. Y., Jan. 28, 1897, in the 70th year of her age, Lovina Stone, widow of Robert Safford Hale.

HOLT.—Suddenly, Jan. 28, 1897, S. Augustus Holt, in his 68th year.

Funeral services Saturday afternoon, Jan. 30, at 3:30, in Christ Episcopal Church, Glen Ridge, N. J. Interment private. Trains on Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad leave at 2:10, foot of Barclay St., New York City.

JACKSON.—At Bergen Point, on Friday, Jan. 29, 1897, Harriet Alice, wife of Herbert E. Jackson.

JANEWAY.—At Bermuda, on Jan. 15, 1897, Dr. Thomas Theodore Janeway, in the 37th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at Trinity Church, Princeton, N. J., on

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York,
State and James Streets, Albany.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
17 AND 19 BROAD STREET,
EXECUTE ORDERS AT THE
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
AND DEAL IN
INVESTMENT SECURITIES

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad Street.
MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders for Stocks, Bonds, Grain, and Cotton executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts. Act as Fiscal Agents for corporations.
Branch offices, 202 Fifth Ave., 87 Hudson St., 487 Broadway, and 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
BANK STOCKS.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE,
38 WALL STREET.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and orders executed at the New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

NORTHERN PACIFIC
Reorganization.
23 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK, January 18, 1897.
To the Holders of Reorganization Certificates for
Northern Pacific R. R. Third Mtg. Bonds,
Northern Pacific R. R. Consol. Mtg. Bonds,
Northern Pacific R. R. Dividend Certificates,
North. Pac. & Montana R.R. 1st Mtg. Bonds,
James River Valley R. R. 1st Mtg. Bonds,
North. Pac. & Manitoba R.R. Term'l Bonds,
Spokane & Palouse R.R. First Mtg. Bonds,
Helena & Red Mountain R. R. 1st Mtg. Bonds.
On and after Monday, January 25, 1897, we shall be prepared to begin the issue of new securities in exchange for Reorganization Certificates of the above classes, which complete the list of all securities represented by our reorganization certificates.
One hundred schedules per diem will be received.
All Reorganization Certificates (unless "to bearer") MUST BE INDORSED IN BLANK; and, if stock is desired in any name other than that appearing on the face of the Reorganization Certificate, its assignment must be acknowledged before a Notary Public or attested by some person satisfactory to us.
The new coupon bonds are for $500 and $1,000 each. Persons entitled to fractions of a bond or of a share may either sell the fractions to us, or we will sell them such amounts as may be necessary to entitle them to an entire bond or an entire share.
Holders transmitting Reorganization Certificates by mail will please indicate whether they wish to sell or buy such fractions, and whether they wish the new securities sent by registered mail or by express at their expense.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.

Metropolitan Trust Co.
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Nos. 37 & 39 Wall St.
CAPITAL ..... $1,000,000
SURPLUS ..... $1,000,000
Designated by order of the Supreme Court as a legal depository. Receives deposits of money on interest, and acts as trustee for corporations and individuals on favorable terms.
THOMAS HILLHOUSE, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHARLES M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Assistant Secretary.

Atlantic Mut. Insurance Scrip,
Local Investment Securities,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Augustus Floyd,
32 PINE ST.


# THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market narrow and irregular. Call money, 1½ to 2 per cent.

Transactions on the Stock Exchange do not yet show much improving tendencies. Commission brokers' offices are for the most part empty. Such trading as goes on is almost wholly confined to the clique of small professionals whose operations are never much more than bets from day to day. So far as the public is concerned in any Wall Street relationship, it becomes more and more evident that the public can patiently wait.

***

Not very much is being done to make Wall Street attractive by those whose chief interest it ought to be to create or at least try to maintain such attractiveness. Instead of asserting progressiveness, the Wall Street fashion is deplorably to the contrary. More efforts are made to restrict business than to develop it.

***

To attempt a recitation of the whys and the wherefores back of the public's abstention from Wall Street activity would be a tiresome task—not because the reasons are hard to find, but because it would be difficult to limit the list.

***

In yesterday's market there was at the opening some little show of life, but before the day was far progressed it was made plain that the little addition to activity and the little addition to strength were for the most part attributable wholly to a temporary scare among some of the lesser bear speculators of the Stock Exchange who had hurried in at the opening of business to cover rather inconsequential lines of shorts. When they had bought a few thousand shares of stock scattered throughout the list, the market relapsed promptly into its recent fashionable apathy.

***

During midday dullness the low prices of the day were made, many quotations showing considerable shrinkage. The announcement of the statement of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for 1896 proving a disappointment seemed to induce selling of anthracite shares. Lackawanna, after being 153½, fell to 151; New Jersey Central from 101 got down close to 99, and Delaware and Hudson, after selling at 108, receded to within a fraction of 106. A later rally helped Lackawanna and Delaware and Hudson, but Jersey Central closed at the low price of the day.

***

President Olyphant's statement touching Delaware and Hudson's affairs, presented in yesterday's NEW YORK TIMES, received close attention. To it was attributed the rally which lifted Delaware and Hudson's stock quotation to 108 at the opening of the Stock Exchange, that quotation, however, not being maintained.

***

There is a growing sentiment in Wall Street anticipatory of an "inauguration boom" which the wiseacres are scheduling for somewhere around the middle of February. Meanwhile, one of the most noticeable facts in current Stock Exchange operations is that the men who make important market movements are almost universally holding aloof. One erratic room trader, followed by lesser speculators from the professional bull contingent, just now almost monopolizes what by courtesy is called activity.

***

Government bonds were strong, particularly the new fours, which advanced ¼. The fives fell off ⅛. There were sales of $32,000 fours, 1925, coupon, at 123⅝@124; $9,000 fours, 1907, coupon, at 112¾, seller 5 flat, and $10,000 fives, registered, at 113¾.

***

In State bonds, $23,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 62⅜@62½, seller 20 flat.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chi. & Northwest pf. | 1 | N. Y., Sus. & W. pf. | ⅞ |
| Col. Fuel & Iron | 1 | Nor. Pac. pf. | 1½ |
| Col., H. V. & Tol. | ⅝ | Or. R. & Nav. pf. | 1⅝ |
| Del. & Hudson | ⅝ | Pacific Mail | ½ |
| Great Northern pf. | 1 | P. & R. 1st pf. w. i. | ½ |
| Ill. Steel Co. | 1⅜ | U. S. Rubber pf. | ½ |
| Long Island | 3¼ | Wheel. & L. E. pf. | 1½ |
| Louis. & Nash. | ½ | | |

STOCKS DECLINED.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Tobacco | ½ | Met. Traction | ¾ |
| Am. Tobacco pf. | ½ | N. J. Central | ½ |
| Col. Coal & I. Dev. | ½ | St. L. & S. F. 1st pf. | ⅞ |
| Consol. Gas | 1¼ | U. S. Leather pf. | ⅝ |
| Manhattan | 1 | U. S. Rubber | ⅝ |

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

| | |
|---|---|
| Balt. & Ohio 5s, 1925 | 1 |
| Ch. & N. P. 1st, t. r. | 1⅜ |
| Col., H. V. & Tol. 5s | 1 |
| Col., H. V. & T. 6s | 8 |
| Col. Mid. 1st, t. r. | 2 |
| Int. & G. Nor. 3d | 1 |
| Nor. Pac. Term. 1st | 1½ |
| Or. Sh. Line 6s, t. r. | 1 |
| Or. S. L. & U. N. con., t. r. | 1¼ |
| P., Ft. W. & C. 1st | 2½ |
| San A. & A. P. 4s | 2 |
| Un. Pac. ext. s. f. | 8s 1½ |
| Utah So. 1st ext., t. r. | 8 |

BONDS DECLINED.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ft. W. & Rio Gr. 1st | 1 |
| Union El. 1st | 1 |

## MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¼@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $84,889,762; balances, $6,709,352; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $36,595.

Money on call in London 1@1½ per cent. Discount rate in open market, 2½ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange weak. Posted rates ½c lower at $4.85 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.84½@$4.84¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.86½@$4.86¾ for demand, $4.86¾@$4.87 for cable transfers, and $4.83¾@$4.84 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs quoted at 5.19⅜ for long and 5.17½ for short, reichsmarks at 95 and 95⅝, and guilders at 40⅝ and 40⅝.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—40c discount. Boston—Par@5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. St. Louis—50@25c discount.

***

Regarding the sterling market and its prevailing influences an exchange authority says:

"Such fluctuations as we have had for the past week in the exchange market could not have taken place without considerable manipulation. The comparatively small amount of hoarded exchange which matured when the decline commenced merely furnished the pretext and really had very little influence. Manipulation was the real power. The rapidity of the downward as well as of the upward movement plainly showed this. From such fluctuations a few speculators may make a profit. To all legitimate business houses dealing in sterling they are very detrimental.

"The amount of accumulated exchange shows little evidence of having diminished. On the other hand, our exports of merchandise show a decrease, leaving the demand for commercial bills now somewhat in excess of the supply. Discounts in Europe are still steadily declining. This would appear to be bad for the amount of exchange accumulated here and held for investment. But, as the market seems to be kept well in hand, and as call money here continues as low as 1½ per cent., I see no reason to expect any great decline in sterling, particularly as long as our exports are as small as they are at present.

"Periodical fluctuations, of course, must be looked for in a manipulated market like the present one. But until our money market advances—and that can only happen as the result of a general improvement in business and a more active speculation in stocks—it is almost impossible for exchange to decline to any great extent. Better general business and higher prices in the stock market, however, are looked for and may start at any time. Meanwhile the accumulation of exchange will serve the useful purpose of preventing for the first time in many years the annual outflow of gold, which usually commences in April or May and generally lasts for two or three months. This must secure to us a very comfortable financial position for a good while to come."

## THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Canadian Pacific, ½ to 56⅝; New York Central, ½, to 96½; St. Paul, ⅝, to 78⅜; Reading, ⅜, to 13⅝; Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 52⅝; Erie, ¼, to 15½; Erie first preferred, ¼, to 35¼, and Atchison, ⅛, to 14⅞. Illinois Central sold at 96¾. British consols advanced 3-16, to 112⅝, for money, and ⅛, to 112¾, for the account.

Open market price of gold, 77s 11½d. The Bank of England gained on balance £45,000. In Paris rentes sold at 103f. and exchange on London at 25f. 19c.

***

The operations for London account here in New York have increased considerably in the past few days, and are attracting much attention in Wall Street. There is good European buying of both stocks and bonds. St. Paul seems to be the favorite, and Louisville and Nashville, Atchison and Northern Pacific preferred are also sharing in the movement. In the latter stock there is considerable buying, both for London and Berlin. London is a good purchaser of Atchison adjustment fours.

Americans are also making a better showing in London. The demand for our investment securities there continues and there is a gradual increase in speculative interests in the American list. The speculation in the London markets seems to be broadening and the American stocks are sharing in the general improvement.

New York houses with London connections are unanimously of the opinion that Europe's speculative operations in our stocks will gradually increase until the daily fluctuations in the foreign markets will again become an important factor in the New York circulation.

## DUN AND BRADSTREET'S.

This week's commercial reviews base cheerful expectations on prospects ahead rather than such as are either past or present. They agree that business interests generally are just now in a waiting move.

***

Bradstreet's summary to be, issued today, will say:

There has been a falling off in general trade owing to the heavy fall of snow and cold weather. Low temperature has stimulated demand in a few retail lines, but jobbers report sales of dry goods, clothing, and farmers' supplies checked. There is a moderate increase in distribution of heavy Winter goods, but commercial travelers very generally report buyers are even more conservative than earlier in the month, and that wholesale trading in January, except in lines specified, is smaller than for years. Mercantile collections are interrupted, and the improvement looked for in iron and steel is not in sight.

The most favorable feature of the business week is the sudden and sharp falling off in the total number of business failures in the United States, the aggregate being 326 as compared with 429 last week, a decrease of 103. When compared with the corresponding week of 1895, this week's failing off is 67, but there is an increase of 14 as compared with the like week in 1895. Contrasted with the like period in 1894, there have been 14 fewer failures this week than three years ago.

The downward movement of prices for some of the more important staples continues conspicuous, notably for flour, wheat, oats, lard, coffee, petroleum, turpentine, and tinplate. Quotations for Indian corn, pork, sugar, cotton, and print cloths are practically unchanged. Concessions have been made in prices for iron and steel, yet quotations are nominally unchanged.

Exports of wheat (flour included as wheat) from both coasts of the United States this week amount to 2,515,408 bushels, as compared with 2,916,000 bushels last week, 2,550,000 bushels in the week a year ago, 2,483,000 bushels in the week two years ago, 2,083,000 bushels three years ago, and as contrasted with 3,123,000 bushels in the corresponding week of 1893. Exports of Indian corn amount to 3,011,602 bushels this week, compared with 3,520,000 bushels last week, 3,197,000 bushels in the week a year ago, 942,000 bushels in the week two years ago, 2,147,000 bushels three years ago, and as contrasted with 700,000 in the like week of 1893.

***

Dun's summary, issued to-day, will say:

"January has been a month of disappointment, but of real gain. Nearly everybody had promised himself a land of milk and honey after New Year's, and the slow progress looks like standing still to men in such a state of mind. Moreover, there are multitudes throughout the country who have been taking large ventures in advance of or apart from their regular business, because they expected a rise in prices. But prices fall as yet to bring them profit. Wheat has declined severely, cotton has scarcely risen enough to pay brokerage, wool holds steady in spite of enormous buying, woolen goods hardly change in price, iron and its products decline, leather is sluggish, hides are lower, for some shoe manufacturers accept a shade lower prices; the average of railroad stocks is slightly lower than it was Dec. 31, and the advance in trust stocks has been small. To traders in such properties the month has been disappointing. Yet during the past week the record shows that ten iron works have started, and only two have stopped, thirteen woolen works have started, and nine more are about ready to start, while three have stopped. Similar things are seen in other industries, and the additional establishments are starting without some increase in orders received.

"It would do more harm than good to exaggerate the improvement. Much harm was done in that way in 1895, and again last November. But a study of conditions governing business indicates that the wheels are on the right track and moving in the right direction. Men talked of a possible drain of gold a month ago, but January has passed and the liquidation of foreign indebtedness to this country seems further off than ever. Merchandise exports from New York in January have been about 4 per cent. smaller than last year, and imports 15 per cent. smaller than last year, when the excess of imports was over $18,000,000, while cotton exports from other ports have also been larger. The month has not diminished but has increased the current balance due this country. Money markets become more easy and favorable to expansion of industries and legitimate business. Loans on the best paper are made at 3 per cent., and dealings and offerings are larger than since September, except for two weeks in November. About $10,000,000 of the long exchange held here against London has gone forward for settlement, which may possibly lead to imports of some gold, as balances on commercial account, though smaller than for some months, are still in favor of this country.

"Storms have much diminished the business of railroads, but earnings in January are only 4.8 per cent. less than last year and 9.1 less than in 1893. Eastbound tonnage from Chicago, 8 per cent. less than last year and 5 per cent. less than in 1893, is affected by the same cause. Westbound shipments of coal, coke, and iron are quite small. Price of railroad stocks are but a small fraction lower than Dec. 31, while some stocks have considerably advanced. The market is very narrow, but supported better than any expected. The volume of business shown by Clearing House exchanges is 8.6 per cent. larger than last year, though still 20.8 per cent. smaller than in 1892."

## COAL AND IRON TRADES.

The Engineering and Mining Journal in its current review of trade conditions will say to-day:

"The iron market generally continues dull, and but little change is manifest anywhere during the week. We hear of indications of coming improvement, but they are not apparent in actual business. There is perhaps a little more inquiry for raw material, but no actual business seems to have resulted from it so far. Prices continue low, and in some quarters there is increasing pressure to sell, which promises to result in still lower quotations.

"Reports are current of an alliance, or perhaps a consolidation, of the four leading concerns in the Mahoning Valley—the Ohio Steel Company, the Union Iron and Steel Company, the Brown-Bonnell Iron Company, and the Mahoning Valley Iron Company. The negotiations are understood to be in progress, and it is quite likely that these four big concerns will be put under a single management. Their owners realize that co-operation will be needed if they are to hold their places in the steel trade, and that they can carry on the fight much better under one head.

"Southern pig iron producers are trying to find some method of protecting themselves against purchasers who delay in accepting deliveries, and throw the burden of carrying the iron on the furnacemen. A form of contract is proposed under which buyers will have to pay interest and a storage charge of 2c. per ton per month if they do not accept delivery of iron upon the agreed date. A meeting is to be held next week to consider the matter."

***

The hard coal trade, which has been rather dull during the past week, has been revived by the spell of cold weather during the last four or five days, and the increase in business is already felt in some quarters and anticipated in others. Retailers have been busy, and their depleted stock will soon need replenishing, which will stimulate trade. The cold weather has been the means of restricting the production of the smaller sizes, which are prepared in the breaker by the use of water in many cases, which makes it difficult to handle them just now. For the same reason considerable trouble is experienced in handling cargoes of these sizes that were shipped before the cold weather set in, and which are now reaching tidewater. Purchasers do not take kindly to this wet coal, and often insist on a deduction in the price because of its condition. Prices, however, we are informed on all sides, are being firmly held at the July circular on all new orders. To this there may be one possible exception in the case of chestnut coal, which has been a drug on the market so long, and which does not now find much sale. The restricted output for January and February keeps the mines working at about half time, one week a little more, the next a little less, as may be found necessary to produce the allotted output of the particular company. The restriction, it is stated, is being strictly adhered to by all the producers, and this is confirmed by the reports received from the mines in reference to the number of days they are being operated. The July circular prices, which are those now asked, are as follows: $3.75 for broken, $4 for egg and chestnut, and $4.25 for stove.

***

The immediate soft coal market on the Atlantic seaboard continues dull, with few orders coming forward; one would judge about enough to keep the mines open. The outlook at this writing is not good for an early resumption of large shipments. In the far East prices are cut on shipments for present delivery, and very little is coming forward even with that inducement. Sound shipments are still dull, and where it was anticipated coal would be taken this week the orders have been delayed in coming forward. New York Harbor trade is quiet. All-rail is the only part of the trade that keeps the semblance of business, though even that is slightly reduced. The interest of the trade this week has been centred in Boston, where several large contracts have been placed, it is reported, at abnormally low figures. This is commencing the contract season very early, and it is thought that only the excessively low figures could have closed them up at this early date. The daily press has reported that the contracts taken at the phenomenally low figures of last week were at the direct instigation of J. Pierpont Morgan, who seems to have taken a hand in the soft coal trade in an in-direct way. The present figures, if carried out by all companies, would probably put many of them into bankruptcy if they were not backed up by the railroads.

## GOLD AND SILVER IN 1896.

Wells, Fargo & Co.'s annual report of precious metals produced in the States and Territories west of the Missouri River (including British Columbia) during 1896 shows in the aggregate: Gold, $54,399,242; silver, $35,784,963; copper, $28,869,305; lead, $7,236,026. Total gross result, $126,289,536. The "commercial" value at which the several metals named herein have been estimated is: Silver, 67c per ounce; copper, 11c per pound, and lead $3 per hundredweight, as follows:

| States and Territories. | Gold Dust Bullion. | and Silver Ores and Base. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| California | $15,527,304 | $104,087 | $15,631,391 |
| Nevada | 2,031,656 | 727,708 | 2,759,364 |
| Oregon | 1,950,204 | 121,784 | 2,071,988 |
| Washington | 383,350 | 170,500 | 553,850 |
| Alaska | 2,715,955 | 35,000 | 2,750,955 |
| Idaho | 2,652,500 | 5,472,682 | 8,125,182 |
| Montana | 4,625,000 | 32,645,500 | 37,270,500 |
| Utah | 1,940,820 | 8,442,939 | 10,383,759 |
| Colorado | 12,712,483 | 14,142,361 | 26,854,844 |
| New Mexico | 789,315 | 357,476 | 1,146,791 |
| Arizona | 3,089,390 | 6,170,527 | 9,263,917 |
| Texas | | 311,730 | 311,730 |
| Wyoming | 25,000 | 3,500 | 28,500 |
| Br. Col'mbia | 1,384,000 | 2,956,000 | 4,340,000 |
| Dakota | 4,572,265 | 212,500 | 4,79 765 |
| Total | $54,399,242 | $71,890,294 | $126,289,536 |

## SOME YANKEE PROSPERITY.

The annual report of the Southern New England Telephone Company for 1896 is as follows:

| | 1896. | 1895. | 1894. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gross earnings | $552,466 | $503,716 | $474,472 |
| Expenses and interest | 397,424 | 391,814 | 377,173 |
| Balance | $155,042 | $111,902 | $97,299 |
| Dividends | 103,491 | 86,250 | 74,970 |
| Surplus | $51,551 | $25,652 | $22,329 |

ASSETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Franchise | $157,500.08 |
| Construction | 2,411,962.68 |
| Supply department | 56,606.58 |
| Real estate | 136,121.48 |
| Stocks and bonds | 97,302.50 |
| Accounts receivable | 91,367.23 |
| Cash | 32,181.20 |
| Total | $2,983,041.75 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital stock | $2,000,000.00 |
| Surplus | 109,508.68 |
| Bonded debt | 500,000.00 |
| Debentures and floating debt | 336,643.49 |
| Sundry reserves | 36,889.58 |
| Total | $2,983,041.75 |

Dividends were 6 per cent. in 1896, against 5¾ per cent. in 1895 and 5 per cent. in 1894; net gain in stations for the year, 1,197. President Morris F. Tyler of New Haven, for the Directors, says: "The history of the business for this year of 1896 has been little more than a repetition of that of 1895. Work has been continued on the same lines, with the intention on the part of the management to provide schemes of service by which all the demands of the public could be met. This practice has met with the support of the public, as shown by the increase in our toll-line business and by the increase in the number of our stations. We believe we can truthfully say that the plant and service of the company are in better condition than ever before. We fortunately had no serious storms to disturb our works, and the material reduction in the number of complaints of service received has shown us that our customers are, as a body, satisfied. The Directors see no reason to believe that the year 1897 will prove other than reasonably remunerative."

## WALL STREET TALK.

The strength of the market at the close yesterday was attributable to the operations of room traders led by Mr. Leopold Schepp.

***

Mr. Schepp's friends say that he has become so convinced of the approach of a bull market that he now is carrying more stocks than he has at any one time for many years.

***

Long Island jumped over 3 points yesterday on the announcement there would probably be no interruption in carrying out the plans for improvement of the property.

***

Despite denials the Street is disposed to be bearish on Manhattan and place some faith in the talk of a bond issue.

***

Atchison adjustments continue strong and active. There is excellent demand for both local and foreign account.

## OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Quotations yesterday for outside securities were as follows:

Traction Quotations.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Broadway & Seventh Av. | 197 | 205 |
| Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st | 105 | .. |
| Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d | 100 | .. |
| Broadway Surface 1st 5s | 112 | 116 |
| Broadway Surface 2d | 102 | 105 |
| Brooklyn City Railroad | 172 | 173½ |
| Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s | 67 | 70 |
| Brooklyn Elevated | 4 | 7 |
| Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s | 100 | 105 |
| Buffalo Crosstown 5s | 103½ | 104½ |
| Buffalo Street Railway stock | 73½ | 75 |
| Buffalo Street Railway 1st | 106 | 109 |
| Central Park, N. & E. River | 152 | 160 |
| Central Park, N. & E. River 7s | 112 | 114 |
| Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R. R. | 150 | 155 |
| Eighth Avenue R. R. | 330 | 345 |
| 42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. | 40 | 50 |
| 42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st | 113 | 116 |
| 42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d | 55 | 60 |
| Kings County Traction | 39 | 41 |
| Ninth Avenue R. R. | 160 | 170 |
| Steinway R. R. 6s | 111 | 114 |
| Second Avenue R. R. stock | 150 | 155 |
| Second Avenue R. R. 1st 5s | 109 | 111 |
| Sixth Avenue R. R. stock | 193 | 200 |
| Third Avenue R. R. | 159 | 161 |
| Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry) | 102 | 104½ |
| Worcester (Mass.) Traction | 20 | 21 |
| Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf. | 95½ | 97½ |

Ferry Securities.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Hoboken Ferry stock | 56½ | 57½ |
| Metropolitan Ferry 5s | 108 | 110 |
| N. Y. & N. J. Ferry stock | 50 | 52 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s | 90 | 92 |
| N. Y. & E. R. stock | 58 | 60 |
| Union Ferry stock | 60 | 62 |
| Union Ferry 5s | 101 | 103 |

Natural Gas.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Fort Wayne Gas stock | 82 | 84 |
| Fort Wayne 1st 6s | 91 | 93 |
| Indianapolis Gas stock | 130 | 135 |
| Indianapolis Gas 1st | 105 | 107 |
| Lafayette Gas Company stock | 84 | 88 |
| Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s | 92 | 94 |
| Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock | 62 | 64½ |
| Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s | 76 | 78 |

Illuminating Gas.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Columbus Gas | 68 | 71 |
| Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J. | 75 | 82 |
| Consolidated Gas of New Jersey | 17 | 20 |
| Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock | 73 | 78 |
| Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds | 100 | 103 |
| Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y. | 200 | 205 |
| Grand Rapids Gas stock | 60 | 63 |
| Grand Rapids Gas 1st | 91 | 92 |
| Mutual Gas Co. of New York | 230 | 235 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock | 46 | 47 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf. | 74 | 76 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st | 104½ | 105½ |
| N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. consols | 94½ | 95½ |
| St. Paul Gas bonds | 78 | 81 |
| Standard Gas, New York | 80 | 82 |
| Standard Gas pf., New York | 106 | 109 |
| Standard Gas 1st, New York | 110 | 112 |
| Western Gas Co., Milwaukee | 59 | 61½ |
| Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee | 90 | 91 |

Industrials.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| American Bank Note | 41½ | 44 |
| American Typefounders' | 27 | 33 |
| Barney & Smith common | 9 | 12 |
| Celluloid Company stock | 60 | 63 |
| Cramps' Shipyard stock | 45 | 55 |
| Herring-Hall-Marvin | 3 | 5 |
| Herring-Hall-Marvin pf. | 25 | 30 |
| Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf. | 73 | 76 |
| Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds | 97½ | 100 |
| Journeay & Burnham | .. | 36 |
| Journeay & Burnham pf. | .. | 90 |
| Lorillard Company pf. | 100 | 103 |
| Michigan Peninsular Car | 10½ | 13 |
| Michigan Peninsular Car pf. | 50 | 51½ |
| Michigan Peninsular C. 5 p. c. bonds | 86 | 90 |
| New York Air Brake Company | 20 | 22 |
| New York Biscuit Company 6s | 104 | 106 |
| Nicaragua Canal Con. (n.) | 5 | 10 |
| Pennsylvania Coal | 225 | 240 |
| Pratt & Whitney | 3 | 7 |
| Pratt & Whitney pf. | 50 | 65 |
| Standard Oil Trust | 265½ | 268½ |
| Trenton Pottery | 6 | 9 |
| Trenton Pottery pf. | 30 | 40 |
| Union Typewriter | 7 | 8½ |
| Union Typewriter 1st | 85 | 80 |
| Union Typewriter 2d pf. | 71 | 74 |
| Wagner Car Company | 156 | 157½ |
| Worthington Pump pf. | 78 | 81 |

The Miscellaneous List.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Acker, Merrall & Condit | 96 | 99 |
| Atlantic Mutual '96 scrip | 101 | .. |
| Central & South American Tel. | 119½ | 121 |
| Commercial Cable stock | 165 | 170 |
| Hudson R. Tel. stock | 58½ | 62½ |
| Iron Steamboat | 3 | 5 |
| Iron Steamboat 6s | 60 | 66 |
| Madison Square Garden stock | 7 | 12 |
| Madison Square Garden 2d | 70 | 75 |
| New York and New Jersey Tel. | 125½ | 127 |
| New York Loan & Imp. stock | 45 | .. |
| Northwestern Telegraph Company | 106 | 109 |
| Postal Telegraph & Cable Company | 95 | 97 |
| Pittsburg-Shenango Railroad stock | 16 | 17 |
| Trow Directory pf. | 27 | 33 |

## IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $2,112,096, against $2,463,474 last week and $3,014,466 for the corresponding period of last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $2,189,278, against $2,546,615 last week and $2,846,015 in the same week of last year.

## BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| America | 315 | Mechanics' | 185 |
| American Exchange | 172 | M. & Traders' | 130 |
| Broadway | 230 | Mercantile | 165 |
| Butchers' & Drovers' | 125 | Merchants' | 134 |
| Central National | 150 | Merchants' Ex. | 110 |
| Chase National | 525 | Metropolis | 425 |
| Chatham | 29 | Nassau | 154 |
| Chemical | 400 | National Union | 195 |
| City | 500 | New Amsterdam | 190 |
| Citizens' | 12 | New York | 230 |
| Columbia | 170 | New York County | 650 |
| Commerce | 204 | N. Bank, N. A. | 130 |
| Continental | 130 | Pacific | 170 |
| First Nat. of S. I. | 120 | Park | 255 |
| Fourth National | 137 | People's | 200 |
| Garfield National | 500 | Phenix | 104 |
| German-American | 110 | Republic | 145 |
| Germania | 350 | Seaboard National | 169 |
| Greenwich | 165 | Second National | 425 |
| Hanover | 310 | Seventh National | 100 |
| Hudson River | 153 | Shoe & Leather | 90 |
| Imp. & Traders' | 553 | State of New York | 110 |
| Irving | 140 | Third National | 99 |
| Leather Mfrs' | 170 | United States Nat. | 175 |
| Lincoln National | 725 | West Side | 275 |
| Manhattan | 205 | Western National | 114 |
| Market & Fulton | 215 | | |

## MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

**To the Stockholders of Danenberg & Coles.**

A special meeting of the stockholders of Danenberg & Coles will be held on Monday, the 15th day of February, 1897, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of said company, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, for the purpose of voting upon the proposition to increase its capital stock from $150,000, consisting of 150 shares of the par value of $1,000 each, to $250,000, to consist of 250 shares of the par value of $1,000 each.

THOMAS L. COLES,
ISAAC DANENBERG,
WILLIAM W. COLES,
Majority of Directors.

Dated New York, January 22d, 1897.

**The Mechanical Rubber Company.**
New York Office, 18 Murray St.
Passaic, N. J., Jan. 30, 1897.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Mechanical Rubber Company will be held at the office of Thomas M. Moore, Esq., Passaic, N. J., WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10th, 1897, at 1:45 P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors of the company for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. Transfer books will close at the office of the transfer agents, August Belmont & Co., Feb. 8th at 12 M., and reopen Feb. 13th, 1897.
WM. T. BAIRD, Secretary.

Office of the
**Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway Company.**
30 Wall Street, New York.

For the purpose of a special meeting of the stockholders of this company, to be held at the office of the company, at Ridgway, Penn., on Thursday, 25th of March next, at 1 o'clock P. M., the transfer books of the company will close at 2 P. M. on Wednesday, February 3, and remain closed until 10 o'clock A. M. on Monday, 8th February, next.
By order of the board.
J. H. HOCART, Secretary.
New York, January 20, 1897.

**Peoria & Eastern Railway Company.**
Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Peoria & Eastern Railway Company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at Danville, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, February 10th, 1897, at 11 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will close February 2d, 1897, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. February 11th, 1897.
J. C. DAVIE, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE, FEB. 4, at 115 West 38th St., at 8 o'clock P. M. LOUIS H. LAUDY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of the
CONSOLIDATED 5 P. C. GOLD BONDS
DULUTH GAS AND WATER COMPANY.

Take notice that the interest coupons on the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Duluth Gas and Water Company which were due November 1st, 1896, will be paid with accrued interest to January 29, 1897, upon presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, No. 54 Wall Street, New York.
A. W. HARTMAN, Treasurer.

THE NEW YORK TIMES,
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL.

# UNION PACIFIC
## Reorganization.

To Bond and Shareholders of the
**UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.**

The undersigned Reorganization Committee announces, that having reached an agreement with the United States Government (alike advantageous to the latter, as well as to the interests the Committee represents) steps have been taken to promptly proceed with the reorganization. No material modification of the Plan appears to be necessary, except that the two classes of Junior Bonds, viz., UNION PACIFIC SINKING FUND BONDS and KANSAS PACIFIC CONSOLIDATED BONDS upon final completion of the necessary arrangements may have to be offered a somewhat smaller allotment in new First Mortgage Bonds against an increased allotment of Preferred Stock, so as to enable the Committee to limit the issue of new First Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Bonds (which under the plan was first fixed at $100,000,000) to $75,000,000 for reorganization purposes, reserving the balance, under careful restrictions, for the future needs of the reorganized company, thus materially enhancing the standing and value of both the bonds and shares of the new company.

**Union Pacific Sinking Fund Bonds and Kansas Pacific Consolidated Bonds not heretof

## AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of

# STOCKS and BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
**WEDNESDAY, FEB. 3d,**
At 12:30 o'clock, at the Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
By order of Executor.

$7,000 St. L., Kan. City & North. R. R., (St. Chas. Bridge) 6 p. c. Bds., 1908.
80 sns. Safety Car Heating Co.
100 shs. Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.
For acct. of whom it may concern.
60 shs. Nat'l Butchers & Drovers' Bank.
$160,000 Atlanta Cotton Mills 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1903, (Hypothecated.)
10 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
10 shs. United States Trust Co.
5 shs. Importers & Traders' Nat'l Bank.
20 shs. Hanover Insurance Co.
10 shs. Continental Fire Ins. Co.
25 shs. American Exchange Nat'l Bank.
7 shs. 4th National Bank.
100 shs. United States Fire Ins. Co.
30 shs. Empire City Fire Ins. Co.
25 shs. United States Casualty.
10 shs. Importers & Traders' Nat'l Bank.
8 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
$8,000 Belvidere, Delaware R. R. Co. 4 p. c. Consld. Reg. Bds., Guar., 1927.
$5,000 N. Y. Central R. R. 4 p. c. Registd. Bd., 1905.
$5,000 Willmar & Sioux Falls Ry. 1st Mtge. Guar. Bds., 1938.
25 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
$2,000 Chic. & No. Western R. R. 7 p. c. Consld. Skg. Fd. Bds., 1915, (Endorsed.)
$40,000 Ohio Southern Rway. Co. 4 p. c. Genl. Mtge. Bds., 1931.
$2,000 Omaha Water Co. Consld. Bds., 1946.
6 4-5 shs. Omaha Water Co. 1st Prefd.
11 1-5 shs. Omaha Water Co. 2d Prefd.
Certf. of interest in further distribution of common stock, represented by deposit of $2,000 American Water Works Bds.
$1,000 Grand Rapids & Mo. River 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bd., 1910, (endorsed.)
20 shs. Lake Erie & Western R. R. Co. Prefd.
21 shs. New York & Harlem R. R. Co.
100 shs. New York & Harlem R. R. Co.
25 shs. United States Mtge. & Trust Co.
20 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Co. Prefd.
$5,000 Middlesex Valley R. R. Co. of N. Y. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Guar. Bds., 1942.
10 shs. Union Typewriter Co. common.
$25,000 Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. Genl. Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1943.

## PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR

# $6,000,000

# 3½ % Gold Bonds.

## Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Treasury Department.
BOSTON, January 30, 1897.

Sealed proposals for the purchase of bonds of the "Metropolitan Water Loan," for six million dollars ($6,000,000) will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, on

**MONDAY, FEB 8, 1897,**

at which time they will be publicly opened and read.

This loan will be issued in coupon bonds of one thousand dollars ($1,000) each, dated July 1, 1895, payable July 1, 1935, with interest at the rate of three and one-half (3½) per cent. per annum, from Jan. 1, 1897, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July in each year, and may be delivered as coupon or registered bonds, at the option of the purchaser.

Principal and interest will be paid in gold coin of the United States of America, or its equivalent, at the office of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, in Boston.

The "Metropolitan Water Loan" is authorized by Chapter 488 of the Acts of 1895.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

**ALL BIDS MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY CERTIFIED CHECKS FOR 2 PER CENT. OF THE AMOUNTS BID FOR.**

E. P. SHAW,
*Treasurer and Receiver-General.*

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned until Tuesday, February 2, at 12 M., for issuing sixty thousand dollars ($60,000) street bonds of the Borough of Wilkinsburg, running from 1 to 21 years inclusive, interest four and one-half (4½) per cent., payable semi-annually. A check, certified by a national bank for 1 per cent. of amount of bid must accompany bid. The borough reserves the right to reject any or all bids. ARTHUR STUART, Chairman Finance Committee, Wilkinsburg, Penn.

PROPOSALS FOR THREE-STORY IRON PIAZZA.—Fort Barrancas, Fla., Jan. 5, 1897.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received here till 12 M. Feb. 4, 1897, and then opened, for construction at this post of a three-story iron piazza to barrack building. Government reserves right to accept or reject any or all bids, or part thereof. Information furnished by M. F. HARMON, Lieut. Qr. Mr.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Jan. 16, 1897.—Proposals for building gun and mortar batteries at Key West, Fla., will be received until 2 P. M., Jan. 30, 1897, and then publicly opened. For information apply to W. H. H. BENYAURD, Lieutenant Colonel Engineers.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, MOBILE, ALA., January 28, 1897.—Sealed proposals for furnishing cement, ballast, and gravel or crushed stone at Fort Morgan, Ala., will be received here until 12 M. February 11, 1897. Information furnished on application to Wm. T. Rossell, Major, Engr's.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED, DESIROUS OF FORMing a limited co-partnership, under the statutes of the State of New York applicable to such partnerships, do hereby certify as follows:

1. That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is CHARLES MINZESHEIMER & COMPANY.

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is that of commission brokers in stocks, bonds, and other securities, in cotton, coffee, grain, and in provisions, in the City of New York and elsewhere; and that the principal place of business of such partnership shall be situated in the City and County of New York.

3. That the names of all the general partners and of the special partner interested in such partnership and their respective places of residence are as follows:

ABRAHAM ROSENFELD is a general partner and resides at No. 18 East Sixty-fourth Street, New York City; FREDERICK H. COHN is a general partner and resides at No. 128 East Seventy-ninth Street, New York City; CLARENCE C. MINZESHEIMER is a general partner and resides at No. 42 East Sixty-third Street, New York City; EDWARD SALLINGER is a general partner and resides at No. 173 West Eighty-first Street, New York City; and CHARLES MINZESHEIMER is the special partner and resides at No. 18 East Sixty-fourth Street, New York City.

4. That the amount of capital which the said Charles Minzesheimer has contributed to the common stock of such partnership is One Hundred Thousand Dollars in cash.

5. That the period at which such partnership is to commence is the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven; and the period at which such partnership will terminate is the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

In witness whereof, the said general partners and said special partner have hereunto set their respective hands, at the City of New York, this thirty-first day of December, 1896. In presence of Walter Cox.

ABRAHAM ROSENFELD,
FREDERICK H. COHN,
CLARENCE C. MINZESHEIMER,
EDWARD SALLINGER,
CHARLES MINZESHEIMER.

City and County of New York, ss: On this thirty-first day of December, 1896, before me personally came ABRAHAM ROSENFELD, FREDERICK H. COHN, CLARENCE C. MINZESHEIMER, EDWARD SALLINGER, and CHARLES MINZESHEIMER, to me personally known and known to me to be the same persons who are described in and who executed the foregoing certificate, and they severally acknowledged to me that they respectively executed the same for the purposes therein mentioned.

[Seal.] WALTER COX,
ja2-1aw6wS Notary Public, New York County.

## SURROGATE NOTICES.

WILCOX, VINCENT M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against VINCENT M. WILCOX, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Gerrit Smith, No. 43 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of May, 1897, next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of October, 1896. ELIZABETH B. WILCOX, GERRIT SMITH, V. FISKE WILCOX, Executors. JOSEPH W. HOWE, Attorney for Executors, 43 Wall Street. o24-1aw6mS

WYCKOFF, ELLEN B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, bearing date January 13th, 1897, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLEN B. WYCKOFF, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Paul R. Towne, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of January, 1897. JANE B. GERNARD, Executrix. PAUL R. TOWNE, Attorney for Executrix, 229 Broadway, New York. ja16-1aw6mS

## NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

### Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Jan. 29, 1897.

| —Closing.— Bid. | Asked. | Sales. | | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Net Change. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11½ | 13½ | 10 | American Cotton Oil.. | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | ..... |
| 109½ | 111 | 65 | American Express..... | 110½ | 110½ | 109½ | 109½ | ..... |
| 13¾ | 13⅞ | 455 | American Spirits Mfg. | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13¾ | 13⅝ | ..... |
| 31 | 31½ | 20 | Am. Spirits Mfg. pf... | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 | — ¼ |
| 116¾ | 116⅞ | 15,820 | American Sugar Refs. | 116⅞ | 117¼ | 116¾ | 116⅞ | + ¼ |
| 103⅝ | 103⅞ | 165 | Am. Sugar Refs. pf... | 103⅝ | 103¾ | 103⅝ | 103⅝ | ..... |
| 73⅞ | 74⅛ | 1,055 | American Tobacco..... | 74⅛ | 74¾ | 73½ | 73½ | — ⅝ |
| 102 | 104 | 135 | American Tobacco pf.. | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ | — ½ |
| 14½ | 14⅝ | 940 | At., T. & S.F., all in.pd. | 14½ | 14⅝ | 14½ | 14½ | + ⅛ |
| 24⅜ | 25 | 5,083 | At., T. & S. F. pf..... | 24⅜ | 25⅛ | 24⅜ | 24⅞ | + ¼ |
| 11⅝ | 11¾ | 630 | Bay State Gas..... | 11½ | 11⅝ | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 18½ | 19¼ | 200 | Brooklyn Rapid Trans. | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 13¼ | 13⅜ | 1,000 | Central Pacific..... | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | — ⅛ |
| 17¾ | 17½ | 200 | Chesapeake & Ohio.... | 17¼ | 17½ | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 74 | 74½ | 9,180 | Chi., Bur. & Quincy... | 74⅜ | 74⅝ | 73¾ | 74⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 78 | 78¼ | 3,310 | Chicago Gas..... | 78⅛ | 78¾ | 77½ | 77⅝ | ..... |
| 76¼ | 76⅝ | 8,823 | Chi., Mil. & St. Paul... | 76¼ | 76⅝ | 76¼ | 76½ | + ¼ |
| 132 | 132½ | 250 | Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf. | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | ..... |
| 104¼ | 104½ | 110 | Chicago & Northw..... | 104¼ | 104¾ | 104¼ | 104¼ | ..... |
| 154 | 160 | 180 | Chicago & Northw. pf. | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | +1 |
| 68 | 68¼ | 1,140 | Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. | 68 | 68¼ | 67¾ | 68 | ..... |
| 27½ | 27⅝ | 200 | C., C., C. & St. Louis. | 27½ | 27⅝ | 27½ | 27⅝ | + ⅛ |
| ½ | 1½ | 411 | Col. Coal & Iron, Dev. | ½ | ½ | ½ | ½ | — ⅛ |
| 26 | 27 | 100 | Col. Fuel & Iron..... | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | +1 |
| 10¾ | 11 | 4,110 | Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. | 10½ | 11¼ | 10¾ | 11 | + ⅜ |
| 148 | 149½ | 407 | Consolidated Gas Co.. | 149½ | 149½ | 148½ | 148½ | + ⅛ |
| 107 | 107⅜ | 7,277 | Delaware & Hudson.. | 106¾ | 108 | 106¾ | 107⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 152½ | 153 | 1,000 | Del., Lack. & West... | 153¼ | 153¾ | 151 | 153 | + ½ |
| 103¾ | 106 | 115 | Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y. | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ | + ¼ |
| 14⅝ | 15 | 200 | Erie ..... | 14⅜ | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | ..... |
| 34⅝ | 34¾ | 1,375 | General Electric..... | 34⅞ | 35¼ | 34¾ | 34¾ | + ⅛ |
| 121 | 122 | 100 | Great Northern pf.... | 121 | 121 | 121 | 121 | +1 |
| 94 | 94¾ | 55 | Illinois Central..... | 95 | 95⅝ | 95 | 95⅝ | ..... |
| 37 | 39 | 200 | Illinois Steel Co..... | 36½ | 39 | 36½ | 39 | +1¾ |
| 6¾ | 7 | 100 | Iowa Central..... | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | + ¼ |
| 152 | 153 | 100 | Lake Shore..... | 152¼ | 152¼ | 152¼ | 152¼ | ..... |
| | | 1,350 | Long Island..... | 48½ | 49¼ | 48 | 48¼ | +3¼ |
| 51¼ | 51⅝ | 2,945 | Louisville & Nashville. | 51¼ | 51½ | 51 | 51½ | + ½ |
| 88⅞ | 89⅞ | 6,323 | Manhattan Con..... | 90 | 90 | 88¾ | 89¼ | — ⅝ |
| 109 | 110 | 150 | Metropolitan Traction. | 109¼ | 109¼ | 109¼ | 109¼ | ..... |
| 89½ | 90 | 9 | Michigan Central..... | 89¼ | 89¼ | 89¼ | 89¼ | ..... |
| 19¼ | 20 | 200 | Minn. & St. Louis..... | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19¾ | + ⅝ |
| 78½ | 79¾ | 100 | Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.. | 79 | 79 | 79 | 79 | ..... |
| 13¾ | 14¼ | 400 | Mo., Kan. & Texas... | 14 | 14 | 13¾ | 13¾ | — ¼ |
| 30¼ | 30½ | 410 | Mo., Kan. & Texas pf. | 30¾ | 30¾ | 30¼ | 30¼ | — ¼ |
| 21¾ | 22 | 580 | Missouri Pacific..... | 22 | 22 | 21¾ | 21¾ | — ¼ |
| 165 | 167 | 7 | Morris & Essex..... | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | ..... |
| 25¼ | 25⅝ | 100 | National Lead Co..... | 25¾ | 25⅞ | 25⅜ | 25⅜ | + ¼ |
| 90 | 93¼ | 20 | National Lead Co. pf. | 93¼ | 93¼ | 93¼ | 93¼ | ..... |
| 55 | 60 | 100 | National Starch 1st pf. | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | ..... |
| 99⅛ | 100 | 2,708 | New Jersey Central... | 99¾ | 101 | 99¼ | 99¼ | — ½ |
| 93¼ | 93¾ | 310 | New York Central..... | 93¼ | 93¼ | 93¼ | 93¼ | ..... |
| .. | 176 | 50 | N. Y., N. H. & H..... | 174⅝ | 174⅝ | 174⅝ | 174⅝ | ..... |
| 8¼ | 8¾ | 100 | N. Y., Sus. & Western. | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | + ¼ |
| 24¼ | 24½ | 620 | N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.... | 23⅞ | 24⅜ | 23⅞ | 24⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 4½ | 5 | 50 | North American..... | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | ..... |
| 14¼ | 14¾ | 6,735 | Northern Pacific..... | 14¼ | 14⅝ | 14¼ | 14½ | — ¼ |
| 33¼ | 36⅞ | 20,467 | Northern Pacific pf.... | 35½ | 36⅜ | 35⅜ | 36⅜ | +1⅜ |
| 14⅜ | 14⅞ | 200 | Ontario & Western..... | 14⅜ | 14⅝ | 14¾ | 14⅝ | — ¼ |
| 42 | 43 | 744 | O. R. & Nav. pf..... | 41½ | 42½ | 41¼ | 42¼ | +1⅝ |
| 25 | 25¼ | 825 | Pacific Mail..... | 24¾ | 25¼ | 24¾ | 25¼ | + ½ |
| .. | .. | 18 | Pennsylvania ..... | 103½ | 103¾ | 103¼ | 103¾ | ..... |
| 26¼ | 26½ | 2,808 | P. & R., all in. pd.... | 26¼ | 26½ | 26⅛ | 26½ | + ⅛ |
| 48 | 49½ | 200 | P. & R. 1st pf., w. iss. | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | + ⅛ |
| 36½ | 37½ | 100 | St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.... | 37 | 37 | 37 | 37 | — ⅛ |
| 50¾ | 50½ | 660 | St. Paul & Omaha..... | 50 | 50¾ | 50 | 50 | ..... |
| 14⅞ | 15¼ | 200 | Southern Pacific..... | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | + ⅛ |
| 9⅞ | 9¼ | 600 | Southern Railway..... | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | — ⅛ |
| 28⅜ | 29 | 340 | Southern Railway pf... | 28¾ | 28¾ | 28⅝ | 28⅞ | — ⅜ |
| 11 | 11¼ | 294 | Standard R. & T..... | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | — ⅛ |
| 20½ | 20⅝ | 1,110 | Tenn. Coal & Iron.... | 20¼ | 20⅝ | 20⅜ | 20⅝ | + ¼ |
| 9¼ | 9½ | 410 | Texas Pacific..... | 9¼ | 9⅝ | 9¼ | 9¼ | ..... |
| 7 | 7¼ | 1,120 | Union Pacific..... | 7 | 7⅛ | 7 | 7⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 1⅞ | 2⅛ | 100 | U. P., Denver & Gulf.. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | — ¼ |
| 38 | 43 | 10 | United States Express. | 39⅞ | 39⅞ | 39⅞ | 39⅞ | ..... |
| 61¼ | 62 | 198 | U. S. Leather pf..... | 61⅝ | 61⅝ | 61⅝ | 61⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 22 | 23 | 100 | United States Rubber. | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 73 | 76 | 200 | U. S. Rubber pf..... | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | + ½ |
| 15⅞ | 16 | 80 | Wabash pf..... | 15⅝ | 16 | 15⅝ | 16 | ..... |
| 83¾ | 84 | 905 | Western Union Tel.... | 83⅞ | 84 | 83¾ | 84 | + ⅛ |
| 2⅛ | 2⅝ | 895 | Wheeling & Lake Erie | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | ..... |
| 9¼ | 11 | 220 | Wheeling & L. E. pf.. | 12¾ | 12¾ | 11½ | 11½ | +1½ |
| Sales..... | | 120,914 | | | | | | |

### Complete Bond Transactions.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Am Spirits M Co 6s | Den & Rio G Imp 5s | Oregon R & N 4s |
| 1,000..... 70½ | 500..... 83 | 7,000..... 82¼ |
| Ann Arbor 1st 4s | Edison Elec Ill Co of N | 2,500..... 82⅜ |
| 2,000..... 78 | Y con 5s | 1,000..... 82⅜ |
| 5,000..... 78⅜ | 2,000..... 106½ | Oregon S L & U N con, |
| Atch, Col & Pac 1st | Edison Elec Ill Co of N | Trust Co certfs |
| 5,000..... 27 | Y 1st 5s | 10,000..... 71½ |
| 5,000..... 28 | 5,000..... 111¼ | 2,000..... 71⅝ |
| At, T & S F gen 4s | Erie gen lien 3-4s | 31,000..... 72 |
| 3,000..... 81¼ | 10,000..... 64 | 18,000..... 72¼ |
| 45,000..... 81⅜ | 3,000..... 64¼ | 13,000..... 72½ |
| 29,000..... 81¼ | 5,000..... 64 | 5,000..... 72⅝ |
| 31,000..... 81⅜ | Erie 4s prior bonds | 5,000..... 72¼ |
| 1,000..... 81½ | 20,000s20F..... 94 | 5,000..... 72⅝ |
| 15,000..... 81⅝ | Evans & T H 1st | 2,000..... 72 |
| 500..... 81¼ | 1,000..... 109 | 5,000..... 72½ |
| 5,000..... 81⅝ | Ft W & D C 1st | 5,000..... 72¼ |
| 1,000..... 81¼ | 2,000..... 55 | 10,000..... 72½ |
| 4,000..... 81⅝ | Ft W & Rio Grande 1st | 18,000..... 72¾ |
| 9,000..... 81¼ | 2,000..... 43 | Peoples G & C of Chi |
| 15,000..... 81⅝ | Int & Gt Nor 2d mtge | 1st cons 6s |
| 500..... 81¼ | 1,000..... 76 | 10,000..... 102½ |
| 17,000..... 81⅜ | Int & Gt Nor 3d | Phil & Read 1st pf inc, |
| Adjustment 4s | 1,500..... 27 | Trust Co certfs, all |
| 20,000..... 48 | Iowa Cent 1st 5s | installments paid |
| 3,000..... 48⅛ | 3,000..... 96 | 5,000..... 46 |
| 1,000..... 48¼ | 2,000..... 96¼ | 10,000..... 45⅞ |
| 27,000..... 48⅜ | Kan Pac 6s, Denver Div, | 10,000..... 46 |
| 42,000..... 48½ | assented | 10,000..... 46⅛ |
| 34,000..... 48⅞ | 2,000..... 116¼ | 10,000..... 46½ |
| 76,000..... 49 | Knox & Ohio 1st | 5,000..... 46⅝ |
| 500..... 48¾ | 1,000..... 113½ | 5,000..... 46¾ |
| 45,000..... 49 | Lake Erie & West 1st 5s | Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr |
| 11,000..... 48¾ | 9,000..... 113½ | Co certfs, assented |
| 19,000..... 48⅛ | Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st | 5,000..... 81¼ |
| 7,000..... 48⅜ | 4,000..... 117 | 10,000..... 81⅜ |
| At & Pac gtd 4s, certfs | 1,000..... 117⅛ | 1,000..... 81¼ |
| of deposit | Louis & Nash, Pens & | Pitt & Connellsville 4s |
| 10,000..... 50 | Atl 1st | 5,000..... 104 |
| 10,000..... 50¼ | 6,000..... 100 | Pitts, Ft W & C 1st |
| Atlantic & Pacific inc | Louis & Nash G M 6s | 2,000..... 137 |
| 6,000..... ½ | 2,000..... 116½ | 2,000..... 139 |
| Balt & Ohio 5s, 1886- | Manhattan Ry con 4s | Roch & Pitts cons |
| 1925 | 5,000..... 95 | 1,000..... 118 |
| 5,000..... 93½ | Metropolitan Elev 1st | Rome, W & Og cons |
| Broadway & 7th Av 1st | 1,000..... 117⅝ | 1,000..... 119¾ |
| cons 5s | 2,000..... 117½ | St L & Iron Mount 1st |
| 2,000..... 118 | Metropolitan Elev 2d | ext 5s |
| Brooklyn R T 5s | 3,000..... 106 | 16,000..... 103½ |
| 5,000..... 78⅜ | Mexican Int 1st 4s | St L & Iron Mount 2d |
| 15,000..... 78 | 5,000..... 72 | 5,000..... 102 |
| Brooklyn Union Gas 5s | 9,000..... 71¾ | St L & S F G M 6s |
| 13,000..... 107⅞ | Mil & St Paul cons | 1,000s20F..... 110¾ |
| Bklyn W & W Co 5s | 1,000..... 130¾ | St L & S F G M 5s |
| 1,000..... 100⅞ | Mil & St. Paul, Dakota | 3,000..... 97½ |
| Bur, C R & N 1st | & Gt So 5s | St L & S F 4s |
| 3,000..... 106 | 1,000..... 109 | 1,000..... 64 |
| Canada So 1st gtd | Mil & St P G M 4s, Se- | 5,000..... 63¾ |
| 5,000..... 100½ | ries A | St P, M & M 1st con 6s, |
| 7,000..... 110 | 5,000..... 99 | reduced to 4½s |
| Cent of N J gen 5s | Minn & St L con 5s | 21,000..... 103⅛ |
| 1,000..... 116½ | 1,000..... 102 | Montana Cent 6s |
| Ches & Ohio 6s, 1911 | Mo, K & T 1st 4s | 2,000..... 114½ |
| 4,000..... 119¼ | 1,000..... 84½ | Montana ext 4s reg |
| Ches & Ohio con 5s | Mo, K & T 2d | 9,000..... 86 |
| 4,000..... 109¾ | 1,000..... 62¼ | San An & Ar Pass 4s |
| 6,000..... 110 | 2,000..... 62½ | 1,000..... 53 |
| Ches & Ohio gen 4½s | 4,000..... 62¼ | 5,000..... 55½ |
| 71,000..... 75¼ | Mobile & Ohio G M 4s | 37,000..... 56 |
| 3,000..... 75⅜ | 10,000..... 68 | 1,000..... 56½ |
| 25,000..... 75½ | Morris & Essex 7s, 1900 | 1,000..... 56 |
| Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, | 5,000..... 109½ | 10,000..... 57 |
| 1st cons 4s | Nash, C & St L 1st | So Pac of Cal 5s consld |
| 1,000..... 100¼ | 6,000..... 128½ | 11,000..... 86¼ |
| 2d consol 4s | N Y, C & W refdg 4s | So Pac of N M 1st |
| 7,000..... 89½ | 10,000..... 105 | 10,000..... 104⅞ |
| Chi, B & Q cons 7s | N Y, O & W refdg 4s | Standard R & T 6s |
| 5,000..... 116½ | 3,000..... 92 | 1,000..... 77½ |
| Chi, B & Q conv 5s | N Y, S & W G M | 13,000..... 77⅝ |
| 5,000..... 101½ | 5,000..... 73 | Tex & Pac 2d inc |
| Chi, B & Q, Nebraska | Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s | 10,000..... 21⅝ |
| ext 4s | 50,000..... 86⅞ | 2,000..... 21¾ |
| 10,000s20F..... 88¼ | 26,000..... 86½ | Union Elev 1st 6s |
| Chi & E Ill gen 5s | 500..... 86¾ | 10,000..... 69 |
| 2,000..... 100 | 1,000..... 86⅝ | Union Pac 6s, 1896 |
| 15,000..... 99½ | 500..... 86¼ | 27,000..... 104⅜ |
| 5,000..... 100 | 500..... 86⅛ | 20,000..... 104½ |
| 10,000..... 99½ | 6,000..... 86⅜ | Trust Co certfs, ex |
| Chicago & Erie 1st | 39,000..... 86¾ | matured coups |
| 2,000..... 111⅝ | Nor Pac gen lien 3s | 7,000..... 101½ |
| Chi & Nor Pac 1st, Tr | 115,000..... 53¼ | Union Pac 6s, 1897 |
| Co certfs | 25,000..... 53⅜ | 1,000..... 104½ |
| 1,000..... 42 | 12,000..... 53½ | Union Pac 1st, 1898 |
| 4,000..... 42½ | 80,000..... 53⅜ | 1,000..... 104⅝ |
| 3,000..... 43⅛ | 8,000..... 53¼ | Union Pac ext S F 8s |
| 3,000..... 43 | 500..... 53¼ | 11,000..... 89 |
| 7,000..... 43⅛ | 32,000..... 53⅜ | 2,000..... 89½ |
| 8,000..... 43 | 28,000..... 53¼ | Trust Co certfs |
| 15,000..... 43¼ | 20,000..... 53⅜ | 4,000..... 88 |
| Chi & N W S F deb 5s, | 8,000..... 53⅜ | 5,000..... 89⅞ |
| 1933 | 5,000..... 53⅜ | U P, D & G 1st |
| 8,000..... 112 | 25,000b3..... 53¼ | 2,000..... 35 |
| Chi & N W cons 7s | 20,000..... 53⅜ | U P, Lin & Col 1st |
| 4,000..... 141⅝ | 26,000..... 53½ | 2,000..... 24¼ |
| Chi, R I & P ext 5s | 5,000..... 53⅜ | U S Leather Co 6s |
| 1,000..... 102⅝ | 10,000..... 53¼ | 1,000..... 112¾ |
| Colorado Mid 1st, Trust | 5,000c..... 53⅜ | Utah So ext 1st, Trust |
| Co certfs | 500..... 53¼ | Co certfs |
| 2,000..... 67 | 3,500..... 53¼ | 10,000..... 72 |
| Col, H V & T 5s | 22,000..... 53⅜ | Utah So G M, Trust Co |
| 1,000..... 76⅛ | 81,000..... 53¾ | certfs |
| 15,000..... 76 | Nor Pac 1st 6s | 3,000..... 72 |
| 2,000..... 76⅛ | 1,000s20F..... 115 | Wabash 1st 5s |
| 5,000..... 76 | Nor Pac 3d coup, Trust | 2,000..... 106⅞ |
| 2,000..... 75¾ | Co certfs, assented | 3,000..... 106¾ |
| 31,000..... 75½ | 25,000..... 80½ | 2,000..... 106⅝ |
| 3,000..... 76 | 31,000..... 81 | Det & Chi ext |
| Col, H V & T G M 6s | Nor Pac con 5s, Trust | 3,000..... 94 |
| 2,000..... 72 | Co certfs, assented | Wabash 2d 5s |
| 1,000..... 73 | 35,000..... 57¾ | 13,000..... 71¾ |
| 2,000..... 72 | Nor Pac Term 1st | 10,000..... 71½ |
| 3,000..... 71 | 3,000..... 106½ | 5,000..... 71¾ |
| Den & Rio Grande 1st | Ohio & Miss cons | 3,000..... 71½ |
| 20,000..... 111½ | 1,000..... 102⅝ | 5,000..... 71¾ |
| Den & Rio Grande 4s | Ohio Southern 1st | 2,000..... 71⅞ |
| 10,000..... 88½ | 1,000..... 85 | West Shore gtd 4s |
| Det, Mac & Mar L G | 5,000..... 85½ | 2,000..... 106½ |
| 2,000..... 20¼ | 10,000s30F..... 85 | 1,000..... 106¾ |
| 4,000..... 20½ | 3,000..... 85½ | 1,000..... 106⅞ |
| Dul, S S & A 5s | Oregon Short Line 6s, Tr | 5,000..... 106¾ |
| 2,000..... 99¾ | Co certfs | Registered |
| 18,000..... 100 | 2,000..... 115 | 10,000..... 105⅜ |
| East Tenn, Va & Ga | 1,000..... 114½ | 11,000..... 105½ |
| cons gold 5s | 5,000..... 115 | West Union col tr 5s |
| 1,000..... 108 | 6,000..... 116 | 5,000..... 107 |
| Total sales..... | | $2,483,000 |

## BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 64⅞@65¼. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 64¾c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 50¾@51½.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 511,075.79 ounces of silver bullion, against which 511 certificates are outstanding, consisting of 10 brown and 501 green.

Bar silver in London, 29⅝d per ounce.

Following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, compared with the last four years:

| | |
|---|---|
| Imports of gold from Jan. 1 to date.. | $223,556 |
| Exports in the same period..... | 164,680 |
| Net imports ..... | $58,876 |
| Net exports, 1896..... | 5,281,478 |
| Net exports, 1895..... | 18,768,726 |
| Net exports, 1894..... | 667,468 |
| Net exports, 1893..... | 10,661,585 |

On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Best and Belcher sold at .74; 150 Consolidated California and Virginia at 2.15; 300 Crown Point at .40; 500 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .12; 500 Mount Rosa at .11, and 16 Standard at 1.50.

## NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

### Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

| | Bid. | Ask'd. |
|---|---|---|
| 2s, r., 1891..... | 96 | .. |
| 4s, r., 1907..... | 111⅞ | 112⅜ |
| 4s, c., 1907..... | 112½ | 113 |
| 4s, r., 1925..... | 122⅞ | 123⅜ |
| 4s, c., 1925..... | 122⅞ | 124⅜ |
| 5s, r., 1904..... | 113⅜ | 114⅜ |
| 5s, c., 1904..... | 114⅝ | 115⅜ |
| Currency 6s, 1898. | 103½ | .. |
| Currency 6s, 1899. | 106⅜ | .. |
| Cherokee 4s, 1896. | 104 | .. |
| Cherokee 4s, 1897. | 104 | .. |
| Cherokee 4s, 1898. | 104 | .. |
| Cherokee 4s, 1899. | 104 | .. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Adams Express... | 150 | 155 |
| Alb. & Sus..... | 170 | .. |
| Alt. & T. H., t. r. | 56 | 61 |
| Am. Coal..... | 111 | 125 |
| Am. Cot. Oil pf... | 54 | 55½ |
| Am. T. & C..... | 85 | 90 |
| Ann Arbor..... | 8¾ | 9 |
| Ann Arbor pf.... | 24 | 26 |
| Atlantic & Pacific. | ⅛ | ¾ |
| Balt. & Ohio..... | 14¾ | 15½ |
| B. & O. S. W. pf., new | 8 | 6 |
| Boston A. L. pf... | 104 | 108 |
| Brooklyn Un. Gas. | 90 | 93 |
| Brunswick Co.... | ⅝ | ¾ |
| Buff., R. & P.... | 18 | 22 |
| Buff., R. & P. pf.. | .. | 58 |
| Bur., C. R. & N.. | 71 | 76 |
| Canada Southern. | 45 | 46 |
| Canadian Pacific.. | 54⅝ | 55½ |
| Chi. & Alton..... | 164 | 168 |
| Chi. & Alton pf... | 174 | .. |
| Chi. & E. Ill..... | 39 | 42 |
| Chi. & E. Ill. pf... | 90 | 100 |
| Chicago G. W.... | 4¼ | 5½ |
| Cleve. & Pitts.... | 166½ | 170 |
| Col.C. & I. Dev.pf. | 3 | .. |
| Col. Fuel & I. pf. | 80 | .. |
| Col. & H. Coal, all | .. | .. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| in. paid..... | 3⅝ | 4 |
| C., H. V. & T. pf. | 30 | 55 |
| Com. Cable..... | 160 | 172 |
| Consol. Coal..... | 33 | 39 |
| Denver & R. G.... | 11½ | 12¾ |
| Den. & R. G. pf.. | 43½ | 44 |
| D. M. & Ft. D.... | 8 | 9 |
| D. M. & Ft. D. pf. | 50 | .. |
| D., S. S. & A.... | 3½ | 4½ |
| D., S. S. & A. pf.. | 7½ | 8¼ |
| Erie Tel. & Tel... | 66 | .. |
| Ev. & T. H..... | 25 | 31 |
| Ev. & T. H. pf.... | 37 | 45 |
| G. R. & W..... | 30 | 40 |
| G. R. & W., deb., A..... | .. | 48 |
| G. R. & W., deb., B..... | 4¾ | 5 |
| Harlem ..... | 292 | 300 |
| Homestake ..... | 35 | 40 |
| Iowa C. pf..... | 24½ | 27 |
| Joliet & Chicago. | 155 | .. |
| Kan. & Mich.... | 5 | 7 |
| Keokuk & D. M.. | 2 | 3 |
| K. & D. M. pf.... | 13½ | 14⅝ |
| Keokuk & West.. | 30 | 40 |
| Laclede Gas..... | 24¼ | 24⅝ |
| Laclede Gas pf... | 70 | 80 |
| L. E. & W..... | 16⅜ | 18 |
| L. E. & W. pf., ex div..... | 66¾ | 69 |
| L. E. & W. pf., ex div..... | ½ | .. |
| L., N. A. & C.... | .. | ¼ |
| Mah. Coal R..... | 100 | 115 |
| Mah. C. R. pf.... | 100 | 115 |
| Man. Beach.... | 5 | 10 |
| Md. Coal pf..... | 40 | 60 |
| Met. St. Ry. 2d pf. | 47½ | 48½ |
| Minn. Iron..... | 45 | 50 |
| Mobile & Ohio.... | 21 | 23 |
| Nat. Lin. Oil..

about 28 to 30 lb, dull at 27s; short rib, about 20 to 24 lb, easy at 26s; long clear middles, light, about 35 to 38 lb, dull at 26s; long clear middles, heavy, about 40 to 45 lb, dull at 25s; short clear middles, heavy, about 45 to 50 lb, dull at 23s; clear bellies, about 12 to 14 lb, dull at 28s. Shoulders—About 12 to 14 lb, steady at 27s. Lard—Prime Western, spot, dull at 21s. Cheese—American finest white and colored firm at 57s. Tallow—Fine American dull at 18s.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—Similar action to that witnessed in grain took place in provisions. The opening was easy, then there was a rally, which was due to a covering by "shorts." The strength of corn was an important factor in provisions late in the session. May pork closed 7½c higher; May lard and ribs each 2½c higher. Domestic markets were firmer. Receipts were light and the shipments liberal. The cash market was steady.

### FUTURES.

| Articles. | Opening. | Highest. | Lowest. | Closing. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat— | | | | |
| Jan. | @.. | @.. | @.. | 82¼@.. |
| March | ..84 @.. | 84¾@.. | 82½@.. | 83¼@.. |
| May | ....81¼@81½ | 81¾@.. | 79¾@.. | 81 @.. |
| July | ....78⅝@.. | 79⅛@.. | 77½@.. | 78½@.. |
| Corn— | | | | |
| Jan. | @.. | @.. | @.. | 20 @.. |
| May | ....29¾@ | 30¼@.. | 29⅝@.. | 30¼@.. |
| July | ....30¾@30⅞ | 31⅜@.. | 30¾@30⅞ | 31⅜@.. |
| Oats— | | | | |
| Jan. | @.. | @.. | @.. | 21½@.. |
| Feb. | ....21¾@.. | 21½@.. | 21¼@.. | 21¼@.. |
| May | ....22⅜@.. | 22⅝@.. | 22 @.. | 22⅜@.. |
| July | @.. | @.. | @.. | 23¼@.. |

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—The leading futures ranged as follows:

| Wheat, No. 2— | Opening. | Highest. | Lowest. | Closing. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. | ...72½@.. | 73⅝@.. | 71¼@.. | 73 @.. |
| May | ....74¼@74⅝ | 75⅜@.. | 73 @.. | 74⅝@74¾ |
| July | ....71 @71¼ | 72¼@.. | 70 @.. | 71⅝@.. |
| Corn, No. 2— | | | | |
| Jan. | ....21¾@.. | 22⅜@.. | 21⅜@.. | 22⅜@.. |
| May | ....23⅜@.. | 24½@.. | 23⅜@.. | 24⅜@.. |
| July | ....25 @.. | 25½@25⅝ | 25 @.. | 25½@.. |
| Sept. | ...26⅛@26¼ | 26⅜@.. | 26⅛@.. | 26⅜@.. |
| Oats, No. 2— | | | | |
| Jan. | ....15 @.. | 16 @.. | 15 @.. | 15¾@.. |
| May | ....17⅝@17½ | 18⅜@.. | 17⅜@17½ | 18¼@.. |
| July | ....18½@.. | 19⅛@.. | 18½@.. | 19 @.. |
| Mess Pork, per barrel— | | | | |
| Jan. | ....$7.70 | $7.75 | $7.70 | $7.75 |
| May | ....7.77½ | 7.87½ | 7.77½ | 7.85 |
| Lard, per 100 lb— | | | | |
| Jan. | .... 3.87½ | 3.87½ | 3.87½ | 3.87½ |
| May | .... 3.97½ | 4.02½ | 3.97½ | 4.00 |
| Short Ribs, per 100 lb— | | | | |
| Jan. | .... 3.97½ | 3.97½ | 3.97½ | 3.97½ |
| May | .... 4.00 | 4.05 | 4.00 | 4.02½ |

### BREADSTUFFS.

#### Wheat.

The wheat market exhibited a better tone although it opened lower. The Liverpool market was weak and lower, leaving off at 1d decline for the day. The French markets were a little better, while Berlin was 1 mark lower. The interior receipts for five days have been 209,000 bushels less than last week, and 1,109,000 bushels less than for the corresponding time last year. Exports of flour show but slight change for the week, while wheat exports have fallen off 274,000 bushels. The local market broke through 80c, but at the decline an enormous export business was effected, and there was a rapid recovery in the market, prices advancing 1¼c from the lowest, closing at ⅞@⅞c net decline for the day. The export sales were almost all Spring wheat, and nearly all opening of navigation. In addition to about 424,000 bushels taken at New York, under these conditions there were about 400,000 bushels taken at outports. The buying was for both English and Continental account. The details of the sales were: 72,000 bushels No. 1 Northern Spring, private terms; 80,000 bushels No. 2 Northern, private terms, May-June; 128,000 bushels ungraded Spring, private terms, May-June; 120,000 bushels No. 1 hard Manitoba, private terms, May-June; 24,000 bushels No. 2 hard Winter, private terms. No. 2 red quoted 12c over May, free on board, afloat, nominal; May closed at 81c; No. 1 hard Spring quoted 10½c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, New York, 4c over May, free on board, afloat; do Duluth, 6c over May, free on board, afloat.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 29.—The wheat bulls thought victory was in their grasp in the first hour to-day. But when the market wheeled into a plunge that sent prices down 2½c, the bears thought victory was in their grasp, and the bulls went into a trance. May opened at 71⅝c, a cent down from yesterday's close. An advance carried the price to 73c. Then came the break that put May at 70½c, while the close was on a rally at 72¼c. The close yesterday was 72⅝c. July opened at 73¼c, sold from 71⅝c to 73⅞c, and closed at 73c. Cash Wheat—It was easy at the opening to obtain ¼c premium over May for spot offerings of No. 1 Northern, but later May price and ¼c over, held largely. No. 1 Northern sold at ⅞@1½c under No. 1. No. 2 ranged from 3 to 4c under No. 1. Receipts, 132 cars; shipments, 10 cars. On track: No. 1 hard, 74½c; No. 1 Northern, 72¾c; No. 2 Northern, 70⅝c.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—Wheat was in a nervous condition all through to-day's session. Receipts at Chicago were 26 cars, and 66,838 bushels were withdrawn from store. The Northwest had 194 cars, against 276 last Friday and 511 a year ago. Continental markets were lower, but did not fully sympathize with American weakness. Export clearances were light at 183,818 bushels. May wheat opened from 74⅝c to 74¾c, sold between 73c and 73¾c, closing at 74⅜@74⅝c, ⅛@¼c under yesterday. Cash wheat was irregular, closing steady. Receipts at principal Western points, 204,277 bushels; shipments, 77,612 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 58,810 bushels; shipments, 16,753 bushels.

DULUTH, Jan. 29.—The wheat market fluctuated at a lively rate. It opened at 74⅞c, sold at 75¼c, fell to 73¾c, closing at 74⅝c. The close: Cash No. 1 hard, 75¼c; No. 1 Northern, 72¾c; No. 2 Northern, 70¼c; No. 3 Spring, 66⅝@68⅝c. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 75¼c; No. 1 Northern, 72¾c; May No. 1 hard, 77¾c; No. 1 Northern, 74⅞c.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 29.—Wheat opened weak, unsettled, and ½c lower. May opened at 74⅜c, rose to 75¾c, fell to 73¼c, and closed at 74⅜c. Sample wheat weak, 1½c lower; No. 1 Northern, 76½c; No. 2 do closed at 75c. Sample barley very dull; No. 2, 33c.

#### Corn.

The market for corn has developed positive strength, advancing easily. There seemed to be no pressure of corn on the market, and light buying carried the price up. The market closed very steady at ½c net advance. Receipts of corn have been well maintained at Western points this week, while exports have fallen off heavily, amounting in five days to only 1,380,000 bushels, against 2,968,000 bushels last week. Cash corn to-day was quiet, only 24,000 bushels being reported for export, private terms. The sales for local account were small, 5,000 bushels being reported at 29⅜c, delivered. Elevator No. 2 at the close was quoted at 29c.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—The earlier steadier tone of wheat aided corn materially. Liverpool cables gave a decline of ¼d on corn to-day. Receipts were 220 cars, and 172,531 bushels were withdrawn from store. Export clearances were heavy at 514,808 bushels. May corn opened at 23¾c, sold between that price and 24½c, closing at 24⅜c—½@⅝c higher than yesterday. Cash corn was firm. Receipts at principal Western points, 480,945 bushels; shipments, 155,757 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 174,994 bushels.

#### Oats.

The trade in oats was small, but a much better feeling prevailed and prices were higher, with a fair volume of business at the West. The offerings were light, and on moderate buying the market advanced, closing very steady at ⅝@½c net gain. The movement has this week been fairly well maintained at the West, and exports have also been good. Export buying is small. The market for cash oats was firmer. Sales were 43,000 bushels, including 35,000 bushels track and ungraded white, 20c to 29c, as to quality; 5,000 bushels No. 2 clipped, 22½c, delivered; 3,000 bushels rejected white, 20½c. No. 2 oats quoted 21¾c, elevator; 21½c, delivered; No. 3 oats, 20½c; No. 2 white, 24c; No. 3 white, 22c.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—There was an improvement in oats, as in other grains. No extraordinary incident was noted, nor was there unusual interest, but trade was not by any means dull. Receipts were 153 cars. There were no withdrawals from store. May oats closed ¾c over yesterday. Cash oats were firm and ¼c higher.

#### Flour.

The market for flour was generally weaker and lower to sell, owing to the break in the wheat market. Concessions were made on Spring patents, prices being reported at $4.25@$4.45, a drop of 10c, which resulted in a little more inquiry. Offerings of Winter wheat flour were light, with prices nominally steady. Straights were quoted at $4.85@$4.50. Total sales were 9,110 packages, including 450 bbls Winter straights, $4.45; 200 bbls choice extra 1s, $3.60; 500 bbls extra 2s, $3.15@$3.20; 150 bbls superfine, $2.90; 2,010 bbls city patents, $5@$5.25; 2,500 bbls city clears, $4.50@$4.90; 3,500 bbls Spring patents, $4.25@$4.45.

#### Miscellaneous.

RYE—Market easier. Car lots, State, 42@45c; No. 2 Western, 38½@39c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo, opening navigation. BARLEY—Market dull. Feeding quoted 28¾@28¾c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo. May: 33¾c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, February; sales, feeding, 10,000 bushels, 38½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo, export; malting quoted 38@46c, as to quality. BUCKWHEAT—Market dull and heavy; quoted 54@55c, cost, insurance, and freight, track, for prime State.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Quiet; sales 100 bags spot, $1.10@$1.15. RYE FLOUR—Dull; sales 125 bbls, at $2.75. CORNMEAL—Dull; kiln-dried, $1.90@$2. BAG MEAL—Steady; sales 4,000 bags; fine white, 75@78c; fine yellow, 71@73c; coarse, 58@60c.

FEED—Quiet; 40, 60, and 80 lb, 55@57½c; 100 lb, 62½@67½c; sharps, 70@75c; rye feed, 50@52½c; hominy chop, 50@52½c; cottonseed meal, 97½c@$1; oil meal, 97½c@$1.02½; city feed, 60@62½c.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—Rye was steady. There was a fairly active demand, and prices were not influenced materially by the action of wheat. Receipts were 5 cars. No. 2, on the regular market, sold at 34¾c and No. 3 at 33½c. Sample sales were at 35¼@35½c for No. 3 and 34¾@35c for No. 2. May sold from 36¼c to 36¾c. July was held at 2c over May. Barley—Offerings were moderate, but buyers held off, and the absence of demand caused an easy feeling. Receipts were 64 cars. The range was from 24¾c to 33c for common to choice. Fancy was quotable at 34@35c.

### COFFEE.

The market closed steady on contracts, with sales of 8,750 bags; the closing prices showed a net gain of 5 points on September and later months, with February and other months about unchanged; stock of coffee in Havre is 400,000 bags, including 313,000 bags Brazilian, against 427,000 bags same day last week, including 276,000 bags Brazilian; the Havre market closed with a net loss of about ¼ pfennig, and Hamburg closed generally unchanged, although December was ¼ of a point lower and March ¼ of a point higher; Rio No. 7, exchange standard, at 9⅝c; exchange, 8 20-32d; receipts, 6,000 bags; clearances for United States, 8,000 bags, and for Europe, 7,000 bags; stock, 319,000 bags; market steady; Santos receipts, 12,000 bags; stock, 571,000 bags; market steady; good average Santos, 10⅝700. The spot market was quiet and nominal, with Rio No. 7 now quoted at 9⅝c and No. 8 at 9¼c; a sale of 5,000 bags Rio No. 7, to be shipped, was made at 9¾c; mild coffee steady, with sales of 520 bags Bogota and 250 bags Maracaibo on private terms.

### NAVAL STORES.

Stock—Resin, 55,506 bbls; spirits of turpentine, 2,401 bbls; tar, 1,774 bbls. The market for resin was quiet, with common to good strained quoted at $1.70@$1.72½. Spirits of turpentine was quiet, with regulars and machines quoted at 27½@28c. Tar and pitch unchanged and quoted: Tar regulars, $1.60@$1.65; oil barrels, $3.25@$3.27½; pitch, $1.80@$1.85.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 29.—Resin firm; strained, $1.45; good strained, $1.50. Spirits of turpentine steady; machine, 25¼c; irregular, 24½c. Tar steady at 95c. Crude turpentine quiet; hard, $1.30; soft, $1.80.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 29.—Sprits of turpentine firm at 25½c; sales, 115 bbls. Resin firm at $1.50.

### OILS.

In keeping with the steadiness in lard prices were more confidently held, although business was of the usual small volume. Prime crude, bbls, 20c; prime Summer yellow, 23c asked; butter oil, 26@27c; prime white Summer, 27c; lard oil, 41@42c; linseed oil, American, raw, 29@30c; Calcutta, raw, 50c.

### SUGAR.

The London market was weak and inactive for cane, with Java quoted at 11s and fair refining at 9s 6d and beet was dull but firmly held, with present month quoted at 9s 2¼d and next month at 9s 1½d. The local market is quiet, but nominally unchanged. Refined sugar was quiet but steady and unchanged.

### HAY AND STRAW.

Hay is moving fairly, and market rated steady. Straw plenty, but held about steady. We quote: Hay—Prime, per 100 lb, 77½@80c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 55@75c; do, clover and clover mixed, 55@65c; do, shipping, 55c; do, salt, 45@50c; do, trash, 40@50c. Straw—Long rye, per 100 lb, 75@90c; do, short rye, 55@60c; do, tangled rye, 50@60c; do, oat, 35@40c.

### LIVE STOCK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.

BEEVES—Receipts, 90½ cars, or 1,562 head, 82 cars for exporters and city slaughterers and 8½ cars for the market, and, with 9 cars previously arrived, there were 17½ cars on sale. Demand only fair, and, notwithstanding the light supply, there was no improvement in prices, the market closing dull, with 3 cars unsold. Exporters bought about a carload for the Bermuda trade. Ordinary to barely good native steers sold at $4@$4.75 per 100 lb; oxen and stags at $2.40@$3.85; mixed cattle at $3.30@$4.20; bulls at $2.40@$2.80, with no good bulls offered; cows at $1.50@$2.80. City-dressed native sides in fair demand at 6½@8¼c per lb. Latest cables from London quote American steers lower at 11¼@11¾c, dressed weight; live cattle in Liverpool steady at 8@9c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef selling at 9@9¾c per lb. Top price for cattle at Glasgow 11¾c, and at Liverpool the extreme top was 11¼c, with general sales at 10½@11c.

CALVES—Receipts, 166 head, all for the market. Firm for live calves, and all promptly sold at $5@$8 for inferior to choice veals, and at $3@$5 for 2 cars of Western calves. Barnyard calves nominal at $3@$3.50. Dressed calves active at 8@12c for city-dressed veals, 7@10½c for country-dressed, 5@6c for little calves, and 5@6½c for dressed barnyard do.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 27½ cars, or 5,628 head, 4 cars for butchers direct and 23½ cars for the market, and, with 14 cars held over yesterday, the total offerings were 37½ cars. Sheep were slow but steady, and choice stock a trifle firm; lambs were very dull and 10c lower, and 19 cars of stock were to sell at the finish. Ordinary to good sheep sold at $3@$4.20 per 100 lb; a car of choice heavy do at $4.50; a bunch of export do at $4.60; extra wethers at $5; medium to prime lambs at $4.75@$5.45. Dressed mutton in fair demand at 5½@7c; choice heavy wethers at 7½c; dressed lambs selling at 7½@8¼c, a few selected carcasses bringing 9c. Country-dressed Spring lambs were slow at $3@$7 per carcass, with general sales at $4@$6.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 24 cars, or 4,935 head, all for slaughterers direct. Market quoted steady at $3.60@$4 for good heavy to light hogs, and $4@$4.25 for pigs. Country-dressed quiet at 4@6¼c per lb.

## FEDERAL COURTS.

### United States Supreme Court.

No. 192—William Cutalar vs. The United States et al.—Submitted on briefs.

No. 199—Salt Lake City vs. Elizabeth B. Tucker et al.—Submitted on briefs.

No. 201—Frederick N. Fauly, receiver, &c., vs. the State Loan and Trust Company.—Argued. Adjourned until Monday.

## STATE COURTS.

### Court of Appeals.

William G. Benfield, appellant, vs. Vacuum Oil Company.—Argued by Charles Van Voorhis for appellant, William N. Cogswell for respondent.

James Stoddard vs. John McAuliffe and others, appellants.—Argued by Daniel P. Mahoney for appellants, George W. Hastings for respondents.

Charles Curran vs. Louis Salen, as President, &c., and others, appellants.—Argued by W. A. Sutherland for appellants, A. G. Warren for respondent.

Thomas M. Sadley, appellant, vs. New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company.—Argued by John W. Lyon for appellant, Henry Bacon for respondent.

Eugene Heckman vs. City of Buffalo, appellant.—Argued by Charles L. Feldman for appellant, William B. Hoyt for respondent.

Adrian Vanderveer vs. John Suydam, appellant.—Argued by Josiah T. Marean for appellant, Edward M. Grant for respondent.

Calendar for Monday: Nos. 1025, 1026, 1027, 1028, 1029, 1036, 1037, 1041, 1006, 1007, 1009, 1013, 1017, 706, and 1181 old calendar.

### New York Calendars This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Wills for Probate.—James Colgan, Patrick Byrne, Marrianna Aukner, Charles C. Brinckerhoff, Herman Ochsenkopf.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, J.—Held in Room 12 City Hall.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

### Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Bockover vs. Drs. Beckman & Pixley Co.—Frank Paddock. Ruppert vs. Finegan—Clarence Lexow, Evesson vs. French—Joseph Koch.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Johnston vs. Roperaft—David Thomson.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Union Stove Works vs. Hunter—Charles D. Burrill.

### Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Catharine C. Hill vs. Helena Mahler—George McCauslan.

# IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

### Sales at Auction and by Private Contract.

William Cruikshank's Sons and Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold for Eugene Smith to Mrs. William Astor, 5 Worth Street, a five-story business building; on lot 25 by 100.

Thomas B. Keogh, builder, has acquired from Mandelbaum & Lewine the plot 774 to 782 Eighth Avenue, with old buildings, and will erect three modern five-story flats. The property is taken in exchange for the northeast corner of Bleecker and Thompson Streets, the sale of which was mentioned Sunday in THE NEW YORK TIMES.

C. Wolinsky has sold, for John Stemme, the southeast corner of Eldridge and Rivington Streets, 45 by 60, with old buildings, and the adjoining tenement, 59 Rivington Street, 22.1 by 80, for $45,000, to Henry Fishel, who will erect tenements thereon. Mr. Fishel has bought also for improvement, from George Newberger and Mrs. Fannie Reinheimer, respectively, 235 and 257 Seventh Street, a plot 49.6 by 97.6, with two old three-story dwellings.

P. Wannemacher has sold the five-story tenement and stores 172 Suffolk Street, 25 by 75 by 100.

Gideon E. Fountain has sold the five-story flat 150 East Eighty-fourth Street, 25 by 86 by 102.2.

Gross & Herbener have sold to John H. Tienken, at about $25,000, the new five-story brick flat, with stores, 1,514 Lexington Avenue, 25 by 96 by 105.

John M. Linck, builder, has sold to Peter Olverich, at $17,000, the new four-story brick flat 162 St. Ann's Avenue, 25 by 100.

Julius Trattner has sold, for Stephen J. Egan, at $24,000, the five-story flat 199 St. Ann's Avenue, 25 by 100, to John Bleg; also, for Schmuck & Montag, builders, to P. Glinsmann, the five-story flat on the northwest corner of the Southern Boulevard and St. Ann's Avenue, 25 by 100.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Thomas H. O'Connor to Charles H. Cuddeback the vacant property on the northwest corner of the Boulevard and One Hundred and Eleventh Street, 50 by 75.

Maclay & Davies have sold for Harry Chaffee, the builder, the new six-story fireproof business building, 43 to 49 Bleecker Street, running through to Shinbone Alley, 85 by 100 by 63 by 85.

It was erroneously reported in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Thursday that the sale of the estate of the late Moritz Lowenstein, which was scheduled at the Trinity Building Salesroom for last Wednesday, was stopped owing to an objection by Mrs. Rosenbaum, one of the heirs. The objection to the sale was made by Mrs. H. Blumenthal, who is also one of the heirs.

Lewis Z. Bach is reported to have sold the two modern seven-story brick flats on the northwest corner of Eighty-first Street and Park Avenue to an investor at about $175,000.

At auction at the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Mr. William Kennelly sold in foreclosure to the plaintiff at $52,500 the three-story frame building on the northwest corner of Broadway and Fifty-fifth Street, 26.3 by 69 by 25.5 by 75.6; also in foreclosure to the plaintiff for $52,500, the six-story brick factory, 410 and 412 West Thirteenth Street, 37.8 by 103.3; also in foreclosure to the plaintiff at $19,000, the five-story brick dwelling, 567 West End Avenue, 15 by 100.

Mr. R. V. Harnett sold in foreclosure to the plaintiff at $28,000, the four-story brick dwelling, 251 West Seventy-sixth Street, 19 by 102.2.

Mr. Bryan L. Kennelly sold in foreclosure to Joseph E. Mount at $20,313, the five-story brick flat, 117 West Eighty-fourth Street, 21 by 102.2.

Mr. A. L. Soulard sold in foreclosure to the plaintiff at $82,350, the four five-story brick flats, 252 to 258 West Eighty-fifth Street, 80 by 102.2.

### PROJECTED BUILDINGS.

The plans and specifications for a new business building to be erected on the plot 149 Spring Street for George Saward are being prepared in the office of George Frederick Pelham, the architect. The proposed new structure is to be of eight stories and a basement, and will be thoroughly fireproof throughout. It will have a frontage of 25 feet and a depth of 100 feet. The estimated cost of the structure is $60,000.

Theodore Cordler, the builder, has commissioned John Hauser, to make designs for four five-story tenement houses to be built on the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirteenth Street. The buildings are estimated to cost $120,000. The ground floors of these houses are to be fitted up for use as stores. The corner building will have a width of 25 feet and a depth of 95 feet; the buildings adjoining on Fifth Avenue will be 25 by 83 feet each. The materials to be used in their construction are limestone, light-colored brick, and iron.

S. Dennis has completed plans for a two-story and attic frame dwelling 24 by 38 to be built at Hazlewood Park, N. J., for J. A. Nopel. The house is to be heated by steam.

The same architect has made plans for a two-story frame dwelling to be built at Van Nest for P. Frischkorn.

C. Lanzendoen will build also at Van Nest a two-story and attic frame dwelling house 22 by 30 feet, from plans drawn by the same architect.

### THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

#### List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Barrow Street, northeast corner of West Street, for a six-story brick hotel, 48.5 by 70.10; William Farrell of 601 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, owner; Julius Munckwitz, 247 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $68,000.

No. 402 Madison Street, for a five-story brick tenement and stores, 25 by 87; James Phelan of 33 Downing Street, owner; G. F. Pelham, 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $22,000.

Ninety-third Street and Boulevard, northwest corner, for a five-story brick flat and store, 25.2 by 85; Alexander Walker of 792 West End Avenue, owner; G. F. Pelham, 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $35,000.

No. 315 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, for a three-story brick stable, 20.4 by 90; Annie Dooley of 503 Fifth Avenue, owner; John H. Kimbel of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $9,000.

No. 437 East Seventy-first Street, for a five-story brick flat, 25 by 88; Mary A. Durkin of 437 East Seventy-first Street, owner; James J. F. Gavigan, 525 East Seventy-third Street, architect; cost, $16,000.

No. 245 East Fifty-first Street, for a five-story and basement brick tenement, 25 by 86.6; Edward S. Schaeffler of 247 East Fifty-third Street, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl of Seventh Street and Third Avenue, architects; cost, $18,000.

Brook Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, for a five-story brick flat, 25 by 90; cost, $25,000.

One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, 95 feet east of Brook Avenue, for two five-story brick flats, 27.6 by 80; cost, $30,000; and Brook Avenue, east side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, for three five-story brick flats, 25 by 78.6; Fred Folz of 1,395 Washington Avenue, owner; F. J. Miller, architect; cost, $45,000.

Randall's Island, alterations to a three-story brick female asylum; city, owner; John W. Marshall, 105 Bible House, architect; cost, $30,000.

Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 130 feet west of Park Avenue, alterations to a three-story and basement brick and stone dwelling, by Gardiner G. Howland of 37 East Thirty-fifth Street, owner; Lamb & Rich, architects; cost, $800.

No. 691 Columbus Avenue, alterations to a three-story brick and stone hotel, by Elizabeth P. Robbins, 419 Fifth Avenue, owner; Hopkins & Roberts, 245 Broadway, architects; cost, $1,500.

No. 45 Leonard Street, alterations to a six-story brick office building, estates of Minot and Hooper of Boston, Mass., owners; Clarence Hobart, 53 Leonard Street, agent; Schweitzer & Beimer of 192 Broadway, architects; James C. Hoe's Sons, 10 Liberty Street, builders; cost, $5,000.

#### Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Jan. 29.

GOUVERNEUR ST, 23½; Mary A. McCabe to Margaret A. Swift ..... $7,500

SUFFOLK ST, 140; Charles A. Jackson, referee, to Sigmund Cohn ..... 1,500

LUDLOW ST, 89; Clarence D. Jones to Bryan L. Kennelly ..... 1

LOT 221, Block F, map of Hudson, P. Rose, Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Charles M. Curtis and another ..... 600

9TH AV, n s, Lot 999, east one-half, map of Village of Wakefield; Eugene H. Munger to the Safety Co-operative Building Loan and Savings Association of New York ..... 1

10TH AV, 213 East; Joseph Fox and wife to Albert Hochster, exchange ..... 1

RIDGE ST, e s, 80 ft s of Broome St, 20x100; Annie Aaron to Dina Wertheimer ..... 1

84TH ST, 150 West; John J. Egan and others to Philip W. Higman and another ..... 100

Flint's Fine Furniture
Delightful Designs.
Tea Table at $4.00.

79TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x102.3; John C. De Wolf and wife to John C. Platt ..... 1

69TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Pincus Lowenfeld and wife to Lillie H. Duryee ..... 1

83D ST, 129 and 128 East; Frederick C. Cooper to Pincus Lowenfeld and another. 1

SAME PROPERTY; Edward J. McGean, as referee, to same ..... 17,525

BROOME ST, 209; Max Weber to Joseph M. Weber and wife ..... 1

20TH ST, n s, 345 ft w of 5th Av, 25.6x92; Eugene M. Jerome and another, executors, &c., to John Stewart ..... 40,000

114TH ST, n s, 570 ft w of 5th Av, 75x100.11; James M. Scofield to Ebenezer Scofield ..... 19,350

MADISON AV, w s, 35.10 ft s of 104th St, 16.8x70; Herbert Greason and wife to John W. Stevens ..... 1

LOTS 593 and 594 and 624 to 631 map of Section C, Vyse estate; John A. Knox and wife to Isaac C. Birch ..... 1

PENFOLD AV, s s, 325.6 ft w of Suburban Place, 50.6x86.1x99.10; Simon Arendt to Isabella Arendt, ½ part ..... 1

AVENUE A, 1,020; John Durr to Theresia Durr ..... 1

93D ST, 322 East; John Durr and wife to Mary Weil ..... 1

119TH ST, 247 East; John Durr to Theresia Durr ..... 1

ELM ST, 109; Porte V. Ransom, referee, to Robert L. Harrison, as executor, &c ..... 7,000

DIVISION ST, n s, 44.4 ft w of Ridge St, 22.2x93x20x82; Louis R. Rullmann to Catherine L. Swift ..... 7,500

MADISON AV, n e corner of 92d St, 100.8 x62.3; Bernhard J. Ludwig and wife to Herman Strauss and wife ..... 65,000

PARK AV, 1,196 and 1,198; Emanuel Hochheimer and wife to Albert Wagner. 1

1ST AV, 1,306; Albert Hochster to Joseph Fox ..... 1

119TH ST, s s, 496 ft e of Lenox Av, 18x100.11; Mary Canis and another to Aaron Levy ..... 1

LEXINGTON AV, n w corner of 115th St, 25.11x75; Hermann Strauss and wife to Bernhard J. Ludwig ..... 35,000

117TH ST, n s, 257 ft e of Lenox Av, 20x100.11; Philip Braender and wife to Herman H. Bente ..... 1

97TH ST, 159 East; John Stewart to the City Trust Safe Deposit and Surety Company ..... 1

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 104th St, 27.8x100; Amelia Lyon to Clarence W. Lyon and another ..... 75,000

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 84th St, 22.11x100; Katie Rohrssen and others, executors, to George F. Wischhusen and wife ..... 10,000

159TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of Boulevard, 50x99.11; Michael J. Dowd and others to Edward Dowd ..... 1

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 100 ft n, old n s of Talmadge St, or 180th St, 50x100; Hester A. Shannon to Daniel O'Keefe ..... 1

VALENTINE AV, w s, 334.4 ft s of 180th St, 16.8x98.7; John H. Metzler and wife to Jacob Taub ..... 4,100

PART OF LOT 141, map of Prospect Hill estate; Henry J. Smith to E. O. Smith.. 1

CHISHOLM ST, e s, 99.9 ft n of Stebbins Av, 62.9x72.9x22.8x30.1; John F. Steeves and wife to Pedro E. Arencibia ..... 8,000

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 125 ft n of Talmadge St, 25x100; Daniel O'Keefe to Wallace Wyand ..... 1

WEST FARMS ROAD and Boone St, w s, Lot 355, map of Section B, Vyse estate; Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company to John Nilsson ..... 1,500

LOT 5, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to Mary Peters ..... 10

#### Recorded Leases.

BRIDGE, William F., to Paul Prot & Co.; 42 East 14th St, second floor, three years $2,500

JOHNSEN, Gunder, to Charles Heinemann; s w corner of 134th St and 5th Av, store, &c., 5 years ..... 1,200

PENFOLD AV, s s, 325.6 ft w of Suburban Place, 50.6x86.1x99.10; Simon Arendt to Isabella Arendt, ½ part ..... 1,100

PERNETTI, Marie G., to Eltore de Marzio; part of 78 Mulberry St, 3 years.... 1,140

VAN BEUREN, Henry S., and others to Ellen L. Demorest; s s of 14th St, 425 ft e of 5th Av, 25x103.3, 21 years ..... 4,150

SAME to same; s s of 14th St, 400 ft e of 5th Av, 25x103.3, 21 years ..... 4,150

#### Recorded Mortgages.

ACHOU, Wong, to Frank S. Bradford and others, executors, &c., of Samuel J. Hunt, deceased; 8 Mott St, 1 year.. $6,500

BOUCHELLE, Mary E., to the Mercantile Trust Company, as guardian, &c., of Eugene K. Smith, Jr., and others; 417½ and 419 Grand St, 3 years ..... 12,000

BENTE, Herman A., and wife to Frances H. Catlin; n s of 117th St, 257 ft e of Lenox Av, 5 years ..... 19,000

BAUHAHN, Heinrich D. A., and wife to Caroline L. Macy; s of 121st St, 175 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year ..... 12,000

BRIDGEMAN, Alfred, and wife to Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks; n s of 19th St, 37 East, 5 years.. 14,000

BITZ, Frank, and wife to Solomon A. Fatman; w s of Columbus Av, 25.11 ft n of 105th St, 3 years ..... 17,000

COUILLARD, Clara C., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 4 West 47th St, 1 year ..... 5,000

CASEY, Patrick, and wife to the Park Building and Loan Association of New York; n s of 113th St, 200 ft w of 2d Av, installments ..... 500

DETMOLD, William G., and Benjamin F. Romaine and wives to the Greenwich Savings Bank; s w corner of Lexington Av and 26th St, 1 year ..... 25,000

ELLER, Charles M., and wife to William J. Willett; e s of Pleasant Av, 84.3 ft n of 124th St, 3 years ..... 5,250

HARRIMAN, Helen M., and Elizabeth S. Clark, as general guardian of Frederick A. Clark; s s of 26th St, 158.9 ft e of 6th Av, 5 years ..... 16,000

HERSCHMANN, Rosa, and David Bieler and wife to Charles S. Nicholas, as executor of Charles Schultz, deceased; n s of 71st St, 273 ft e of Avenue A, 5 years.. 45,000

HARTUNG, Henry J., and Hermann Michaelis, and wives to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; w s of 10th Av, 104.4 ft n of 74th St, 3 years ..... 10,000

HARTUNG, Henry J., and wife to Herman Michaelis; 310 Amsterdam Av, 5 years ..... 5,000

KNOWLTON, Edward, and wife to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 282 Hudson St, 3 years ..... 11,500

KLEMENS, Charles A. and Sophia A. to Marx Reiss; Lot 327, map of estate of N. W. Stuyvesant, 3 years ..... 2,000

KIGHT, Alonzo B., and wife to Edward and Henry Hirsh; s s of 76th St, 125 ft w of West End Av, 1 month ..... 7,000

KNOCHE, Godfrey, to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; n s of 72d St, 198 ft e of Avenue A, 3 years ..... 50,000

LYONS, J. C., and wife to C. L. D. Welling; s s of 135th St, 360 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 years ..... 20,000

LOWERY, Charlotte R., and husband to William C. Williams; 433 Broadway, 1 year ..... 20,000

LIVINGSTON, James, and wife to S. Victor Constant and others, executors, &c., of Samuel S. Constant; s s of 77th St, 464 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years..... 25,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to Sarah Holzman, 126 and 128 East 83d St, 1 year ..... 13,000

LUDWIG, Bernhard J., to Hermann Strauss and wife; n w corner of Lexington Av and 115th St, 3 years..... 22,000

LEVY, Aaron, to Mary Canis; s s of 119th St, 496 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year ..... 500

MARINO, Francesco, and Nicola Zito and wives to Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; s s of 109th St, 357 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year ..... 10,000

NICHOLAS, George, and wife to Helen B. M. Wray; s s of 90th St, 90 ft w of West End Av, 1 year ..... 2,500

NILSSON, John, to Emma Schuman; West Farms Road and Boone St, Lot 355, map of Section B, Vyse estate, 3 years ..... 900

SAME to Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company; same property, in- 1,150

O'MALLEY, William B., and wife to New York and Suburban Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Lot 20, Section A, Vyse estate, installments..... 3,000

PHELAN, Timothy J., and wife to David Mayer Brewing Company of

## EXCURSIONS.

### RAYMOND & WHITCOMB TOURS.

Special vestibuled trains of sleeping, dining, and composite library and observation cars, for Mexico only, and Mexico and California combined, offer unequaled facilities for visiting Mexico comfortably, and make it possible to include many places of historic and picturesque interest that would otherwise be inaccessible on account of the lack of suitable hotel accommodation. Tickets allow entire freedom of movement.

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Special vestibuled trains will leave New York frequently for

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Railroad and Steamship tickets for all parts of the world at lowest rates.

Descriptive circulars will be sent on request.

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*Matchless in Every Feature.*

### CALIFORNIA.

Three tours to California and the Pacific Coast, under the personally conducted system of the

**PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.**

Four weeks to nine months on the Pacific Coast. Special Pullman Vestibule Trains will leave New York and Philadelphia Jan. 27, Feb. 24, and March 27, 1897. (Boston one day earlier.)

**MAGNIFICENT WINTER OUTINGS**

of the highest grade in every particular. Round-trip rates from New York, Philadelphia, and points east of Pittsburg: First tour, $310; second tour, $250; third tour, $210. From Boston: First tour, $315; second, $355; third, $220.

For itineraries and all information of California, Florida, and Washington tours, apply to Tourist Agent Pennsylvania Railroad, 1,196 Broadway, New York; 206 Washington St., Boston; 789 Broad St., Newark, N. J.; or Geo. W. Boyd, Asst Gen'l Pass. Agent, Philadelphia.

See Jack Frost's work at Niagara.

**Grand Excursion to**

**NIAGARA FALLS**

**VIA WEST SHORE RAILROAD,**

**Saturday, January 30th, 1897.**

**Only $8** for Round Trip.

TRAINS LEAVE

Franklin St.....5:45, 7:30 and 8 P. M.
West 42d St., fifteen minutes later.

**NIAGARA FALLS EXCURSION.**

**Lehigh Valley R. R.**

$8.00. ROUND TRIP. $8.00.

Trains leave foot of Cortlandt or Desbrosses St. 7 and 9 P. M., Saturday, January 30. Returning January 31st.

Full particulars furnished at No. 235 Broadway.

## BOARDERS WANTED.

**NO EXTRA CHARGE.**

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

47TH ST., 10 TO 20 EAST.—Choice rooms; en suite or single; superior table; references.

MADISON AV., 650, CORNER 60TH ST., (PARK entrance.)—Elegant large rooms, with board; strictly first-class.

## FURNISHED ROOMS.

2D AV., 1,881, CORNER 97TH ST.—Furnished room and board in boarding house.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**ASTHMA** HAY FEVER AND CATARRH

Oppression, Suffocation, Neuralgia, etc. CURED BY

**Espic's Cigarettes, or Powder.**

Paris, J. ESPIC; New-York, E. FOUGERA & CO.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

### Cooks.

COOK—HOUSEWORKER.—By two experienced girls; one as cook, the other as general housework or second; city reference. 229 East 43d St., two flights back.

### Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a thoroughly competent dressmaker; takes work home or by day; latest skirts, waists, sleeves; remodeling, alterations; children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—Parisian; first class; with Doucet, Paris, wishes more customers; home or day. Dressmaker, 331 West 52d St.

### Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress in private family; long and best city reference from last place. 231 East 29th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; good city references. 134 West 28th St.

### Washing.

WASHING or CLEANING.—By respectable woman to do washing at home or cleaning. 418 W. 52d St. Robinson.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

### Butlers.

BUTLER.—As butler; first-class city references; Englishman; age, thirty; height, 5 feet 11 inches; is strictly sober and reliable. William, 950 6th Av.

### Chefs.

CHEF.—By a French chef; in private family; with first-class city references. B., Box 280 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

### Second Men.

SECOND MAN or BUTLER.—As second man or butler; age twenty-six; competent and reliable; personal reference. Albert, Box 264 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

## HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—An experienced and active gentleman of tact and good address to solicit advertisements. Address, with references, Tact, Box 101 Times.

## HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

FOR SALE, CHEAP.—A handsome four-passenger sleigh, as good as new. Inquire C. D., care of Flandrau & Co., 372 Broome St.

## SURROGATE NOTICES.

BURNS, ROSE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROSE BURNS, sometimes known as ROSE McGINLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Peter Condon, No. 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the thirteenth day of April next.—Dated New-York, the ninth day of October, 1896. MICHAEL J. SCANLAN, Executor. PETER CONDON, Attorney for Executor, 51 Chambers Street, New-York. o10-1aw6mS

## SURROGATE NOTICES.

CARROLL, RICHARD.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Kate McGuinnis, Peter Carroll, Ellen Sheridan, Joanna Cunningham, Mary Carroll, and also to John Carroll and Geoffrey Carroll, whose places of residence are unknown, if they be living, and to the widow, devisees, heirs and next of kin of the said John Carroll and Geoffrey Carroll, if they be dead, whose names and places of residence are unknown, the heirs and next of kin of Richard Carroll, send greeting:

Whereas, John Theall of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of November, 1896, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of RICHARD CARROLL, late of the City and County of New York, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office in the City of New York, on the seventeenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the 22d day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

d26-1aw6wS

CHURCH, LUTHER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUTHER CHURCH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Booraem, Hamilton, Beckett & Ransom, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of November, 1896. ALFRED EDWARD CHURCH, Administrator. BOORAEM, HAMILTON, BECKETT & RANSOM, Attorneys for Administrator, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City. n21-1aw6mS

GROSS, JACOB.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB GROSS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of William L. Snyder, No. 5 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of January, 1897. FRANZISKA ROMANA GROSS, Executrix. WM. L. SNYDER, Attorney for Executrix, 5 Beekman St., New York City ja30-1aw6mS

HALL, PHILANDER D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILANDER D. HALL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the eighth day of July next.—Dated New York, the twenty-fourth day of December, 1896. FRANK L. HALL, Administrator. d26-1aw6mS

HARKNESS, ANNA C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA C. HARKNESS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Wells, Waldo & Snedeker, No. 34 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of October, 1896. WILLIAM HARKNESS, Executor. WELLS, WALDO & SNEDEKER, Attorneys for Executor, 34 Nassau Street, N. Y. City. o31-1aw6mS

MULLER, BERNHARD.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Alois Muller, Max Muller, Johanna Kuhn, "John" Kuhn, "Richard" Kuhn, and "George" Kuhn, "Mary" Kuhn, "Sarah" Kuhn, and "Maud" Kuhn, the first names "John," "Richard," "George," "Mary," "Sarah," and "Maud," fictitious, real first names being unknown to petitioner, and being the children of Maria Kuhn, deceased, sister of testator, Bernhard Muller, any other unknown children of said Maria Kuhn; any other brothers and sisters, and children of deceased brothers and sisters of said Bernhard Muller, deceased, whose names and places of residence are unknown to petitioner herein, send greeting:

Whereas, Rosa Witzenbacher, formerly Muller or Mueller, of the City of Newburg, New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 22d day of December, 1892, relating to real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of BERNHARD MULLER, also known as Mueller, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office, in the City of New York, on the 26th day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 28th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

HUGO H. RITTERBUSCH, Attorney for Petitioner, 108 Fulton St., N. Y. City. ja30-1aw6wS

O'CONNOR, CHARLES F.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Eleanor K. O'Connor, Ellie O'C. Valette, Marie Eleonore Keyney Philippe Valette, Jean Martial Valette, Gaston Valette, Maggie K. O'Connor, John Patrick O'Connor, Kathleen Anna Marie O'Connor, James Arthur Michael O'Connor, Marguerite Eleanor O'Connor, Denis Roderick O'Connor, John P. K. O'Connor, Hamilton Jaffrey O'Connor, John Frederick Keyney O'Connor, Constance Dolores O'Connor, Dorothy O'Connor, Kathleen O'Connor, Sarah K. Griffin, Mary Margaret Griffin, Thomas Francis Griffin, Charles John Griffin, Sarah Mary Frances Griffin, Edith Eleanor Agnes Griffin, Winifred Mary Magdelene Griffin, Fannie O'C. Krumpel, Eleanor O'Connor Krumpel, Rudolf Michael O'Connor Krumpel, Ernest Keyney O'Connor Krumpel, Marguerite O'Connor Krumpel, Agnes K. O'Connor, Thomas H. O'Connor, administrator, etc., of CHARLES F. O'CONNOR, deceased, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said City and County, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the twenty-third day of February, 1897, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of "The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as substituted trustee under the will of Hon. F. O'Connor of the trust therein created for the benefit of Charles F. O'Connor, and to show cause why the said Farmers' Loan and Trust Company should not be discharged as such trustee as to the said trust for the benefit of Charles F. O'Connor, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 25th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for Trustee, No. 22 William Street, New York. ja9-1aw6wS&f20

PECK, SARAH ELIZABETH.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Thomas B. Peck, James W. Peck, Mary B. Peck, Angie G. Peck, Katharine M. Peck, James V. N. Peck, Erickson K. Peck, and to Jared V. Peck, if living, and to his widow, children, descendants, heirs, and next of kin, if deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Anna Louisa Peck of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the seventh day of January, 1880, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of SARAH ELIZABETH PECK, late of the City and County of New York, deceased; therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office, in the City of New York, on the twenty-sixth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 26th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court. ja30-1aw6wS

## BICYCLES.

### "Kimball" Bicycle.

Made in New York and for sale at factory, 307-309 West Broadway; also by

E. A. Beckwith, 300 Broadway;

H. S. Cates, 1699 Broadway;

Scharles Bros., 30 West 23d St.;

Frank T. Duttson, 556 Western Boulevard;

John Wood, 310 Lenox Ave.;

**Phillips Mnfg. Co., 307-309 W. B'dway N. Y.**

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

AN ACTIVE MAN, WITH PROPER QUALIFICATIONS, and $20,000 to $30,000 can secure good position and interest in a large and successful manufacturing business of long standing, where returns are sure. S. C., box 172 Times Office.

GET RICH QUICKLY; Send for 300 Inventions Wanted.—Edgar Tate & Co., Patent Solicitors, 245 Broadway, N. Y., the leading house in the world.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Street Opening and Improvement of the City of New York, by the Counsel to the Corporation of said city, relative to acquiring title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises on the east side of the City of New York, bounded by Hester, Essex, Division, Norfolk, Suffolk, Canal, Rutgers, and Jefferson Streets, and East Broadway, duly selected, located, and laid out as and for a public park, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 293 of the Laws of 1895 and of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER 293 of the Laws of 1895 and of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held in Part III. thereof, in the County Court House, in the City of New York, on Friday, the 5th day of February, 1897, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter.

The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises on the east side of the City of New York bounded by Hester, Essex, Division, Norfolk, Suffolk, Canal, Rutgers, and Jefferson Streets, and East Broadway, in fee simple absolute, the same to be appropriated, converted, and used to and for the purposes specified in Chapter 293 of the Laws of 1895, and Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, said property having been duly selected, located, and laid out by the Board of Street Opening and Improvement of the City of New York, and for a public park, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 293 of the Laws of 1895, and Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, being the following described lots, pieces, or parcels of land, namely:

PARCEL "A."

Beginning at the intersection of the westerly line of Jefferson Street with the southerly line of Division Street, and thence (1) running westerly along said southerly line of Division Street for a distance of three hundred and sixty-four and eighty-eight one-hundredths feet (364.88 feet) to the intersection of the same with the easterly line of Rutgers Street; thence (2) running southerly along said easterly line of Rutgers Street for a distance of 100.00 feet to the intersection of the same with the northerly line of Canal Street; thence (3) running easterly along said northerly line of Canal Street for a distance of two hundred and fifty-six and fifty-three one-hundredths feet (256.53 feet) to the intersection of the same with the northerly line of East Broadway; thence (4) running easterly along said northerly line of East Broadway for a distance of one hundred and thirty-nine and six one-hundredths feet (139.06 feet) to the intersection of the same with the westerly line of Jefferson Street; thence (5) running northerly along said westerly line of Jefferson Street for a distance of one hundred and sixteen and ninety-two one-hundredths feet (116.92 feet), more or less, to the point or place of beginning.

PARCEL "B."

Beginning at the intersection of the westerly line of Norfolk Street with the southerly line of Hester Street, and thence (1) running westerly along said southerly line of Hester Street for a distance of two hundred and twenty-three one-hundredths feet (200.23 feet) to the intersection of the same with the easterly line of Essex Street; thence (2) running southerly along said easterly line of Essex Street for a distance of three hundred and twenty-nine and twenty-three one-hundredths feet (329.23 feet) to the intersection of the same with the northerly line of Division Street; thence (3) running easterly along said northerly line of Division Street for a distance of two hundred and twenty-four and fifty-four one-hundredths feet (224.54 feet) to the intersection of the same with the westerly line of Norfolk Street; thence (4) running northerly along said westerly line of Norfolk Street for a distance of two hundred and twenty-seven and eight one-hundredths feet, (227.08 feet), more or less, to the place or point of beginning.

PARCEL "C."

Beginning at the intersection of the westerly line of Suffolk Street with the southerly line of Hester Street, and thence (1) running westerly along said southerly line of Hester Street for a distance of two hundred and eighty-two one-hundredths feet (282.35 feet) to the intersection of the same with the easterly line of Norfolk Street; thence (2) running southerly along said easterly line of Norfolk Street for a distance of two hundred and two and fifty-five one-hundredths feet (202.55 feet) to the intersection of the same with the northerly line of Division Street; thence (3) running easterly along said northerly line of Division Street for a distance of two hundred and twenty-seven and forty-one one-hundredths (227.41 feet) to the intersection of the same with the westerly line of Suffolk Street; thence (4) running northerly along said westerly line of Suffolk Street for a distance of ninety-eight and thirty-one one-hundredths feet (98.31 feet), more or less, to the point of beginning.

Dated New York, January 11, 1897.

FRANCIS M. SCOTT, Counsel to the Corporation.

No. 2 Tryon Row, New York City.

## POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Jan. 30, 1897, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Post Office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY—AT 4 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne", via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Gascogne"); at 10 AM, for Scotland direct, per steamship Anchoria, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Anchoria"); at 11 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Campania", via Queenstown.

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take especially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. American, Cunard, and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mails.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

SATURDAY—AT 2:30 AM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Philadelphia; at 6 AM for Carthagena and Santa Martha, per steamship Yumuri; at 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Cape Haiti, Gonaives, Petit Goave, per steamship Alps, (letters for other parts of Haiti, and for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala must be directed "per Alps"); at 10 AM, (supplementary 10:30 AM,) for Jamaica and Savanilla, per steamship Altai, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Altai"); at 10 AM, (supplementary 11 AM,) for Central America, (except Costa Rica,) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Advance, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Advance"); at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Seguranca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seguranca"); at 10:30 AM, for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins F. Hendrik, (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins F. Hendrik"); at 11 AM, for Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Habana, (letters for Venezuela and Colombia must be directed "per Habana"); at 1 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Eastern Prince; at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.; at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:00 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM, previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Jan. 30 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 30 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia,) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver) close here daily after Jan. 31 and up to Feb. 1 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 7 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 17 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New York, N. Y., Jan. 22, 1897.

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Of Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach.

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THE SOUTH'S FAMOUS HEALTH RESORT.

The waters of these Springs are noted for their infallible cures of Bright's Disease and all Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Rheumatism, Gout, and Dyspepsia. Hotel accommodations strictly first-class. For rates and descriptive pamphlets address New York Agency, Kalish Pharmacy, 23d St. and 4th Av., or ANDREW HANLEY, Pres., Suwanee Springs, Suwanee, Fla.

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## HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

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**For Information, Circulars, etc., of any Hotel Below, Call at or Address (Send Stamp) the**

**Hotel Tariff Bureau,**

**63 Fifth Avenue . . . New York.**
**96 Regent Street . . . London.**
**248 Rue de Rivoli . . . Paris.**

(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

**Albany,** N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4
**Ashville** N. C..Battery Park Hotel, a. p. $4 up
**Atlantic City,** NJ.(H. Borton) The Dennis, ap $3up
$18 up per week. Largest House. Directly on ocean
**Baltimore,** Md....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
**Bournemouth,** Eng. (seashore, Royal Bath Hotel.
**Brooklyn,** N. Y....Mansion House, a. p., $3
**do** .....Pierrepont House, e. p., $1 up
**Charleston,** S.C..Charleston Hotel, a.p. $2.50 up
**Cincinnati,** O..Grand Hotel, a.p. $1.50, a.p. $3
**Denver,** Col..New St. James Hotel, a.p., $2.50 up
**do** The Windsor Hotel, a. p., $2 to $3.50
**FLORIDA.** East Coast. C. B. KNOTT, General Superintendent.
**St. Augustine,** Alcazar, ap.
**do** The Ponce de Leon, ap.
**do** Hotel Cordova, ep.
**Ormond,** The Ormond, ap.
**PalmBeach,** PalmBeachInn, ap.
**do** Royal Poinciana, ap.
**Miami,** The Royal Palm, ap.
**Palatka,** Fla...Putnam House, a. p., $3.50 up
**Tampa,** Tampa Bay Hotel, ap. Open Dec 5
**Winter Park,** Seminole, ap. " Jan. 15
**Port Tampa,** The Inn, ap. " all year
**Belleair,**.....Belleview, ap. " Jan. 15
**Kissimmee,** Kissimmee, ap. " Jan. 15
**Ocala**.....Ocala House, ap. " Dec. 1
**Punta Gorda,** Punta Gorda, ap. " Jan. 10
**FLORIDA.** Plant System of Hotels.
**Jacksonville,** The St. James, ap., $4 up
**do** The Windsor Hotel, a. p., $4
**Rockledge.** The Plaza Hotel, ap. $3 up
**Suwanee Springs Htl** & famous water
**Indianapolis,** Ind.....The Denison, a. p., $3
**Jersey City,** Hotel Washington, e. p., $1.50 up
**Kansas City,** Mo. The Midland, ep. $1 up, ap. $3 up
**Lakewood,** N. J...Hotel Lakewood, a. p. $4 up
**London,** Eng. De Vere Hotel } De Vere Gardens
**do** ....Broadwalk do } Kensington Pal. W
**do** Prince of Wales do } Specially recom'd
**Louisville,** Ky. Galt. House, ap. $3-$5, rooms $1 up
**Mobile,** Ala., Battle House, e.p., $1 up, a.p., $3 up
**Montgomery,** Ala...Exchange Hotel, a.p., $3 up
**Naples,** Italy, Hotel Royal des Etrangers, Most fashionable Hotel in Naples, a. p., $3.
**New Haven,** Ct..Mosley's New Haven House Remodeled, up to date in every respect, a. p., $4
**New Orleans,** La. New St. Charles Hotel, ap. $4up
**do** The Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
**do** The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up.
**New York**..... The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
**do** .....The Majestic, e. p., $2
**do** .....Hotel Netherland, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
**do** (W. F. Leland)..Windsor, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
**do** .....The Gerard, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $3 to $4
**do** (Davis & Foster)..Hotel St. Andrew, e.p., $1.50
**do** (N.B. Barry)..New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
**do** ....Hotel Westminster, e. p. $2, a. p. $3.50
**do** (B'way & 11th St.)..The St. Denis, e. p., $1.50
**do** (Wm. G. Leland)..Grand Hotel, e. p., $1 up
**do** ....Hotel Endicott, e. p. $2, a. p. $3.50 up
**do** (W. Johnson Quinn)..Hotel Empire, e.p. $1, a.p. $3
**do** (E. 11th St.) Albert-St. Stephens, e. p., $1 up.
**do** (59th & B'way)..Hotel Pomeroy, e. p., $1 up
**do** (M. J. Shea)..Grosvenor, (10th & 5th Av.,) a. p.
**do** (5th Av. & 135th St.) Hotel Kensington, e.p. $1.50
**do** (Wm. Noble)..Hotel Grenoble, e. p., $1.50 up
**Old Point Comfort,** Va. The Chamberlin, a.p., $4
**do** .....Hygeia Hotel, a. p., $3 up
**Philadelphia,** Pa. The New Hotel Walton, ep. $2
**do** .....The Aldine Hotel, a. p., $3.50
**do** (Rest'nt A-la-Carte) New Lafayette, ep. $1 up
**do** (Chas. E. Leland). Hotel Hanover, ap., $2.50 up
**Philadelphia** .Colonnade, e.p. $1.50, a.p. $3.50
The finest cuisine in Philadelphia.
**Pittsburg,** Pa.....Hotel Anderson, a. p., $3 up
**Portsmouth,** N. H..The Rockingham, a. p., $4
**Quebec,** Canada. Chateau Frontenac, a.p., $3.50
**Richmond,** Va., Jefferson, a.p., $5 up, e.p. $1.50 up
**Rochester,** N. Y., Whitcomb House, a. p., $2 up
**Savannah,** Ga.....The De Soto, a. p., $4 up
**Schenectady,** N. Y., The Edison, ap., $2.50 up
**St. Louis,** Mo., (Firep'f) Southern Htl, ap. $3 to $5
**do** Lindell Hotel, e. p. $1 up, a. p. $2.50 up
**Syracuse,** N. Y. Yates Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
**Trenton,** N. J. Trenton H'se, e.p. $1 up, a.p. $2.50 up
**Troy,** N. Y., The Troy House.....ap., $3 up
**Washington,** D. C....Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
**do** Hotel Normandie, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
**do** .....Ebbitt House, a. p., $4 up
**do** .....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
**do** Hotel Wellington, e.p. $1.50, a.p. $3 up
**do** .....The Riggs House, a. p., $4 up

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DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon...Sat., Jan. 30, 9 A.M.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupe.....Sat., Feb. 6, 5 A.M.
Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $80 & up, inc. Railway fare to Paris. Parlor car seat & landing charges; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.
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Britannic, Feb. 3, Noon | Britannic, Mar. 3, Noon
Majestic, Feb. 10, Noon | Majestic, Mar. 10, Noon
Germanic, Feb. 17, Noon | Germanic, Mar. 17, Noon
Adriatic, Feb. 24, Noon | Teutonic, Mar. 24, Noon
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Campania, Jan. 30, 2 PM | Servia, Feb. 20, 7:30 AM
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Aurania, Feb. 13, 1 PM | Umbria, Mch. 6, 7 AM
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PERU.....March 23, 1 P. M.
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## TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

### NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

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Aller, Tu., Feb. 9, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Mch. 2, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Feb. 16, 10 AM | Aller, Tu., Mch. 9, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
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Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
†Fulda, Feb. 6, 10 AM | †Ems, Feb. 27, 10 AM
*Columbia, Feb. 13, 11 AM | †Werra, Mch. 6, 10 AM
†Kaiser, Feb. 20, 10 AM | †Fulda, Mch. 13, 10 AM
FOR ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.
Steamers of Feb. 13 and March 13 will proceed to Alexandria.
North Ger. Lloyd S. S. Co., Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts., 2 Bowling G., N.Y. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG - AMERICAN LINE.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg,

# THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

## Little Business Transacted in Either House, and an Adjournment Taken Until Monday Night.

## A FEW BILLS INTRODUCED.

### Home Rule in Taxation Proposed by Assemblyman Brennan—The Lexow Committee Holds a Meeting.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—There was the usual small Friday morning attendance in the Senate to-day and little business for those present.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff handed down the report of the Capitol Commission, and the report of the Rome Custodial Asylum was also presented. A few local bills were considered in Committee of the Whole and advanced to third reading.

A short discussion was had on the proposition to extend the time for the Greater New York Commission to make its report, after which the Senate adjourned until Monday night. The following bills were introduced:

Senator Guy—Appropriating $5,000 for library purposes for the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, First Department.

Senator Coggeshall—Appropriating $310,135 for additional buildings for the Rome State Custodial Asylum.

### APPROPRIATION BILL ADVANCED

#### The Assembly Makes the Westchester Jury Commissioner Bill a Special Order for Monday Night.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—After the Assembly had adopted the resolution extending the time in which the Greater New York Commission should make its report, on motion of Mr. Nixon, the annual appropriation bill, which had been set down for a special order for this morning, was advanced to a third reading, and made a special order for Monday evening, after the reading of the Journal. The following bills were advanced to a third reading:

Mr. Austin—Appropriating $18,000 to continue free instruction in history and geography in certain institutions in New York and Brooklyn.

Mr. Hill—Amending a law relative to the Commissioners of Jurors and providing in what manner jury lists shall be made up and jurors drawn.

Mr. Mullin—Appropriating $12,000 to provide for the representation of this State at the Tennessee Centennial and National Exhibition.

When Mr. Burns's bill in relation to the duties and appointment of a Commissioner of Jurors in Westchester County came up for a second reading, Mr. Husted introduced an amendment providing that the present Commissioner of Jurors should be allowed to serve out his term of office. This was objected to by the introducer of the bill, and finally the measure was made a special order for Monday night, to which time the House adjourned.

The following bills were introduced:

Mr. Austin—Providing for the issuing of $2,000,000 worth of bonds to be used for the repaving of such streets or avenues in New York City as the Board of Estimate and Apportionment may designate. All the work is to be done under contract, the Commissioner of Public Works submitting an estimate of probable cost of work to be done at any time prior to the advertisement for bids.

Mr. Murphy—Providing for the compulsory retirement of any member of the police force of the City of New York upon his application when he has performed police duty for twenty years, if he has, in addition, served in the National Guard of the State and been honorably discharged therefrom. Application for retirement must be in writing, and if no charges are pending against the applicant he must be placed on the police pension roll to receive not less than one-half his regular salary for the remainder of his life.

Mr. Budd—Providing that the person in charge or in attendance at the birth of a child, whether physician, midwife, parent, or custodian, shall within thirty days file a certificate attesting such birth to the local Board of Health. Also, in the case of marriages, a certificate shall be filed by the bridegroom or Magistrate or clergyman officiating. A fee of 25 cents is to be paid by the municipality for every such certificate filed.

### WORK ON THE CAPITOL.

#### Report of the Commission Which Gov. Black Would Abolish.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—Gov. Black has a plan for hurrying the completion of the Capitol, which involves wiping out the Capitol Commission, removing the Commissioner who is in charge of the construction, and putting the entire work into the hands of the State Superintendent of Public Works, George M. Aldridge. Charles H. Lincoln, the Governor's legal adviser, and Chairman of the Statutory Revision Commission, is preparing a bill which will make these changes.

This bill will provide for the completion of the building under the contract system and the employment of an architect to make necessary plans. The bill is to be rushed as rapidly as possible. It may be introduced next week.

The commission which the Governor thus proposes to have legislated out of office was created two years ago. It consists of the Lieutenant Governor, the State Engineer, the Superintendent of Public Works, and two persons appointed by the Governor, one of whom must be an architect. The two now in office are Gen. Ira M. Hedges of Haverstraw and Archimedes Russell of Syracuse. They employ an office force of six or eight persons. The Commissioner is Isaac G. Perry, who has been in charge of the construction since early in the eighties, having been first appointed by Mr. Cleveland, soon after he became Governor. His salary is $7,500 a year.

Ever since the beginning of Gov. Black's term it has been known that Commissioner Perry's hold on his position was of slender strength. Archimedes Russell was spoken of as his successor. He has been an aspirant for the position for several years. It is possible that he may be the architect selected if the Governor's proposed change is put into effect. Gov. Black is anxious to complete the Capitol during his term. He says he believes it can be done. Liberal appropriations are expected. Assemblyman Scherer has a bill pending which asks for $500,000 for this purpose.

The Commissioners of the new Capitol today submitted their annual report to the Legislature for the year 1896. In discussing the contract work on the new Capitol Building and the progress of the same, the commission says:

"Messrs. Merriam and L'Estrange have nearly completed the contract for finishing the tower, so called; as a matter of fact, there is no tower. Heretofore, there had been contemplated a grand tower of granite masonry, which, by reason of alleged insufficient foundations, was rendered impracticable. To meet this emergency it was proposed to remove some twenty-six feet in height of the completed granite masonry at the top and from that point erect a steel frame structure covered and finished with sheet and cast metal, exterior and adornments, thus completing a tower without additional weight on the foundations. This method, questionable in taste and doubtful in expediency, involving a large expenditure and several years in execution, was not accepted. All designs of the grand tower made its interior one lofty chamber or rotunda from the main floor to the dome. This feature also has been abandoned, and each floor of the Capitol has been extended and completed through the so-called tower, thus affording valuable and much desired apartments in each story.

"While all this has been accomplished, it has not been done at the sacrifice or denial of the privilege of yet obtaining the grand metal tower, should future generations command the courage to attempt it.

"Messrs. P. J. Carlin & Co. have thus far performed comparatively little of their contract for the east centre section, east and west lobbies, corridors adjoining western, staircase, skylights, &c. Heretofore, it had been contemplated to take down the entire centre section of the east front of the Capitol, erected some years ago at a cost of several hundred thousand dollars, and in place thereof reconstruct an elaborate and pretentious substitute by the expenditure of still more hundreds of thousands of dollars. This project was not accepted, so that only that work which was found necessary to properly connect the eastern approach and terraces to the front of the Capitol and complete the portico has been undertaken.

"It is expected that the unexpended balance of $229,201.32 of the $500,000 appropriated in 1888 will carry on uninterruptedly all contract work now in progress until April 1, 1897. To prosecute the work under contracts of Messrs. Carlin & Co. and Prescott, Buckley & Callanan, after April 1, 1897, an appropriation of not less than $500,000 must be made, but this commission strongly recommends that an appropriation be made by the Legislature of 1897 of the sum of $867,288, which sum should be available during the year of 1897 and the first half of the year 1898, to the completion of the contracts which have been entered into by this commission.

"The progress made by day's labor is almost entirely in the eastern approach and the western staircase; progress commendable under the circumstances has been made on these two important features, but there still remain to be completed much of the decorative features which have been introduced into the composition. The granite necessary to complete the approach and terraces is on the premises, except the platforms for the terraces. The western staircase has reached that stage of progress when of day's labor nothing remains but the carving."

Capitol Commissioner Perry reports that $145,604 additional will be needed to complete the eastern approach and terraces and $41,350 to complete the western staircase. There remains of the fund provided by the last Legislature for day's work on the building a fund sufficient to keep the men employed until Feb. 5.

### THE LEXOW COMMITTEE.

#### A Meeting to be Held in This City Next Week.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—The Lexow committee expects to start after the trusts next week, and the first on the list will be the so-called Tobacco Trust. The American Tobacco Trust's officers, it is said, will be subpoenaed and cross-examined by Mr. Lexow.

This Lexow committee, it is announced, will not follow the example of the Lexow committee which investigated the Police Department. It will employ no counsel, but whatever glory is to be had out of the investigation and the legislation which may result will be the sole property of the members of the committee.

Several attorneys are serving on it. Mr. Lexow and Mr. Parsons are the most prominent of its members. They are as close to the Republican organization as any men can be, and they will easily control the plan of operations of the committee. The members of the Assembly on this committee have been in no sense prominent in the affairs of the party or the work of the Legislature. One part of the committee's work will be the preparation of a bill, and it is said that the committee was selected with a view to making this work as easy as possible. For this reason, the men who would insist on putting into the bill their own ideas rather than those recommended by the party advisers, were not appointed.

Mr. Bedell, who heads the list of Assemblymen, is one of the lieutenants of Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee. Mr. Odell was here to-day, and conferred with his Assemblyman before the latter attended the meeting of the anti-trust committee.

Republicans make no secret of the intention of their party leaders to control and to shape whatever legislation there is on this subject this year. They say the machine is bound to enact a measure, and with perfect frankness speak of the control which the machine has in the matter.

Four or five men have been put down as the Advisory Committee on Legislation. Senator Ellsworth and Mr. Lexow are the machine's members in the Senate, and Edward Lauterbach and Mr. Odell are the outside members. They are to act for Mr. Platt while he is in Florida, and they will have the advice of Louis F. Payn, who is closer to Mr. Platt than any other Republican, if any particularly difficult situations arise. The course to be followed by Mr. Lexow in this investigation of trusts will be determined after consultations of this advisory or "steering" committee.

The committee had another meeting after the adjournment of the Legislature this morning. It remained in secret conference for half an hour, and at the end of that time Senator Lexow said that nothing had been decided definitely, but the members had talked over the matter generally and would hold another meeting next Tuesday afternoon.

The public meeting, he said, would be held in New York next week Thursday or Friday.

The following letter was addressed to John T. McDonough, State Commissioner of Labor Statistics:

"The committee appointed by the Legislature for the purpose of investigating trusts in this State desires to obtain from you at the earliest moment practicable such statistics as you may have on file or are able to secure on the following subjects:

"1. Number of trusts, so called, their general character, business capitalization, origin, and development from 1892 to date.

"2. Production during that period.

"3. Labor employed during that period and character of labor.

"4. Comparison between the number of laborers employed then and now and wages paid.

"5. Processes of the product then and now.

"Any other general information in reference to the subject matter of the investigation which may be of interest upon the general question of remedial legislation."

Commissioner McDonough says he has no information such as Senator Lexow requests him to furnish.

### HOME RULE IN TAXATION.

#### A Bill to Permit Cities to Exempt Personal Property.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—A bill to provide for home rule in taxation was introduced today in the Assembly by Edward C. Brennan of Kings County. The bill is specially designed to enable cities to exempt personal property from taxation for local purposes, if they so determine by a vote of their Board of Aldermen.

The principle of the bill has for many years been indorsed by newspapers of New York City and Brooklyn, and by many other papers throughout the State; the Tax Commissioners of New York have again and again urged the great objection to the taxation of productive capital, and many of them have written upon the subject, notably the late George H. Andrews. This particular bill was indorsed by the three conventions of labor organizations held in Albany this month. The labor unions take the ground that the taxation of productive enterprises increases the cost of goods and discourages production, thus decreasing the demand for labor.

It is claimed by the business interests that desire this legislation that the taxation of personal property, particularly in cities, is notoriously unequal and is growing more and more so.

#### New York Register's Term.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—Senator Grady's bill defining the term of the New York County Register was reported favorably in the Senate to-day and referred to the Committee of the Whole. The bill provides that the successor to the present Register in the County of New York, who shall be chosen at the annual election to be held next Fall, shall be elected for the term of four years, and thereafter Registers of the County shall be chosen once in every four years.

#### Disposal of Brooklyn Excise Moneys.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—Gov. Black has signed Chapter 3, Assemblyman Roehr's bill, directing the Brooklyn Board of Estimate to appropriate from the city's excise moneys received last year $75,000 for the Police Pension Fund and $100,000 to benevolent and charitable institutions.

#### Heavy Bills for Jail Supplies.

Some of the Brooklyn Aldermen hint at a scandal in connection with the supplies for the Raymond Street Jail. Contractor A. Friedman has rendered bills for supplies amounting to $3,313.66, and it is said that reputable merchants have estimated the value of these supplies at $1,463.36. The Jail Committee, of which Alderman Meyers is Chairman, has full control of supplies. Alderman Meyers refused yesterday to say anything about the matter. City Auditor Sutton will closely scrutinize Friedman's bills.


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ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.


# GETTING RID OF THE SNOW

## More than Six Thousand Men and Carts Kept Busy Clearing the City Streets.

## ICE BLOCKS RIVER TRAFFIC.

### Railroad Trains, Especially on Long Island, Storm-bound—Wedding Party of Ten Delayed by the Heavy Drifts.

Snow shovelers were at work in every much-frequented thoroughfare in this city yesterday. Fully 3,500 men and 3,200 carts were employed by Snow Contractor Furman. Broadway was practically cleared from Central Park to the Battery before sundown.

Up to midnight Thursday about 30,000 cubic yards of snow had been carted to the river dumps, and at 6 o'clock last evening it was estimated that the net result of yesterday's work would be nearly 65,000 cubic yards. The cost to the city in clearing away the effects of the last storm will be from $80,000 to $100,000.

Each of the 3,500 shovelers receives 15 cents an hour, and each cart earns 37½ cents a load. The contractor receives 42 cents for each cubic yard of snow removed.

The mild weather aided the shovelers only slightly. The sun's rays were not sufficiently warm to melt the snow in any of the narrow lateral streets, and in some of the broad avenues and squares the noonday sun, combined with the heat of the steam pipes beneath the pavement, converted much of the snow into slush and mud. A representative of Contractor Furman said that, with no further snowfall, it would take five or six days more to clear the streets entirely. The two snow-melting machines were at work up town during a part of the day, with slightly better results than on previous occasions.

#### Ice in the Rivers.

There was more trouble and inconvenience caused by floating ice in the river yesterday than by the snow in the streets. A steady wind blowing off the New Jersey shore moved a broad field of loose ice over to the New York side of the North River, filling up the slips and interfering considerably with the movements of the ferryboats and smaller craft. The same wind caused the ice to drift around the Battery and up into the East River, where the situation became much more serious than in the North River. The constant pressure of the wind-impelled drifts packed the ice tightly against the Brooklyn shores, and threatened to build an ice bridge across the river.

An uncommon experience befell the Pennsylvania Railroad ferryboat Baltimore, and a hundred or more passengers thereon, late Thursday night. The boat left her slip at Desbrosses Street at 10 o'clock to connect with Southbound trains scheduled to leave Jersey City at 10:15. When in the middle of the river the Baltimore was caught in an ice floe and soon rendered helpless by the packing of the broken ice around the paddle wheels. Capt. George Fowler at once signaled for assistance, but his signals were not responded to, and the ferryboat drifted down stream to a point almost opposite Liberty Island. There she was found about 10:40 o'clock by a large Pennsylvania tug which had been sent out from Jersey City to look for her. It required half an hour of hard work for the tug to break through the ice floe and set the Baltimore free. Both boats reached the Jersey City slip at 11:25.

In order to facilitate the employment of laborers who are amenable to the provisions of the civil service act, Secretary S. Williams Briscoe of the Civil Service Board has arranged a special register for persons who desire employment in the Park Department as snow shovelers. All applications must be made in the labor bureau in the basement of the Criminal Court Building. It will not be necessary for applicants to undergo an examination; they need only to register, and those who register first will stand the best chance of employment. It has hitherto been the custom of the Civil Service Board to send notices to persons already on the waiting labor list whenever there was need of snow shovelers in the parks. Not more than one-quarter of the men thus notified have ever responded, consequently it was deemed best to make a new arrangement for the benefit of the large number of men who are willing to accept temporary employment.

Householders and shopkeepers were aroused yesterday to a realizing sense of their responsibility in the matter of clearing the snow off the sidewalks. A general notice was served through the police and in the newspapers that Public Works Commissioner C. T. Coutis proposed to exercise the authority vested in him by law and clean off such neglected sidewalks as are complained of and charge the expense to the owners. Very few complaints of incumbered walks were lodged with the Commissioner.

#### Delays on the Railroads.

Delays to railroad trains were numerous, and in some cases serious Thursday night and yesterday. Nearly all the through trains, both to the North and South, were from one to four hours late. The effect of the storm on the Long Island Railroad was mischievous. Snow drifts from ten to twenty feet deep impeded traffic on several sections of that road. The greatest trouble was experienced at the extreme eastern end of the island, where it was impossible to move trains either Thursday or yesterday.

Superintendent Potter started early yesterday morning and went over the line as far as he could. He found several trains stalled. All the available snow plows were at work Thursday night, and yesterday some of the stalled trains were released. During all of Thursday night the storm raged so fiercely along the Montauk Division that the plows and relief gangs were unable to accomplish anything. Two of the plows were stalled in the Sag Harbor cut. Traffic was entirely suspended on the Montauk Division, and the running of freight trains was practically stopped all along the line yesterday. Between fifteen and twenty freight trains are now stalled at different points, and they will have to remain where they are until all of the passenger trains are released.

Among other snowbound victims was a wedding party, which embarked from Greenport for this city at 2:30 Thursday afternoon. There were ten in the party, including the bride and bridegroom, Ellsworth Marshall of this city and Miss Lizzie Cazavant were married at the bride's home in Greenport Thursday morning. A number of Mr. Marshall's city friends were present at the ceremony. They all took Train No. 34 for this city, and were stalled in the big snow drifts near Riverhead. Fortunately there were a few hospitable farmers in that neighborhood, and an abundance of food and fuel was provided. The passengers made themselves as comfortable and as merry as possible, and a gang of railroad men worked all day yesterday to release the imprisoned train.

The Flushing Division of the Long Island Road is comparatively free from drifts, and trains ran practically on schedule time.


FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Intrinsic Beauty.

Some furniture is beautified by decorative art: some by nature. In the latter class are the Green Oak pieces. Some of our chairs and tables are of a dark-olive color; others of lighter hue show more plainly the natural graining, which in some instances looks as if striped with the artist's brush. Some of these pieces are plain and highly polished; others are upholstered in figured velvet. Odd shapes and designs now below factory prices.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET.


All the regular passenger trains were sent out of the Long Island City stations yesterday morning, but those that could not get through the heavy drifts were ordered back. President Baldwin and his subordinates expressed the belief that unless the wind increased the greater part of the line would be open to-day.

Several important mails were late yesterday. The through Southern mail, which was due at 7:10 A. M., via the Pennsylvania Road, did not reach this city until 10:12 o'clock; the mail on the New York and Pitsburg train, due at 9:43 A. M., got here at 12:32 P. M.; the South Atlantic mail, the Boston mail, the Western Pennsylvania, and the mail from New England, due at 7:35 A. M., were from four to eight hours late.

### MEN WERE EAGER TO WORK.

#### No Lack of Carts, Either, to Aid in Removing the Snow.

"We never saw so many men out of work, and who were anxious to earn even a few cents to buy food, as we saw Thursday night and to-day," was the remark made yesterday by George M. Furman, who has the contract for clearing the streets of snow.

"If we needed 10,000 men to do a day's shoveling and carting snow, we could get them within one hour in Mulberry Street and neighboring streets on the east side. A very large proportion of these are Italians, but there are very many Germans, Irish, Americans, and Russian Hebrews, who are tailors, and are out of work on account of the hard times.

"We have more carts employed now in carrying away the snow than were ever used after a snowstorm. There are over 3,000 of them of all descriptions, hired from cartmen in this city and from Long Island and New Jersey. We had no trouble in getting the carts. We have an average of a laborer to a cart. To the laborers alone we paid up to this morning $4,000. They can earn $1.50 each for a full day's work, and for this there was a terrific rush.

"As a rule, we employ citizens of the United States for the work. But whenever a Superintendent showed himself in the street with employment tickets he was surrounded by a howling crowd who fought and pushed each other to get at him, and fairly snatched the tickets out of his hand. How could a Superintendent pick out the men he would like best to employ? If he saw a sturdy-looking fellow a few feet from him and held out a ticket to him it was snatched out of his hand by some one or other."

A large crowd of men assembled last evening in front of the Street Cleaning Department's headquarters. The men walked up the long flights of stairs and entered all the offices they could, anxiously seeking work. They were told that there was no more work to be given out just then, and the method adopted in giving employment was explained to them.

## TWO BRIDGE TRAINS CRASH.

### Accident Happened at the New York End—No One Seriously Hurt—Delay to Traffic.

A train propelled by an electric motor crashed into another train at the New York end of the Brooklyn Bridge yesterday morning, throwing one of the cars from the rails and causing a suspension of traffic for half an hour.

The accident occurred at 9:30, when the travel from Brooklyn was heavy, but luckily it was after the trains had been emptied of their passengers.

Motor 110, in charge of Charles Weeks, and hauling three cars, was standing at the incoming platform, while another train was being switched over to the outgoing platform. The outgoing train had been run to the extreme end of the switch, and was just starting back, when Weeks turned on the power in his motor and made for the switch, which was still partly occupied by the other train. The switchman in the tower over the tracks cried to Weeks that he would run into the other train. Weeks, instead of reversing his motor, turned on the full current.

The motor struck the second car—No. 58—of the outgoing train, wrecking its forward truck and smashing a hole in its side. The shock threw all the trainmen and motormen from their feet. William Plunkett, who was in charge of Car 58, was thrown against the iron railing around the platform and had his knee badly hurt. Several of the others received slight bruises.

Half an hour after the accident, traffic was partially resumed by the running of a train over the northern track at intervals of fifteen minutes. The wrecked car was hauled over to the Brooklyn shops at 2 o'clock, and after that the trains ran regularly. Motor 110 was damaged slightly. Repairs on Car 58 will cost $200.

Superintendent Martin said the accident was caused by Motorman Weeks deliberately running his motor into the other train.

"Weeks does not attempt to explain the accident," he said. "He has been discharged. He started his train for the switch too soon, and he saw that he had made a mistake, lost his head, and, instead of throwing on the reverse lever, he did just the other thing, sending his motor ahead at full speed. Weeks is an old railroad man and has been with us about seven months. We gave him the same training on the electric motors that was given to all the men.

"We were using twelve electric motors this morning, besides the regular cable trains. On all trains, whether propelled by electric motors or not, we require that the ordinary cars clutch the cable. This is to prevent the possibility of one train breaking loose and running into another on either of the bridge inclines."

## MR. ROOSEVELT FOR MAYOR.

### The Police Commissioner Has Found Favor with Workingmen.

Police Commissioner Roosevelt has suddenly become very popular with a good many labor leaders, founded chiefly on his frank expression of his convictions at the Clarendon Hall meeting Wednesday evening.

Richard A. Cooney, Master Workman of District Assembly No. 49, who was present at the meeting, said yesterday: "I like Mr. Roosevelt. He would make the ideal Mayor for the workingmen of Greater New York, and I am for him. He is what they call a square man and is full of justice and right for all, and he has the courage of his convictions."

John O'Connell of the Cigarmakers' International Union said: "Mr. Roosevelt made a very good impression on all of us. He is too good for the position he now holds, and ought to be the Mayor of Greater New York. He wants to do right by everybody, and is thoroughly honest as to his position in different matters. I feel safe in saying that a large number of workingmen are in favor of Mr. Roosevelt for Mayor."

#### Dr. Banks Will Go to Cleveland.

The Rev. Dr. Louis Albert Banks has decided to accept the call to the pastorate of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Cleveland, Ohio. He will assume his duties April 1. The First Church is the largest Methodist Church in Cleveland.


1897

52D ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE

MUTUAL BENEFIT

Life Insurance Company,

NEWARK, N. J.

AMZI DODD, President.

**Receipts in 1896.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Received for Premiums | $8,189,917.19 | |
| Received for Interest and Rents | 3,025,888.66 | |
| | | $11,215,805.85 |
| Balance January 1st, 1896 | | 55,935,388.60 |
| Total | | $67,151,194.45 |

**Expenditures in 1896.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Claims by Death | $3,573,792.83 | |
| Endowments and Annuities | 316,437.85 | |
| Surrendered Policies | 1,554,603.53 | |
| Dividends or Return Premiums. (Paid Policyholders, $7,055,349.08.) | 1,613,494.57 | |
| Taxes | 282,408.70 | |
| Expenses, including Agents' Commissions, Advertising, Salaries, &c. | 1,249,785.25 | |
| Profit and Loss Account, including $170,000 charged off from Real Estate to cover possible depreciation | 194,452.20 | |
| | $8,764,900.23 | |
| Balance January 1st, 1897 | 58,386,294.22 | |
| Total | | $67,151,194.45 |

**Assets January 1st, 1897.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cash on hand and in Banks | $675,415.87 | |
| Loans on Collateral, U. S. Bonds, and other securities | 1,994,700.00 | |
| United States and other Bonds, par | 11,561,817.78 | |
| First Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate | 33,546,132.11 | |
| Real Estate | 2,044,366.25 | |
| Loans on Policies in Force | 8,556,470.96 | |
| Agents' Balances and Cash Obligations | 7,301.25 | |
| | | $58,386,204.22 |
| Interest due and accrued | $1,219,004.09 | |
| Net deferred and unreported Premiums on Policies in force | 710,871.44 | |
| | | 1,929,876.13 |
| Total | | $60,316,080.35 |

**Liabilities.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Reserve Fund, 4 per cent | $55,637,293.00 | |
| Policy Claims in process of adjustment | 243,326.68 | |
| Present Value of $23,850, hereafter payable on Matured Instalment Bonds | 16,261.70 | |
| Allowance for Unpresented and Contingent Claims | 170,000.00 | |
| Dividends due and unpaid | 350,620.63 | |
| Premiums paid in advance | 16,806.86 | |
| | | $56,434,308.87 |
| Surplus | | $3,881,771.48 |
| From the above Surplus a Dividend has been declared to each Policy entitled thereto, payable on its anniversary in 1897. | | |
| Surplus by Legal Standard of N. J., N. Y., Mass., &c., based on Market Value of Assets and 4 per cent. Reserve | | $4,308,676.59 |
| Policies issued and revived in 1896, 12,960, insuring $30,942,313. | | |
| Policies in force January 1st, 1897, 87,979, insuring $225,417,965. | | |

DIRECTORS:

| | |
|---|---|
| Fred'k M. Shepard, | Albert B. Carlton, |
| Edward H. Wright, | Rob't F. Ballantine, |
| Benjamin C. Miller, | James B. Pearson, |
| Franklin Murphy, | Marcus L. Ward, |
| Amzi Dodd, | Eugene Vanderpool, |
| Bloomfield J. Miller, | Fred'k Frelinghuysen. |

L. SPENCER GOBLE,

STATE AGENT

Southern New York and Northern New Jersey,

137 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.


## CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Postmaster Dayton announces that the mails from this city for Australia will be closed at the General Post Office at 6:30 P. M. on Saturday, Jan. 30.

—Among the passengers who arrived at Quarantine last night on the North German Lloyd steamer Trave, from Bremen, via Southampton, were H. J. Fenton, Inspector Hammelmann of Bremen, H. J. Leavitt, John Wilson, W. S. Marsh Young, and R. E. Paine.

—Owing to the holding of the semi-centennial celebration of the New York Academy of Medicine last night, the special meeting of the Society of Medical Jurisprudence, to have been held in the Academy of Medicine, was postponed until Feb. 2.

—The sixty-seventh annual meeting of the Ale Brewers' Association was held in New York yesterday. The officers elected for the current year were: President—J. W. Brown, Brooklyn; Vice President—James M. Fuller, Brooklyn; Treasurer—J. Herbert Ballantine, Newark, N. J., and Secretary—A. E. J. Tovey, New York.

—The National Board of Management of the Daughters of the American Revolution have granted permission to Mrs. Ferdinand Pinney Earle to form a new chapter in New York City, to be known as Washington Heights Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, with headquarters at Earle Cliff.

—A libel against the steamship British Queen, which sunk the Atlas Liner Alvena Jan. 19, has been filed in the United States District Court Clerk's office, in the interest of the Mannheim and other insurance companies and a number of firms in this city which had shipped goods on the Alvena.

—Frederick Helles, sixty-five years old, of 102 West Eighty-ninth Street, was found dead yesterday morning in a chair in a shanty on the dock at the foot of West Twelfth Street, where there is a street-cleaning dump. He was employed in the Street Cleaning Department as an assistant inspector. His death is attributed to heart disease. He was a war veteran, and leaves a family.

—Police Commissioner Grant has approved charges of conduct unbecoming an officer against Roundsman Gustavus Rehahn of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station and William M. Ferdon of the Westchester Station. They are accused of having acted in collusion in answering the questions at a civil service examination for promotion to Sergeants.

#### Brooklyn.

—"Recent Sanitary Problems Connected with Municipal Water Supplies" was the subject of a lecture by Prof. W. P. Mason, Professor of Chemistry in the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, at the Polytechnic Institute in Brooklyn last evening. The lecture was illustrated with views of processes for purifying water.

#### Sculptor MacDonald's Illness.

Wilson MacDonald, the well-known sculptor and Vice President of the American Sculptors' Society, was reported better yesterday, at his rooms at 739 Sixth Avenue, but the veteran artist, now seventy years old, is seriously sick, and not yet out of danger. He was taken with a heavy cold some time ago, but grew so much worse last week, that his friends insisted on his dropping the modeling he was engaged on in the Studio Building, 51 West Tenth Street. Mr. MacDonald is a tall Scotchman of powerful physique, and full of energy, despite his years. A married daughter is acting as nurse. What is now feared is pneumonia.


The worst coughs generally yield to DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, and not a few estimable physicians indorse it as their best prescription.—Adv.



MONEY-SAVING ITEMS.

German Collars (Kaiser Brand) 4-ply linen . . . . 5c.
All sizes in some styles; broken sizes only in others.

50c. and 75c. Hosiery . . . . . 25c.
To close out odds and ends of medium and heavy socks.

$1.00 and $1.50 Gloves . . . . . 55c.
Heavy kid and reindeer; sizes 8 1-4 to 9 1-2 only.

$15, $18, and $20 Suits and Overcoats . . . . . $8.00
Size 33, 34, 35, 40, 42, 44 and 46, also special sizes for stout men.

$22, $25, and $30 Suits and Overcoats . . . . . $15.00
Many styles; few of a kind, but all sizes in the assortment.

$8, $9, and $10 Trousers . . . . . $5.00
Few of a kind—some excellent pickings among them.

George G. Benjamin,
Clothing and Furnishings.
Broadway, cor. 26th St.



TO-MORROW

THE

NEW YORK TIMES

Sunday Magazine Supplement

Will contain a number of especially attractive features, among them:

Bradley Martin Ball

A special article on the forthcoming fete, with elaborate illustrations of dresses of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries which the guests are bidden to wear.

Golf at Lakewood

An interesting sketch, with illustrations, including picture of the cup presented by Mrs. George Gould to be contested for at the coming tournament.

Emma Eames

Full-page portrait in half tone of the prima donna as Elsa and an entertaining sketch of her career.

World of Music

Special review article by W. J. Henderson, musical critic, upon the week's music, interspersed with portraits of Clementine de Vere-Sapio, Margaret Reid, and David Bispham.

Our Players

Portraits in half tone of Viola Allen, Margaret Mather, Elizabeth Tyree, Katherine Gray, Marie Shotwell, Ida Conquest, Bijou Fernandez, Pierre Decourcelle, Chauncey Olcott, a scene from "A Contented Woman," &c., &c. An engaging review of the week's productions by The Times's dramatic critic, Mr. E. A. Dithmar.

The Tide of Immigration

The United States Immigration depot at Ellis Island treated from an entirely new point of view and illustrated with photographs taken especially for The Times. They include Dr. Senner and staff, Dr. White, the arrival and inspection of immigrants, &c., &c.

Eclipse Party in Africa

A notably attractive book by E. J. Loomis reviewed entertainingly by F. W. Halsey, literary critic of The Times. Woodrow Wilson's "George Washington," with three handsome illustrations; "The Story of Jane Austen's Life," and Barrie's "Sentimental Tommy" also receive analytical treatment, and the sketches will be finely illustrated.

A Notable Art Page

An article upon the forthcoming exhibition of the American Water Color Society, finely illustrated in half tone.

Skating The old and the new. Some charming scenes depicted in half tone, including two group pictures of skaters in Van Cortlandt Park.

The New-York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

# The New York Times.

## SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

COPYRIGHTED. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1897. EIGHT PAGES.


## JUVENILE CRIME.

### A Book About It Dealing with Its Alarming Increase.*

The student of criminal questions comes to the terrible conclusion that both at home and abroad "the proportion of habitual criminals in the criminal population is steadily on the increase, and was never as high as now." These are Mr. W. Douglas Morrison's words, and he adds that in France, Germany, and Italy "the proportion of old offenders who come before the criminal courts is constantly growing, while in England matters are just as bad." If in England, in Lancashire, the West Riding of Yorkshire, and Staffordshire, about 70 per cent. of the prisoners were known to have been previously convicted, and in Liverpool, Birmingham, and Bradford there were 79 per cent., in Norfolk and Suffolk 61, and in London the proportion of reconvictions 47 per cent., what is the conclusion? Not that there was by any means a diminution of crime in London, but simply that London criminals had escaped detection.

If the absolute reformation of the criminal is something worth trying for, difficult though it may be, it would seem possible, at least in theory if not in practice, to prevent an offender once convicted from repeating his offense. "If a penal system fails in this primary and fundamental object in three cases out of four, and that is what the returns teach us is happening at the present moment, the time has come for reconsidering the principles on which existing penal methods are based. Aside from social disturbances and the risk to life and property, in order to prevent the repetition of crime by the same individual there comes the necessity of providing the community with a police force, which, at vast expense, has for duty our protection from the criminal who is at liberty."

With this introduction, the author begins his study of "Juvenile Offenders." With his wide experience he is convinced that the habitual offender, he who lives by crime, "as a rule begins young." How may we deal with this difficult subject, the understanding of the juvenile delinquent? First and before the punitive methods are thought of, we must examine actual conditions. Mr. Morrison divides these conditions into two fundamental classes—the one individual and the other social. The individual conditions are the sex, age, bodily and mental characteristics of the juvenile offender, the social condition, parental and economic ones. If the individual ones are apparently easy to determine, the social one is by very far the most difficult to find out.

In the study of criminology, to get at the one exact fact, how many criminals are there in a community, seems an impossibility. Returns show something, but by no means absolute facts. Many a crime is perpetrated of which no one is aware except the person who committed it. There are offenders who are never prosecuted or who, if brought before the Judge, escape through a technicality. Silence, stealth, secrecy, play a principal part in all criminal work. We may get at approximations only of crimes committed. Statistics, though never accurate, we must use, for they are all we have.

Justice, unfortunately, is partial, not impartial—not because the man on the bench does not know the law, but because with our jury system the jurymen may be at times swayed by their feelings. We quote Mr. Morrison: "As far as ordinary crime is concerned, the Irish returns relating to convictions are a trustworthy test of its extent and seriousness," because the Irish population is in sympathy with the law. "But there is one class of offenses in which the Irish returns relating to convictions cannot be accepted. I mean agrarian offenses."

As to the study of the number of juvenile offenses, this has other difficulties. The attitude of the public and judicial mind shows a growing tendency in the direction of greater leniency and indulgence. It is just and proper that the inexperience and immaturity of the individual should plead for him, if crime has been committed. But has this development of humanity made the juvenile criminal diminish or decrease in number?

It is with regret that, siding with Mr. Morrison, we are of the opinion that as far as the United States is concerned juvenile delinquents show augmentation rather than diminution. In France the number is larger than in former years. In Sweden it has not lessened. In Holland during the last twenty years it has doubled. In Austria and Hungary the same saddening increase is commented on. In Russia the number of juveniles between fourteen and twenty-one convicted "is increasing faster than the growth of population, and was never as high as at present." In Germany conditions are no better, for in the records, while adult crime has increased from 25 to 30 per cent. during the last ten years, juvenile crime has also been augmented 50 per cent. Mr. Morrison owes his position as an expert to a statement he made some years ago, when he insisted that, notwithstanding the records derived from prison population, social conditions were not improving, though they were believed to be. Prison population, he showed convincingly, meant nothing, because sentences to imprisonment were being diminished as to length of years, and so the sum total of the inmates of prisons could not be taken as a census of crime.

In a positive and fixed ratio, juvenile crime seems to run parallel with adult crime. It does not make us the more content with our own social conditions to find that in 1890 there were 23 children under the age of fourteen detained for the crime of homicide, with 388 between fifteen and eighteen under lock and bar for the same offense. In England, according to the criminal records of 1893-4, there was no single conviction for homicide under the age of sixteen, and only six cases among a juvenile population of from sixteen to twenty-one. It is horrible to know that murder or manslaughter among the very young is much more prevalent in the United States than in England. Now for the extenuating circumstances. It is possible that there is an earlier maturity in the United States or that this inclination to murder is to be "attributed to the large influx of emigrants in recent times from the south and southeast of Europe. The colored element may make some difference, but as far as we know the negro in youth has no homicidal tendencies.

There is want of family care. Because there is not enough to eat the child is compelled to find his bread. He becomes a vagrant. We forget, too, that the young delinquent from the country seeks town life. If his inclinations are toward the bad, the restraint of the village communities he is anxious to rid himself of. In the country the juvenile offenses are those arising from cupidity, or are offenses against property. When in a city, the temptations increase. There is more opportunity, and the risks of detection diminish.

In drawing the distinction between the sexes of juvenile delinquents, taking criminal offenses in England, according to police reports, 85 per cent. of the habitual offenders under sixteen are males, and 16 per cent. females. In reformatory institutions there is some increase of males. In the United States the proportion does not seem to vary much, though there is a slighter percentage of girls in the reformatory schools, and this arises from the fact that girls are rarely put in prison in the United States, the law dealing more leniently with them than in England. It is evident that women must be less criminal than men from their physical structure, which reacts on their mental condition.

When in a reformatory, the special condition of the young of both sexes being considered not as to quantity of crime, but as to its kind, there is not much difference, but sometimes the girl has less chance of reform, because she has enjoyed "a longer period of comparative impunity." She has formed criminal habits, and it may be is utterly depraved when she has become the inmate of a reformatory. A report relating to the juvenile delinquents in English reformatory schools of 1889-1890 shows, with a total of 4,258 juveniles of both sexes, an improvement in 79 per cent. of the boys, but a smaller percentage for the girls. The difficulty, the constant one, is to get the early history of the girls. The incorrigible girl must have had antecedents, and these are unknown.

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In a world such as ours, where in international matters might is right, it is highly perilous to undermine the vitality of a nation merely in order to make its population more opulent. There is considerable reason to fear that this is the baleful process at present in operation in our midst. The true policy for a nation desirous of remaining great is to give most encouragement to those occupations which produce the most vigorous class of citizens. In the decade 1881-90 there was an annual average of 117 deaths in the towns to every 100 deaths in the country; it is the country, accordingly, which contains the most vital elements of the population, and the supreme aim of statesmanship at the present time should be directed toward the establishment of a hardy and enterprising race upon the soil. Just now our rural classes are sunk in poverty and pauperism, but in spite of these tremendous drawbacks they are a more robust and less criminal population than the dwellers in the towns. What might they not become if these drawbacks could be to some extent removed and a modest career opened out for their talent, energy, and enterprise? In any case, it is to measures of this character that we must look for a reduction in the proportions of youthful crime.

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Among children under the age of sixteen it may be said, if the criminal returns are to be taken as a test, that such a thing as intemperance hardly exists. In 1894, in a total of nearly 100,000 convictions for being drunk, only about 40 cases occurred among children under sixteen. Among the adult population between the ages of thirty and forty more than 50,000 convictions for drunkenness occurred.

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In the United States it would appear that drunkenness among parents is a more frequent contributory cause of crime than it is in England. This, at least, seems to be the case, if the returns of the New York State Reformatory are to be accepted as a fair test of the parental conditions of juvenile offenders in America, as a whole. According to the returns of this reformatory, drunkenness can be clearly traced in no less than 38 per cent. of the ancestors of the inmates. I do not know whether the word "ancestry" which is used in the returns means merely father and mother, or also more distant relatives. From the contents of other portions of the report it appears to mean father and mother only. Drunkenness among the parents of 38 per cent. of the prisoners in the reformatory is a high and a serious percentage. It shows that the demoralizing influence of drink is apt to destroy the future of the child as well as the character of the parent. Yet it must be pointed out that it leaves no less than 62 per cent. of the cases in the New York State Reformatory entirely unaccounted for on the ground of drink among the parents. We must, I am afraid, be prepared to accept it as a fact that juvenile crime cannot be explained by a reference to the one word drink.

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The habitual offender is the criminal expert, the criminal by profession, the person who makes a living by criminal devices, and one of such men will commit more offenses in a year than twenty occasional offenders. An offender of the professional sort will also effect his escape in a surprisingly large proportion of instances, and although he is undoubtedly caught from time to time, he generally manages to secure the services of able counsel to defend him, and even if he is convicted, the punishment inflicted is seldom calculated to induce him to abandon his criminal mode of life. In many cases it is perhaps questionable whether the old offender has the power within him to abandon his sinister career; it is the life he has led from a child; it is the only kind of life he is thoroughly at home in; every fibre of his mind has become adapted to it, and the life of an orderly, well-conducted citizen is irksome to him in the extreme.

A criminal of this type almost invariably begins his career in early youth. He begins it as a vagrant and petty plunderer of odds and ends, but he finishes his apprenticeship as the expert burglar and pickpocket who in time of stress does not stick at taking human life.

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Mr. Morrison's treatment of a most important matter is not alone thorough, but humane. He never is speculative, nor has he any fads. His work is most worthy of careful study. The extracts which follow will give a good idea of the general trend of the volume.

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### Sale of Silver.

One does not often come across original Apostle spoons. In a recent sale at London an Elizabethan Apostle spoon, with figure of St. John with open nimbus, 1578, maker's mark, a mullet with pellet, below, brought £26. Among the other pieces, an old Portuguese tazza, chased with a historical subject in high relief, with Queen Isabella and other equestrian figures issuing from a fortress in the background, engraved with the arms of Castile, chased with masks, flowers, &c., 7½ inches diameter, 5 inches high, sold for £25 10s., and a triangular standing salt-cellar, on three columns, the borders chased with classical ornament, a figure of Amphitrite in the centre, holding a scroll engraved with a Dutch inscription and date 1628, taken from the Silver Fleet, 1628—£30.

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The most civilized nations are as near barbarity as the most polished steel is to rust. Nations, like metals, are only polished on the surface.—Rivarol.

*JUVENILE OFFENDERS. By W. Douglas Morrison. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

## GIBBON.

### His Unpublished Autobiographies and Some New Letters.*

The important London literary event in the month of January has been unquestionably the publication of Gibbon's "Autobiography" and private letters, the former in one volume, edited by John Murray, the latter in two volumes, edited by R. E. Prothero. Lord Sheffield states in the preface contributed to both works that the publication is the result of the centenary commemoration of the historian's death, in 1794. The grandfather of the present Earl stood in almost fraternal relations with Gibbon, and was his devisee and literary executor. With the assistance of his daughter, Lady Maria Holroyd, it was he who made himself responsible for the form in which Gibbon's well-known autobiography was first introduced to the world.

London papers find in the three volumes that the most interesting discovery which they present is what Lord Sheffield calls a "revelation of literary workmanship." It appears that Gibbon's "Autobiography" was not his own work, but was patched and pieced from six different sketches composed between 1788 and 1793, though none of them was absolutely prepared for publication. There was even a seventh and shorter one. The problem before Lord Sheffield and his daughter was whether they should select what seemed the best version, or, by selecting and rearranging, compose a new account. In adopting the latter course Lord Sheffield, as The Standard remarks, "showed a self-confidence which was promptly vindicated by its success. But what should we think of the man of letters who took a similar liberty with the remains of a person of quality? Be that as it may, we have to thank the first Lord Sheffield for having conscientiously preserved the material from which he concocted—the word is used by his grandson—the "Autobiography," and the third one for having now issued these "Autobiographic Sketches" in the exact form in which Gibbon had left them. They are interesting in themselves, and because they show—by the omitted passages which are now restored to their places—what so judicious a friend considered should be withheld from contemporary readers."

The first autobiography, marked F, is described by The Chronicle as the latest and most perfect of the set; it was written in 1792-3, and is brought down to 1753. Memoir B records his life from his birth to the eve of his tour in Italy, in 1764, when, as he sat musing on the Capitol, "while the bare-footed friars were chanting their litanies in the Temple of Jupiter," he conceived the idea of writing on the decline of the Roman Empire. Memoir C, written about 1789, narrates his life until 1772, when he removed from his father's estate in Hampshire to London. Memoir E gives his life to July, 1780. Memoir A is the earliest sketch, written in 1788, and records his family history down to the death of William Law, in 1761. Memoir D is very brief and has not hitherto been published; it contains a short narrative down to his father's death, and was written in 1790-91. Why Gibbon should have written his life in this fashion, repeating the same facts often in almost the same words in different narratives, no one seems to know.

Some of the unpublished passages make interesting reading. From a criticism, which is on the whole appreciative, of Law's "Serious Call," a characteristic sentence was expunged by Lord Sheffield: "Hell fire and eternal damnation are darted from every page of the book; and it is, indeed, whimsical that the Fanatics who most vehemently inculcate the love of God should be those who despoil him of every amiable attribute." To the grace and amiability of his mother Gibbon had paid a warm tribute, but when she was dead he wrote somewhat coldly that, "as he had seldom enjoyed the smiles of maternal tenderness, she was rather the object of his respect than of his love—some natural tears were soon wiped."

Gibbon's residence at Lausanne was made pleasant by attending the performances which Voltaire organized at Monrepos, chiefly of his own plays: "It was not without reluctance and ill humor that the envious bard allowed the representation of the 'Iphigenie' of Racine. The parts of the young and fair were dis-

*THE UNPUBLISHED WORKS OF EDWARD GIBBON. Including Six Autobiographies, Correspondence, &c. Printed Verbatim from MSS. in the Possession of the Earl of Sheffield. With an Introduction by the Earl of Sheffield. Edited by John Murray and R. E. Prothero. With portraits. 2 vols. 8vo. London: John Murray. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $10.50

torted by his fat and ugly niece, Mme. Denys, who could not, like our admirable Pritchard, make the spectators forget the defects of her age and person." The free-thinking Gibbon was not quite at home with the French atheists. They went too far for him: "I was often disgusted," he writes, "with the capricious tyranny of Mme. Geoffrin, nor could I approve the intolerant zeal of the Philosophers and Encyclopaedists, the friends of d'Olbach and Helvetius; they laughed at the skepticism of Hume, preached the tenets of Atheism with the bigotry of dogmatists, and damned all believers with ridicule and contempt."

More congenial company was provided in the person of Mme. Bontems, by whom he says he was met every evening with the smile of confidence and joy: "In every light, in every attitude, Mme. B. was a sensible and amiable Companion, an author careless of literary honors, a devotee untainted with religious gilt. * * * In the middle season of life her beauty was still an object of desire; the Marquis de Mirabeau was neither her first nor her last lover; but if her heart was tender, if her passions were warm, a veil of decency was cast over her frailties."

The character of Gibbon as a great man of letters is revealed in a hitherto unpublished passage in Memoir A:

I should be more affected by litterary (sic) than by martial fame, and that I would rather descend from Cicero than from Marius, from Chaucer than from one of the first Companions of the Garter. The family of Confucius is, in my opinion, the noblest upon earth. Seventy authentic generations have elapsed from that philosopher to the present chief of his posterity, who reckons 135 degrees from the Emperor Hoang-ti, the father, as it is believed, of an illustrious line which has now flourished in China 4,425 years. I have exposed my private feelings, as I shall always do, without scruple or reserve. Let every reader, whether noble or plebeian, examine his own conscience on the same subject.

Apart from the disclosures made as to Lord Sheffield's conduct as an editor, the autobiographies possess no interest comparable to the interest which the letters have. Some of the earlier ones, written from Lausanne when he was a lad of eighteen, describe his distress at having lost more than a hundred guineas in two nights at play, without any immediate means of paying the debt, and his anxiety lest the second marriage contemplated by his father should injure his own prospects. The story of his engagement to Mlle. Sophie Curchod—who afterward became Mme. Necker and mother of Mme. de Staël-Holstein—is related in a footnote to one of the affectionate and confidential letters which Gibbon addressed to his once dreaded stepmother. Even after the rupture, it appears that Mlle. Curchod was still in love with her cold admirer, and at a subsequent meeting entertained some hope of reconquering his affections. Her failure caused her to "take leave of him in an indignant letter, quoted by M. d'Haussonville, as she undoubtedly thought, forever." In 1764, however, Gibbon encountered his jilted love. Her wound cannot have been very deep. The following extract was published by Lord Sheffield:

"The Curchod [Mme. Necker] I saw at Paris. She was very fond of me, and the husband particularly civil. Could they insult me more cruelly? Ask me every evening to supper; go to bed, and leave me alone with his wife—what an impertinent security! It is making an old lover of mighty little consequence She is as handsome as ever and much genteeler; seems pleased with her fortune rather than proud of it. I was (perhaps indiscreetly enough) exalting Nanette d'Illen's good luck and the fortune. 'What fortune?' said she, with an air of contempt; 'not above 20,000 livres a year.' I smiled, and she caught herself immediately. 'What airs I give myself in despising 20,000 livres a year, who a year ago looked upon 800 as the summit of my wishes.'"

The first impression of Rome on the historian of the "Decline and Fall" is set down in a letter to his father:

"I am now, dear Sir, at Rome. If it was difficult before to give you or Mrs. Gibbon any account of what I saw, it is impossible here. I have already found such a fund of entertainment for a mind somewhat prepared for it by an acquaintance with the Romans, but I am almost in a dream. Whatever ideas books may have given us of the greatness of that people, their accounts of the most flourishing state of Rome fall infinitely short of the picture of its ruins. I am convinced there never, never existed such a nation, and I hope for the happiness of mankind there never will again."

After the death of his father, who, like the son, was disposed to rather lavish expenditure, Gibbon settled down for a time to make the best of his country estate. More amusing matters are referred to in the following:

"I am so unfashionable as not to have fought a duel. I suppose all the nation admire Lord B.'s [Bellamont] behavior. I will give you one instance of it. L. T.'s [Lord Townshend] pistol was raised, when he called out, 'One moment, my Lord. Mr. Dillon, I have undertaken a commission from the French Ambassador to get him some Irish poplins—should I fall be so good as to execute it. Your Lordship may now fire.'"

In 1778 Gibbon was negotiating for a seat in Parliament. Toward the end of December, 1777, soon after Gibbon had taken his seat in the House of Commons, he writes about a contemplated marriage:

"Surely no affair was ever put into better hands than mine has been. Your skill and friendship I am not surprised at, but Mrs. Porter is a most excellent procuress, and The Lady Mother has given as proper an answer as could be expected. There is only one part of it which distresses me, Religion. It operates doubly, as a present obstacle and a future inconvenience. Your evasion was very able, but will not prudence as well as honor require us being more explicit in the suite? Ought I to give them room to think that I should patiently conform to family prayers and Bishop Hooper's Sermons? I would not marry an Empress on such conditions. I abhor a devotee, though a friend both to decency and toleration. However, my interests are in your hands, and if you think no more need be said on the awkward subject, I shall acquiesce."

During the American Revolution Gibbon's sympathies were with George III. To Holroyd (afterward Lord Sheffield) he writes, Oct. 14, 1775, regarding the employment of mercenary troops from Russia:

"When the Russians arrive, (if they refresh themselves in England or Ireland,) will you go and see their Camp? We have great hopes of getting a body of these Barbarians. In consequence of some very plain advances, George, with his own hand, wrote a very polite Epistle to sister Kitty, requesting her friendly assistance. Full powers and instructions were sent at the same time to Gunning, to agree for any force between five and twenty thousand men. Carte blanche for the terms; on condition, however, that they should serve, not as Auxiliaries, but as Mercenaries, and that the Russian General should be absolutely under the command of the British. They daily and hourly expect a Messenger, and hope to hear that the business is concluded."

"Sister Kitty" was Catherine of Russia, with whom King George was then negotiating for troops. Gibbon was glad when he could tell his friend, in a subsequent letter, that "we have got 18,000 Germans from Hesse Brunswick and Hesse Darmstadt." He voted, but

"I am still a mute; it is more tremendous than I imagined; the great speakers fill me with despair, the bad ones with terror. In the course of American affairs I have sometimes had a wish to speak, but, though I felt tolerably prepared as to the matter, I dreaded exposing myself in the manner, and remained in my seat, safe and inglorious. Upon the whole, (though I still believe I shall try,) I doubt whether nature, not that in some instances I am ungrateful, has given me the talents of an orator, and I feel that I come into Parliament much too late to exert them."

From his retirement at Lausanne, in 1786, he contrasts its "studious social tranquillity" with the tumult of London and the House of Commons:

"What I particularly disliked was the alternative of a bachelor, large accidental dinners abroad, or my solitary chicken at home. Here I can keep a regular table and establishment equal to the best families of the place; we seldom dine alone, and I often have agreeable suppers of men and women. The habits of female conversation have sometimes tempted me to acquire the piece of furniture, a wife, and could I unite in a single woman the virtues and accomplishments of half a dozen of my acquaintance, I would instantly pay my addresses to the Constellation."

Among his visitors in 1788 was Fox, of whose habits there is frequent mention in these letters:

I have eat and drank, and conversed, and sat up all night with Fox in England; but it never has happened, perhaps is never can happen again, that I should enjoy him as I did that day, alone, for his fair Companion was a cypher, from ten in the morning till ten at night. Our conversation never flagged a moment, and he seemed thoroughly pleased with the place and with his Company. We had little politicks; though he gave me, in a few words such a character of Pitt, as one great man should give of another his rival; much of books, from my own, on which he flattered me very pleasantly, to Homer and "The Arabian Nights"; much about the country, my garden, (which he understands far better than I do,) and, upon the whole, I think he envies me, and would do so were he Minister. The people gaze upon him as a prodigy, but he shows little inclination to converse with them. The wit and beauty of his Companion are not sufficient to excuse the scandalous impropriety of shewing her to all Europe, and you will not easily conceive how he has lost himself in the public opinion, which was already more favorable to his Rival. Will Fox never know the omportance of character?

In a letter dated 6th August, 1763, Gibbon describes his visit to Voltaire at Ferney, "a little place in France, but only two leagues from Geneva":

His playhouse is very neat and well contrived, situated just by his Chappel, which is far inferior to it, tho', he says himself, que son Christ est du meilleur faiseur de tout le pays de Gex. The play they acted was my favourite "Orphan of China." Voltaire himself acted Gengis and Mme. Denys Idamé; but I do not know how it happened, either my taste is improved or Voltaire's talents are impaired since I last saw him. He appeared to me now a very ranting unnatural performer. Perhaps, indeed, as I was come from Paris, I rather judged him by an unfair comparison, than by his own independent value. Perhaps, too, I was too much struck with the ridiculous figure of Voltaire at seventy, acting a Tartar Conqueror with a hollow broken voice, and making love to a very ugly niece of about fifty. The play began at 8 in the evening and ended (entertainment and all) about half an hour after 11. The whole Company was asked to stay and set Down about 12 to a very elegant supper of a hundred Covers. The supper ended about 2, the company danced till 4, when we broke up, got into our Coaches, and came back to Geneva just as the Gates were opened. Shew me in history or fable, a famous poet of Seventy who has acted in his own plays, and has closed the scene with a supper and ball for a hundred people. I think the last is the more extraordinary of the two.

Toward the close of his life Gibbon had formed the idea of writing the biographies of the most eminent Englishmen from the time of Henry VIII., and asked Lord Sheffield to open negotiations with a publisher, but he must display all the dexterity of an Auckland or a Malmesbury, "as it is most essential I should be solicited and do not solicit." Here are Gibbon's diplomatic suggestions:

"In your walk through Pall-mall, you may call on the bookseller, who appeared to me an intelligent man, and, after some general questions about his edition of Shakespeare, &c., you may open the British portraits as an idea of your own to which I am perfectly a stranger. If he kindles at the thought, and eagerly claims my alliance, you will begin to hesitate. 'I am afraid, Mr. Nichols, that we shall hardly persuade my friend to engage in so great a work. Gibbon is old, and rich, and lazy. However, you may make the tryal, and if you have a mind to write to Lausanne, (as I do not know when he will be in England,) I will send the application."

The proposal was duly made by Lord Sheffield, and, though not jumped at, was politely entertained by the publishers. The suggestion does not seem to have been renewed; it was disposed of soon afterward by Gibbon's death.

Mr. Prothero gives us two anecdotes concerning the early volumes of "The Decline and Fall." On being presented with the second volume, the Duke of Gloucester received the author with great affability, but saying to him as he laid the quarto on the table, "Another d——d thick, square book! Always scribble, scrabble, scribble! Eh! Mr. Gibbon?" Walpole had borrowed the same volume, and returned it with a "most civil panegyric," but expressed his regret that the author had pitched on so disgusting a subject as Constantinopolitan history.

"'He coloured' (Walpole goes on,) 'all his round features squeezed themselves into sharp angles; he screwed up his button mouth, and rapping his snuff box, said: "It had never been put together before"—so well, he meant to add—but gulped it. He meant so well, certainly, for Tillemont, whom he quotes in every page, had done the very thing. I knew his vanity, even about his ridiculous form and person, but thought he had too much sense to avow it so palpably.'"

### A Traveling Library.

From "Napoleon's Opera Glasses," by Lew Rosen.

An insatiate reader on his travels, Napoleon complained, when at Warsaw, in 1807, and when at Bayonne, in 1808, that his librarian at Paris did not keep him well supplied with books. "The Emperor," wrote the secretary to Barbier, "wants a portable library of 1,000 volumes in 12mo., printed in good type without margin, and composed as nearly as possible of 40 volumes on religion, 40 of epics, 40 of plays, 60 of poetry, 100 of novels, 60 of history, the remainder, to make up 1,000, of historical memoirs. The religious works are to be the Old and New Testament, the Koran, a selection of the works of the Fathers of the Church, works respecting the Aryans, Calvinists, of Mythology, &c. The epics are to be Homer, Lucan, Tasso, Telemachus, The Henriade, &c." Machiavelli, Fielding, Richardson, Montesquieu, Voltaire, Corneille, Racine, and Rousseau were also among the authors mentioned.

### For a Copy of Theocritus.

O, singer of the field and fold,
Theocritus! Pan's pipe was thine—
Thine was the happier Age of Gold!

For thee the scent of new-turned mould,
The beehives, and the murmuring pine,
O, singer of the field and fold!

Thou sang'st the simple feasts of old—
The beechen bowl made glad with wine.
Thine was the happier Age of Gold!

Thou bad'st the rustic loves be told;
Thou had'st the tuneful needs combine,
O, singer of the field and fold!

And round thee, ever laughing, rolled
The blithe and blue Sicilian brine.
Thine was the happier Age of Gold!

Alas for us! our songs are cold;
Our northern suns too sadly shine—
O, singer of the field and fold,
Thine was the happier Age of Gold!

AUSTIN DOBSON.

## LORD LEIGHTON.

### His Addresses to Students of the Royal Academy of London.*

The first President of the Royal Academy held that it was dangerous for a painter to be able to express himself too readily through the medium of language. But he also felt that artists should not withhold their opinions from the public, recognizing the value of their special knowledge. And this is what we look for when we see a book with a painter's name upon the title page. Whatever the style may be—felicitous or unfelicitous—we expect some testimony concerning the writer's intimacy with his true profession, some bit of revelation either in the form of an inspiring suggestion or a bald fact, and if we fail to get it we feel that it is the play with Hamlet left out.

It is curious that in Lord Leighton's addresses to the Royal Academy students he should have put the most of this testimony into what he said about architecture. What he said about painting and sculpture might have been said by any intelligent critic who had never touched a brush or chisel. It is only when the question is that of the true home of the Gothic ideal, of the French propensity for upward springing lines and slender proportions, of the German extravagance in the use of intricate forms, that he speaks as one having authority. In the general scheme of his lectures he laid upon himself serious limitations by his choice of the historical side of his subject. His aim was to explain to his hearers the ways in which the artistic production of a country or race has always corresponded to the conditions under which it has been evolved, and this led him back over the vast field in which Egypt, Assyria, Greece, Rome, Florence, &c., are the natural stopping places. Such a survey, however difficult for the lecturer, is of definite value to the student if it is true that what broadens the mind broadens the mental product. Lord Leighton, as might be expected from the tendency of his own talent, was by no means content to dwell upon technical problems alone; ignoring the ethical point of view, and his arguments are both logical and ennobling, however they may seem at times to be contradicted by facts. Speaking of the theory that art is dependent upon religion and the opposing theory that art is absolutely unconnected with ethics, he says:

"These two theories, which stand arrayed one against the other, are in appearance so consistent in themselves, their respective propositions seem to flow so naturally one from the other, that the student who sees them distinctly formulated is tempted to fling himself without further question into the arms of one or of the other, accepting it unreservedly and in all its parts. My task to-night is to give you reason, so far as the limits of our time may allow it, to doubt the wisdom of such a course, and to ask you, rather, to believe that, while art is indeed, in its own nature, wholly independent of morality, and while the loftiest moral purport can add no jot or tittle to the merits of a work of art, as such, there is, nevertheless, no error deeper or more deadly, and I use the words in no rhetorical sense, but in their plain and sober meaning, than to deny that the moral complexion, the ethos, of the artist, does in truth tinge every work of his hand, and fashion, in silence, but with the certainty of fate, the course and current of his whole career."

Among the more mischievous and ignoble failings of human nature, so far as their effect upon art is concerned, he counts the greed for gain:

"I believe no evil to be more insidious," he says, "none more unerring in its operation, than this sordid appetite. Its poisonous taint creeps into the moral system, numbs by degrees all finer sense, dulls all higher vision, is fatal to all lofty effort. No worse snare lies across our path."

And he adds, in a strain that cannot too often be heard within the precincts of the Royal Academy, or of any other similar institution, for that matter:

"Another such deadening taint is the vulgar thirst for noisy success, the hankering of vanity for immediate satisfaction; of this the outcome is a deliberate sacrifice of the abiding appreciation of the intelligent for the transitory and noisy clamor of the unintelligent and shallow, with the fatally sure result of a paralysis of the sense of self-respect, a lowering of standard, and, in the end, an impotent disinclination for every sustained and serious effort."

In connection with this advice, coming from a painter who was then (in 1881) certainly a "popular success," it is interesting to turn to Palgrave's chapter on the Royal Academy of 1863 and find that eight years after his first striking picture the future President of the Academy was still somewhat painfully pushing his way: "He has apparently set before himself," his critic says, "the lofty but hazardous example of those who in the last century were spoken of as the 'great masters' of the Bolognese school, and it

*ADDRESSES DELIVERED TO THE STUDENTS OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY. By the late Lord Leighton. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

must hence not be considered unreasonable or discouraging if we still have to look upon him as a man who has not yet finally completed his style or secured his reputation."

Just as one feels in Lord Leighton's work the influence of that early love for the Bolognese school and the influence, too, of the English moral tradition, one feels in his lectures that he is doing his utmost to hand down his ideal. His lack of deep sympathy, of what he would perhaps have called "spiritual connection" with the enthusiasms of the modern school on which he overlapped, is most plainly shown by his few words about Velasquez. He admits his dazzling genius, his reticent control, "the wizardry and the luscious fascination" of his brush; but he finds it in his heart to say that "depth of feeling, poetry, imagination were refused him," and he "cannot pass in silence a circumstance which must be weighed in estimating Velasquez as a man, and which is not without bearing on his art." This circumstance was the petition for and appointment to the position of Palace Marshal to the King. Lord Leighton, with others, found in the work of Velasquez's last decade "the execution of a sketch carried out on the full scale of life," "the signs of haste," and "evidence of too scanty leisure." He could not say with Mr. Armstrong that the artistic product of that marvelous decade "shows no trace of deterioration—rather does it take on a new luxuriance under difficulties 'as grass grows tallest round a stone.'"

And in these discourses upon the art of the world there is not a single page devoted to Japan.

### Tales of Central New York.*

Very wholesome and refreshing and pleasant are these stories by Mr. Rogers. The reading world has had much recounted to it of the New England countryside, until some of us have been led to wonder whether there was anything really rural in the United States between the realm of the Hoosier Schoolmaster and the taste of the salt east wind blowing in from the Atlantic. Mr. Rogers takes us to fields new in our current reading, but old enough in reality to have seen the passing of a régime as distinct and finely differentiated and as firmly modeled as anything the Puritans or their immediate descendants brought or left. The dedication "To the memory of John Davenport of Bath, in the State of New York," fixes the general region of which "Old Dorset" is a typical rather than an actual village. It is that sweep of noble country stretching across the State south of the great lakes which a generation since was the granary of the Republic, over whose broad fields and swelling hillsides reigned a race of American farmers in some regards more like their English forefathers than were anywhere else to be found. It was a land of steady energy, of gentle and general prosperity, of frequent large estates, of few very small farms, of rare towns, of no specialized industries, and almost no poverty save that which follows isolated instances of laziness. It was a fairly moral land, after a fashion of its own, equally removed from the severity of the New England type and the laxness of the communities in which the influence of New England had not been felt—a tranquil, smiling, happy region without violent contrasts, but by no means without originality in men and women and their manners.

Mr. Rogers pictures it on a half dozen canvases, with fidelity inspired by intimate and pleasant memories, with keen observation, tempered by affection which he makes his readers share, and a pathetic suggestion of the irrecoverable past. "A Dorset Prodigal," "The Denison Vendue," "Madam Callander," "The Expiation of Ezra Spicer," "The Case of Pinckney Tolliver," "The Last of the Old Church"—these are the titles. They are sufficiently varied, and there is not a dull page in the little book. It is a question of personal association, no doubt, but among the characters Ezra Spicer appears to us the most subtly seen, the most successfully rendered. He is the idler of the countryside, the victim of the tavern, but the hero of the rod and line. He knows the streams and their bewitching people, and though he pursues them with the only display of diligence and the only touch of success of which he is capable, he is their lover rather than their foe. There is in him an unfailing suggestion of the primitive man, with sympathies and interests going out more naturally toward the animal world than toward his fellow human beings. His irresponsibility is not selfish. He does not reject the claims of his kind. He simply cannot meet them. His "expiation" is rendered for the momentary temptation—not really yielded to—to betray a runaway slave, a temptation which took the form of a gold piece with the promise and potency of a month's supply of Monongahela. The assessment is heroic, for him, and is told with exquisite simplicity. Mr. Rogers has a fine and tender, but a perfectly healthy, appreciation of the natures of which Ezra Spicer is the type. His portrayal of them is a source of delight in this day of morbid and, to our mind, unreal realism.

"Madam Callander" is a study of quite a different sort. It is a tale of love and of the love of a young man for the beautiful wife of an old man. It is much too delicately told to admit of even an outline here. There is most unusual penetration and reserve and balance in it. The two chief characters are singularly human in their passion and in their foibles, and it is the latter that permit, compel, the former to make the love story a tragedy. It is a study, not of "psychology," but of life, the possible daily life of ordinary human beings, and its poignant gloom is not unfitting to the air of the little country town in which the drama takes its inevitable course. From a writer who can so naturally attain and hold this level, much may be expected.

*OLD DORSET: CHRONICLES OF A NEW YORK COMMUNITY. By Robert Cameron Rogers. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

### The Du Maurier Sketches.*

Mr. Howells's introduction to this handsome volume, entitled "English Society Sketched by George Du Maurier," is conceived in his happiest style. The volume being devoted to sketches Du Maurier made, Mr. Howells well describes the artist's manner. He says that Du Maurier "never insulted women, never betrayed the trust which reposed in the traditions of decency and generosity. If we think of any other caricaturist's art, how bitter it is apt to be, how brutal, how base! The cruelties that often passed for wit, even in the best of our own society satires, never tempted him to their ignoble exploitation, and as for the filthy drolleries of French wit, forever amusing itself with one commandment, how far they are from him."

Studying the art side of Du Maurier's work, you find his mannerisms. Take the first print, "Post-Prandial Studies," which shows a sumptuous dinner table. There is a gorgeous melon in the middle and a profusion of flowers, with glasses and decanters, all worked up in an admirable manner. There are six figures. Of the six, four are in profile. It is only in the two female figures that there is a slight attempt made to indicate a full face. You may look at innumerable Du Mauriers, and they always show profiles—that is, in the greater number of the figures. Sometimes, because the sides of the figures only are presented, the effect has something silhouettish about it. Du Maurier was perfectly capable of drawing the full face, and doing it cleverly. It may have been that the Misses Du Maurier coached their father as to women's costumes. He must have been an appreciative pupil, for in his dressing of men and women his work will serve to indicate the costumes of the close of the Victorian age.

To specify certain of these sketches, the one called "A Daughter of Heth" is inimitable. This as a study of race type has never been equaled. That sketch alone shows years of careful study. Anybody else but a Du Maurier would have made it coarse and brutal. The artist's close acquaintance with Moseheles must have helped him here. Du Maurier did this particular kind of quizzing more than once, but never offensively. In "Domestic Economy" we have the best reasons for supposing that for the figure of the author Du Maurier drew himself, the face being somewhat disguised. When Du Maurier wanted to depict the ugly or the commonplace, he showed exceeding cleverness, and that is visible in two of the sketches. One is called "What Induced Him to Marry Her?" a superb-looking man introducing a scraggy woman, mal fagotée, to a hostess. The other print is called "Nemesis," and "Mrs. Constantia says to an old adorer who has married for money: 'And these are your children, Ronald? Oh, how like their mother.'" The handsome father having by the hand two little children with wooden faces, like ugly Nuremberg toys. In "Dancing Men" the way one of the dancers is putting on his glove is a chef d'oeuvre. We rather like the little fun on "Millet's Angelus," for it is what a child would say, did it see the picture.

It was said that Gavarni wrote first the words indicating what his picture was to be, and then made the sketch. Pretty generally in publication offices, where sketches are merchantable articles if they are accepted, there are vastly intelligent persons whose business it is to either create the text for a picture or to fine down or arrange the indications written by the creator of the sketch. It is not likely that Du Maurier ever had anything done to his little dialogues or descriptions.

We have somewhat sedulously avoided using the word caricaturist in connection with Du Maurier. It seems to us that we are wanting that exact word in English which would designate the precise characteristics of Du Maurier's work. He was no more of a caricaturist than is our own Mr. Smedley. Caricature has its province. In it exaggeration is permissible, but coarseness is not the necessary factor, though many artists who cater to a low-bred public think that vulgarity must be present. You may not find any exaggeration in Du Maurier and, unnecessary for us to state it, never a suspicion of coarseness. It is for his ease, his elegance, his gracefulness, "his sweetness and manliness," as Mr. Howells has it, that Du Maurier is to be lauded. He was the father of a new, a better, a higher school of picture making, which, while it amused, never tended toward the coarsening of humanity.

*ENGLISH SOCIETY. Sketched by George Du Maurier. New York: Harper & Brothers.

### Wagner on Young von Bulow.

From "The Early Correspondence of Hans von Bulow."

"I have followed the youthful developing period of your son's life with cognizance and sympathy, without exercising any other influence upon him than that of my example as an artist and of my most cautious advice. I have observed that his love of Art, and especially of music, is based upon no mere transient excitement, but upon great—indeed uncommon powers. It was with my special concurrence, and, indeed, at my suggestion, that he went on with his law studies with undiminished zeal, as there is nothing so repugnant to me as a musician who is that alone, without any higher general culture. At the wish of his family he applied himself also to the study of jurisprudence; full of devotion to his mother, he tried hard to take an interest in this study, which, in reality, went dreadfully against his grain. And now what is the perfectly clear and evident result of all his pains and experience? Simply the outspoken absolute conviction that the more he sets the one thing against the other the more he feels that it is Art alone—in other words, music—that he can love unceasingly. This one thing, my dear lady, stands first and foremost as an undeniable fact, and I cannot doubt that, when once you yourself are convinced of this wish of your son to devote himself entirely to music, you will make it your own wish also."

### What Is a Dolmen?

From Hutchinson's Prehistoric Man and Beast.

On the Continent the term dolmen is almost universally applied to the whole construction, including the covering, mound, or cairn. Thus French and other writers speak of a chambered mound or tumulus as a dolmen. But since it is probable that some never were covered up, it seems better to make a distinction, as we do in this country. In France there are said to be about 4,000 dolmens, many of which would in England be called chambered tumuli. The Indian dolmens which are not covered up resemble those of Western Europe. Capt. Meadows Taylor examined a large number in India, and obtained particulars of no less than 2,129 in the Dekkan. About half of them had an opening on one side, probably for the free entrance or exit of the soul, (as people thought then,) just as in the Egyptian pyramid there was a passage to the chamber containing the mummy. With regard to the distribution of these structures, it is said that none are to be found in Eastern Europe beyond Saxony. They reappear in the Crimea and Circassia, whence they have been traced through Central Asia to India. They have also been noticed by travelers in Palestine, Arabia, Persia, Australia, the Penrhyn Islands, Madagascar, and Peru.

### Gigantic Antarctic Icebergs.

From The Ladies' Home Journal for January.

The snowfall of each year adds a new stratum to this icecap, which is as distinguishable to the eye as is the annual accretion of a forest tree. Thus in centuries have accumulated on Antarctica these snows, which, by processes of pressure, thawing, and regelation, have formed an icecap that in places exceeds 3,000 feet in thickness. Through the action of various forces—that of contraction and expansion by changing temperature being, perhaps, the most potent—this icecap creeps steadily seaward and projects into the ocean a perpendicular front from 1,000 to 2,000 feet in height. The temperature of the sea water being about twenty-nine degrees, the fresh-water ice remains unwasted, and the ice-barrier plows the ocean bed until through flotation in deep water disruption occurs, and the tabular berg is formed. These bergs are of a size that long taxed the belief of men, but it is now well established that bergs two miles square and 1,000 feet in thickness are not rare; others are as large as thirty miles in length, and some nearly 3,000 feet in thickness, their perpendicular, sun-wasted sides rising from 200 to 400 feet above the sea.

### The Boy Gladstone.

From The January Outlook.

Sir Roderick Murchison, the famous naturalist, has left it on record that Gladstone was "the prettiest little boy that ever went to Eton." Most of us can testify from our own knowledge that Mr. Gladstone lately is the handsomest old man who ever went to Eton or anywhere else. Visitors to Eton are shown, of course, the name of Gladstone carved into a wall or a woodwork here and there. But, naturally, no one ever goes to any place where a famous man once lived without being shown his name carved, as is confidently affirmed, by his own hand. At Eton Gladstone's closest friend was that Arthur Hallam to whose gifts and virtues the late Lord Tennyson has inscribed one of his greatest poems, the "In Memoriam." Among his other mates were some whose names will still be remembered in America—Frederick Tennyson, for example, brother of the poet and himself a poet; Alexander Kinglake, the author of "Eothen," and the historian of the Crimean war; James Bruce, afterward the famous Earl of Elgin; Charles Canning, afterward Earl Canning and Viceroy of India, "the Clemency Canning" of the Indian mutiny—a nickname then given to him in scorn by the punic-striking votaries of a policy of slaughter, but now remembered to his honor and to his glory. William Gladstone was not much of an athlete, as the term was then understood. He did not care much about schoolboy games of any kind. He was very fond of sculling, and kept a boat for his own use, and he was then, as ever since, a tremendous walker. He walked very fast and he walked great distances. His delight was to wander about through all the lovely places surrounding Windsor in company with a few boys of his own age and of his own tastes.

### Early English Bindings.

From The Athenaeum.

During the reign of Elizabeth the fashion in binding underwent a considerable change, the graceful simplicity of the early work, with its rather severe and restrained ornament, giving place to a heavy, overdecorated style, in which a superabundance of gilding hid poverty of design. This style reached its height in the bindings produced for James I., which were commonly dotted all over with fleurs de lys or thistles, while the corners were filled with a heavy block of coarse design. During the reign of Charles the bindings were as a rule copied from French work, and the designs carried out with very small tools; but though foreign influence was strongly felt at first, the English binders soon struck out a line of their own, and Samuel Mearne, the binder to Charles II., produced some admirable work, and seems to have introduced the quaintly shaped panel which gave the name of cottage binding to a certain class of work. At a little later date an Edinburgh binder, whose name is unknown, but whose work is easily distinguishable, executed some marvelous pieces of work on very dark green morocco.

### The Gods Are Dead.

The gods are dead? Perhaps they are!
Who knows?
Living at least in Lemprière undeleted,
The wise, the fair, the awful, the jocose,
Are one and all, I like to think, retreated
In some still land of lilacs and the rose.

Once high they sat, and high o'er earthly shows
With sacrificial dance and song were greeted,
Once...long ago; but now the story goes,
The gods are dead.

It must be true. The world a world of prose,
Full-crammed with facts, in science swathed and sheeted,
Nods in a stertorous after-dinner doze.
Plangent and sad, in every wind that blows
Who will may hear the sorry words repeated—
The gods are dead.

—W. E. HENLEY.

### Could She Have Guessed.

Could she have guessed my coward care?
I knew her foot upon the stair,
Her figure chained my inmost eye;
I only looked a lover's lie—
I feigned indifference, felt despair.

My very blood leaped up, aware
Of her free step and morning air;
She raised her head, she caught my eye—
Could she have guessed?

I faced her with a chilly stare,
With words so common and so base!
Her whispering skirts, as she went by,
Swept every sense—a thrilling sigh!
Ah, would her heart have heard my prayer
Could she have guessed?

ELAINE GOODALE.

### BOOKS RECEIVED.

#### History and Biography.

Ancient India. By Prof. H. Oldenburg. 12mo. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company. 50c.

Martin Luther. By Gustav Freytag. 8vo. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company. $1.

A History of the Hebrew People. By Charles Foster Kent. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

The English Novel. A Study in the Development of Personality. By Sidney Lanier. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

An American Transport in the Crimean War. By John Codman. 12mo. New York: Bonnell, Silver & Co. 75c.

Cadet Life at West Point. By Lieut. Hugh T. Reed, United States Army. 8vo. Chicago: Published by the author. $1.50.

The Story of Extinct Civilizations of the East. By Robert E. Anderson. 18mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

#### Fiction.

Urban Dialogues. By Louis E. Shipman. 16mo. New York: Stone & Kimball. $1.25.

Lady Bramber's Ghost. By Charles Charrington. 16mo. New York: Stone & Kimball. $1.25.

Boss and Other Dogs. By Maria Louise Pool. 16mo. New York: Stone & Kimball. $1.25.

A Sturdy Beggar. By Charles Charrington. 16mo. New York: Stone & Kimball. $1.25.

At the Sign of the Sphinx. By Carolyn Wells. 16mo. New York: Stone & Kimball. $1.25.

Mademoiselle Blanche. By John D. Barry. 12mo. New York: Stone & Kimball. $1.50.

A Pilgrimage to Beethoven. A Novel. By Richard Wagner. 8vo. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company. 50 cents.

#### Miscellaneous.

Scribner's Magazine. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Vols. XIX. and XX.

Contemporary Theology and Theism. By R. M. Wenley. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

Inebriety: Its Source, Prevention, and Cure. By Charles Follen Palmer. 12mo. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. 50 cents.

Thoughts for the People. By Reuben Greene. 12mo. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

Mr. Robert W. Chambers's contribution to the February Scribner is called "The Messenger." It is a fantastic production, with a ghost in it, but Mr. Chambers never makes the regulation bogie.

The New York Times

REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

It is of the greatest importance to you not only for art's sake, but for all kinds of sake, in these days of book deluge to keep out of the salt swamps of literature and live on a little rocky island of your own, with a spring and lake in it, pure and good.—Ruskin.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 30, 1897.

### Gibbon's Autobiographies.

The appearance of three octavo volumes devoted to writings by Edward Gibbon, in large part unpublished heretofore, (just received here from London by the Messrs. Scribner,) may well be called the literary event of most importance during a lengthened recent period. It is true that parts of these volumes have seen the light before; but the manner in which they saw it, (especially in the case of the autobiographies,) was altogether exceptional, if not wholly unprecedented. The well-known published autobiography, one of the most famous in our language, while it was the work of Gibbon's hand, was not his work in the form we are familiar with. Gibbon wrote not one autobiography, but seven autographies. The one published by the first Lord Sheffield was a piece of literary carpentry constructed by Lord Sheffield from the seven that Gibbon wrote.

This is an extraordinary fact, and the loose and even high-handed editorial methods that were tolerated in an earlier time neither excuse nor explain it. Granting that it was proper for Lord Sheffield to do the thing at all, he did it well; but why should he not have done the thing his grandson has now done? We may say such a publication would have abounded in repetitions; there would have been wanting unity and order; but Gibbon's autobiographical writings we should then have had as Gibbon produced them—not as Lord Sheffield shuffled and patched them together. His conduct was perhaps not any more unwarranted than was the conduct of Croker with Boswell's Johnson; but the one act, as well as the other, can never be pardoned in any court where literary ethics are respected.

Why Gibbon wrote seven autobiographies and left none of them completed must probably remain unexplained. That he took great pains with them all is clear enough. Gibbon was by nature disposed to indolence, but once he set about any task, whether to write the "Decline and Fall," or to write a letter, he wrote with a master's hand. The very fact that he wrote seven autobiographies shows the care he bestowed upon the work, the solicitude he had for it and his desire to put his best expression into it. Indeed, he bestowed uncommon attention upon the work. There are chapters in the "Decline and Fall" which were written with probably less care, so sure was his knowledge, so completely had the chapters been thought out. In the later volumes he did not always resort to rewriting what he had once set down, and it is well known that he had great pride in the fact that the work was printed after none except himself and the printer had read the manuscript. Gibbon unquestionably wrote the autobiography with deliberate intention that it should be published. Had he lived longer (and he had carefully computed that, in the ordinary course of nature, he had several years yet to his account,) he would unquestionably have produced one final version compounded of the seven. Lord Sheffield doubtless knew this, but for him to do what Gibbon intended to do was certainly a straining of the duties of friendship. Friendship might bear such a strain, but literature could not.

The charm that lies in Gibbon's story of his own life, lies not in any striking events he chronicles, for he chronicles none such; there was none to chronicle. Gibbon's life was lost in his work. He sat in Parliament and at one time had ambition to make a mark there, but it was short lived. He saw early and saw clearly that no road to eminence was open to him in that council chamber. Doubtless he would not have sought success there had he known the fame which the "Decline and Fall," on the first volume of which he was then engaged, would bring him.

Gibbon knew the supreme permanence of the highest literary fame over all other fame whatsoever. In what noble words has he contrasted the fame of Confucius with that of the Chinese Princes of his time, and how true was his assertion that Fielding's "splendid picture of human manners" would "outlive the palace of the Escurial and the imperial eagle of the house of Austria." Gibbon might have envied Pitt his fame, or Fox his, (had envy been possible to Gibbon's breast,) but his own fame is destined to longer permanence than theirs.

The historian of the later days of the Roman empire reared a literary edifice, (an architectural term is the word for that book, and Byron fitly called it a bridge connecting the ancient with the modern world,) which seems certain of maintaining is supremacy over the empire of the human mind, much as Rome herself has maintained supremacy. As the Roman Church, continuing the sway of the Caesars, may live to verify Macaulay's prophecy and welcome his New Zealander to a broken arch of London Bridge, so may Gibbon's work be still holding its own empire together when that time comes. The world's great poets, Homer, Dante, and Shakespeare, may have still longer life than he, but where else in literature shall we find a name more certain of renown among a very late posterity?

### An American Day in Art.

J. S. Sargent's election as a full Academician, and the choice of J. J. Shannon and Alfred W. Parsons as Associates, is something we may be proud about. It should not be said that the English people are not fair and honest in these matters, for, once having seen true merit, they are eager to herald and reward it.

It is somewhat marvelous to note an election with two native born Americans, and one Anglo-American to the fore. Even one of the other contestants, Mr. Leader, is of American birth. In the final vote, 32 ballots having been cast, Mr. Sargent's total was 32, or 12 more than Mr. Leader received, which was a handsome majority for Mr. Sargent. In the votings for associates, Mr. Parsons's majority was 4 over Mr. La Thange, while Mr. Shannon had the same number to the good.

The precedent of the election of Americans to the honors of the Royal Academy dates from the time of Benjamin West, who succeeded Reynolds as President of the academy. Mr. Sargent's election the English press has received with acclamation, and one critic writes: "He has beaten his master, Carolus-Duran, on his own ground." It is the varied character of Mr. Sargent's work which has been so impressive. He has strength and power. Though, after all, portrait painting is the one great thing which has given the artist his reputation. Mr. Sargent's decorative work in Boston has added immensely to his fame. It need not be added that Mr. Parsons's work, especially in his black and white subjects, has given a new impetus to all illustrated art. As to Mr. Shannon, his career in England has been simply phenomenal. Almost unknown three or four years ago, he has, with his grace, elegance, and refinement, climbed to the very top of the ladder. Mr. Shannon is hardly more than thirty-five years old. Certainly, it was an American day at the Royal Academy.

### A Great Bookbinder's Library.

William Matthews, our great New York bookbinder, whose death occurred in April of last year, while he cared much for the outsides of such volumes as were confided to his care for decoration, was perfectly well acquainted with their text. There are fastidious dilettanti in bookbindings who will insist that the binder fails when the soul of the book he labors on is hidden from him. The clothing they say is not in harmony with the inner spirit, because the bookbinder worked without inspiration.

William Matthews knew all about books, for he was an intelligent collector. More than that, when he found a particularly good book, he bound it himself, and put the volume on his own well-garnished shelves. It was not alone that Mr. Matthews knew the practical part of his craft; he was well acquainted with the history of bookbinding, and who had been its past masters, and so when there was a fine English or French binding in the market he was often a purchaser.

The collection he left behind him, which consists of 731 lots, the Messrs. Bangs & Co. are to sell on the 10th and 11th of February. The catalogue shows an unusual number of choice volumes, with additional value from their bindings, many of them showing the fine art of their former owner, Mr. Matthews. A tithe only of the books on the catalogue can be named in this column. But among them may be cited two "Aesops," both bound by Matthews; "Art Gems," bound by Mansel of London; Bacon's "A Historical Discourse," (1647,) bound by Bedford; "Battle of Brooklyn," the reprint, bound by Bradstreet; Bernard's "Oeuvres Desseins par Prud'hom," bound by Capé; Boccaccio," (1511,) bound by Bedford.

There are many presentation copies of the Bedford Club, with all the Grolier Club publications, and among these Irving's "History of New York." On this fine volume Matthews lavished his skill. In the binding he combined the Aldine, Eve, and Gascon styles. A rare book is Keith's "A Journal of Travels, &c.," 1706. This is a fine copy, with a Bedford binding. Here is a precious book—Perault's "Les Contes des Fes," which was specially bound for Mr. Matthews by Petit, and there are other Petits, as two volumes of Rochefoucauld, bound by the Parisian master. The Izaak Walton is a fine one, because it has 615 extra illustrations which Mr. Matthews collected and put in himself. The binding is his, and he was satisfied with his work, for he said it was "a good specimen of his binding." In the time to come a book bound by William Matthews will still have a special value.

### Pictures That Sell Well in England.

In an examination of the picture sales made in England last year, some remarkable features are apparent. Thirty years ago a picture of Romney passed almost without anything more than distant appreciation. In 1896 a picture of Romney's, the portraits of the Ladies Caroline and Elizabeth Spencer, brought 10,500 guineas, "the highest price," says The London Times, "ever paid at auction for an example of Romney."

Considering rather the works of the great English artists of the last century and the beginning of this, with but few exceptions, the cost of such pictures has been very much augmented. For twenty-five examples of George Moreland, 4,438 guineas were paid, which was five times more money than they brought when they last changed hands. The Sir Joshua Reynolds pictures seem to show constant augmentation. The "Hurdy-Gurdy" portrait of Miss Fielding brought in May last £1,550, and there was a rumor that $9,500 had been offered lately for this picture by an American collector, and declined by the English owner. At the sale of the Viscount Eversley's collection a Romney portrait of the Viscountess Melville brought 1,200 guineas. There was a Hogarth, the head of a Miss Rich, which sold for 415 guineas, but it may be remarked that Hogarth's reputation does not rest on his portraits.

A Gainsborough, the full-length figure of Mme. Baccelli, the dancer, a picture that has been fully described in these columns, brought 780 guineas; another Gainsborough, the portrait of Lady ary Bowlley, sold for 1,450 guineas, and another Romney "Meditation," or Lady Hamilton in a pious pose, 800 guineas. Four Reynolds capped the climax of values. The "Charles anners" went for 1,400 guineas, "Barbara, Countess of Coventry," for 5,800 guineas, "Mrs. Mathews for 4,000 guineas, and finally the "Hon. Mary Monckton" for 7,500 guineas.

Coming to the more modern painters, Turner, as far as figures go, suffers no diminution. Turner's "Boats Carrying Anchors and Cables to a Dutch Man-of-war" was sold for 1,550 guineas. There has been depreciation in the works of Landseer. His picture of the "Pensioners," so well known from the engraving, which brought 1,600 guineas in 1873, was sold this year for 760 guineas. Royal Academicians of modern dates, say, of the last forty years, are not in general favor, and they rarely reach four figures for their pictures.

Alma Tadema is still as great a favorite as ever. Sir Julian Goldsmid had in his collection Alma Tadema's "Expectations," which brought at auction 1,950 guineas. In this same gallery were two great Turners; one fetched 2,050 guineas, the other, "Rockets and Blue Lights," 3,700 guineas, and to think that there are still people, despite Ruskin, who think the cult of Turner a fad!

At the sale of Lord Leighton's pictures some admirable work of his own selection brought low prices, but the four Corots, "Morning," "Noon," "Evening," and "Night," sold as one lot for 6,000 guineas. There was a prime Alma Tadema belonging to Lord Leighton, "The Corner of the Studio," which brought 1,800 guineas. At this sale it is worth while stating that Lord Leighton's own works sold at tall prices.

The old Dutch school, if not exactly declining in value, is at least stationary. These Dutchmen were very industrious, or they had many imitators. Good examples of Cuyp, Berghem, Backhuysen, Wouverman, Wynault, will run from 300 to 500 guineas, but a fine Terburg has great value, perhaps because of its rarity. 'A Lady in Black Silk" of Terburg's sold in 1850 for 92 guineas, and was disposed of at auction this year for 1,100 guineas. An increase of price is to be noted in Hobbema, a landscape of his having brought 1,050 guineas and a Van der Neer 1,170 guineas.

It is the increase in price of the real English masters, Reynolds, Gainsborough, Romney, and Moreland, which is to be noted. English loyalty might count for something as regards these artists, but their merits are unquestionably great.

### A Possible Corner in Posters.

There is a poster quarrel in France. Whether the apparent trouble arises from the fact that the poster is to be better advertised we do not pretend to state. The last thing in posters on Paris hoardings is one with a kind of stamp on which may be read: "This poster can neither be given away nor sold; any one in whose hands it is found will be subject to prosecution."

The reason alleged by those who availed themselves of such advertisement as the poster gave, was that they were not put up in public places, but were sold to amateurs, who put them in their collections, the culprits being the bill stickers themselves. There was then a regular High Change of bill stickers, and much trading. There came to be regular quotations as on the Paris Bourse, the posters representing positive value. One Cheret might have been worth five Bucs or one Mucha six Pals. Whether Bradley was worth more than Penfield is not cited.

Paris believed that the American amateurs of posters are to be counted by the million, and that big prices are paid for French work, and it is just as likely that this caution about the handling of posters is a cornering process.

We await without anxiety further developments in the poster business, and are not afraid to state that in French work Mucha's posters are admirable, and show high art, and that many others do not. Grimaldi was a ludicrous clown, and and Debureau a capital Pierrot, and they filled necessary functions on the stage. Possibly the poster follows in an art position the same lower plane.

### Art Plans for Pittsburg.

Plans are now being devised for a regular annual exhibition of works of art in Pittsburg on a grand scale. Pictures are to be contributed from all parts of the United States. How good is the idea suggested of having connoisseurs alone to select pictures we are in doubt about. While connoisseurs are disinterested, their acquaintance with art is not necessarily of the best. Artists themselves have a certain pride in their calling, and may be oversensitive. Perhaps wiser considerations may rule. What might best suit the scheme of the Pittsburg promoters would be to put on their committee of selection the Presidents of the leading art academies in the United States.

Anybody is a connoisseur, but the President of a live art academy is more than that. A somewhat preposterous idea would

be to have journalistic art critics on such a committee, and yet these writers would have a general acquaintance with pictures very far in advance of the connoisseur. Believing that the art impetus imparted to Pittsburg by Mr. Carnegie is an important one, and certain to have lasting and valuable results, the utmost care should be taken that for future exhibitions there shall be no prejudices entertained as to the contributors. Those most interested are the artists themselves.

### The Dr. Emmet Books at the Lenox Library.

In that portion of the New York Public Library which is known, and will be known for many years, as the Lenox Library, is a little room set apart for one of the most unique and valuable of libraries. It is a princely collection in itself—the Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet Library. Every one familiar with Americana will recognize what this means. The book-lover, the autograph-hunter, the admirer of old prints, including choice specimens of early mezzotints, stipples, and line engravings, will find the keenest enjoyment in this magnificent collection.

Mr. John S. Kennedy, whose many benevolent acts have made him a benefactor to New York City, purchased the Dr. Emmet Library last Summer and presented it to the Lenox Library. Comparatively little has been said about it, and the exact purchase price has never been announced definitely, but it can be said that the value of the library is estimated at upward of $200,000.

No picture of thousands of books piled shelf upon shelf above one another need present itself to the visitor who looks on this collection. The number of books is small—between 120 and 130 volumes. This, therefore, fixes a value of about $2,000 upon each volume. It is doubtful if the world can furnish another instance of a collection as small as this, and yet possessing so great a value.

Dr. Emmet confined his attention to Americana, and in Revolutionary history his library is unusually rich—not in books, but in the large number of autographs and portraits of all those who played a worthy part in establishing the Republic. These were bound in the books, opposite the pages describing men or events. To do this the volume had to be taken apart, the extra material inserted in the proper place, and then all rebound, the number of volumes being considerably increased by this means. This is the familiar extra-illustrating book process, and, of course, the added material had to conform to the size of the book page. When a print or an autograph was smaller, it was inlaid upon a sheet of paper the size of the page.

The gem of the collection is the book entitled "History of the Inception and Drafting of the Declaration of Independence," a folio volume, magnificently bound, silver plates being riveted into the covers. Besides the text, the volume contains fifty-six autographs and many portraits. The autographs are those of all the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and the set is the finest and most valuable ever brought together. In a neatly worded preface Dr. Emmet says he began collecting the material when twelve years old. He is now sixty-eight years of age, and the book stands as a monument of his lifework, for it will never be possible to obtain another set so good and complete. Very few autograph collectors have been able to acquire a complete set of Declaration signers. Dr. Emmet had four sets. But the rarity of the one above referred to is due to the fact that the autographs are all letters of deep historic interest.

Two specimens are veritable autograph diamonds. One is Thomas Jefferson's autograph copy of the Declaration of Independence, a beautifully written document, and the other a letter of Thomas Lynch to George Washington, written July 5, 1777, and having Washington's signature. These alone are worth several thousand dollars. Lynch's autograph is the rarest of the signers' autographs. Less than half a dozen letters of his are known, and there are very few signatures. He was one of the delegates from South Carolina, being only twenty-seven years old when he signed the Declaration, and was lost at sea in 1779, having gone on a voyage for his health. The vessel on which he sailed was seen a few days after leaving port, but since that time no word of her fate has ever been received. Dr. Emmet obtained this rare Lynch letter from the Rev. Dr. William B. Sprague, who died in 1876. Connected with it is an interesting story. It was secured in an exchange of autographs which practically cost Dr. Emmet about $700. He afterward disposed of it, with several others, but, repenting that he had allowed the Lynch letter to leave him, he bought it back for nearly $4,000.

A partial list of the books and their contents will give a faint idea of the magnitude of the collection, for a good description would need a more extended article than is possible at the present time:

SANDERSON'S BIOGRAPHY OF THE SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION. Increased to 20 folio volumes, by the insertion of 779 autographs and 2,428 illustrations.

LOSSING'S FIELD BOOK OF THE REVOLUTION. Increased to 13 volumes by adding 2,443 autographs and 1,437 illustrations.

BIOGRAPHIES OF WASHINGTON AND THE GENERALS OF THE REVOLUTION. Eight volumes, 346 autographs, and 1,192 illustrations.

THE STAMP ACT CONGRESS OF 1765. One volume, 56 autographs, and 131 illustrations.

MEMBERS OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, 1774-1788. Five volumes, 440 autographs, and 472 illustrations.

SIEGE OF SAVANNAH. With original manuscripts from the papers of Gen. Lincoln. Eighty-three autographs and 193 illustrations.

IRVING'S LIFE OF WASHINGTON. Ten volumes, 106 autographs, and 1,019 illustrations.

FRANCIS'S OLD NEW YORK. Five volumes, 84 autographs, and 1,085 illustrations. Also, bound in a separate volume, the original manuscript of Dr. Francis's book.

REMINISCENCES OF AN OLD YORKER. By William A. Duer. One volume, 7 autographs, and 217 illustrations, many of the latter being original water-color sketches of early New York residences, made expressly for Dr. Emmet.

HISTORY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK. By Miss Mary L. Booth. Nine volumes, 2,394 autographs, and 1,436 illustrations.

LETTER COPY BOOK AND ORDERLY BOOKS OF GEN. GATES, extending from 1778 to 1783, and about 500 letters from him written subsequent to the Revolution, with his wooden camp box.

FOUR AUTOGRAPH LETTERS OF PAUL JONES, relating to prize money from the French Government.

LETTERS ON SMOKY CHIMNEYS, by Benjamin Franklin, 1762-85.

OFFICIAL COPY ON PARCHMENT OF THE FIRST TEN AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES. With signatures of John Adams, Samuel A. Otis, Secretary of the Senate, and others. This is a beautiful document, handsomely framed, and will soon be placed in the Lenox Library exhibit room, on the main floor.

PETITION FROM THE CITIZENS OF NORFOLK, VA., moving for immediate secession, in 1861. A long roll with several thousand signatures.

The total number of manuscripts and autographs is about 10,000, and of prints and engravings, 27,000. It is impossible to say anything in detail of these magnificent books, but a few lines must be devoted to the beautiful extra-illustrated set of Miss Booth's "New York." The autograph of nearly every one who has taken a prominent part in the history of our city may be found among the 2,000 letters distributed throughout the volumes. Old Peter Stuyvesant, of course, is there, and many other past worthies, who flourished in New Amsterdam days. Here represented is Thomas Willett in a nice letter. Willett was New York's first Mayor, (1665.) The first letter in the first volume is a delightfully written one, addressed to Dr. Emmet from Miss Booth, expressing her pleasure that any one should consider her book worthy of extra illustration. It is dated Sept. 17, 1874, and the opening lines are:

"This last act of kind thoughtfulness on your part fairly takes my breath away. Never in all my life have I had a more gratifying surprise. That you should pause in your busy life, with all the claims that are constantly pressing upon your attention, to illustrate a book of mine, is an honor and a pleasure of which I should never have ventured to dream."

Among the many interesting additions to Mr. Duer's "Reminiscences of an Old Yorker" is a fine letter from Robert Fulton, dated April 16, 1812, in which he says: "My Paragon beats everything on this globe. This day she came on from Albany—160 miles—in twenty-six hours, with wind ahead."

Many of the Revolutionary patriots could handle the gun with more ease than the pen, and this characteristic letter from Brig. Gen. Solomon Lovell, written from Boston, April 22, 1783, tells more than appears on the surface of the educational accomplishments of the times. It is addressed to John Hancock, and is as follows:

"As it was my intention to Quit my Millietery Command at the close of the war with Great Briton, and like the old Romon, retire to my Plow and field, again ready at the sam time to steep forth when my countrey cause shall call for me. And as that event has now taken place, beg leave to Resigne my office as Brigadier of this Country, hop your Excellency will except the sam.—Now may your Excellency long live to reap the happy fruits of as glorious an event, is the ardent wish of your most devoted and most humble servt.

"Solomon Lovell, B. G."

### THE ANNUAL WATER COLOR EXHIBITION.

While water colors lend themselves to a scheme of decoration, inasmuch as they are in themselves both decorative and as a rule delicate in color, it is not often that the attention of the visitor to the annual water color display at the old Academy of Design is diverted from the pictures themselves to the effects which have been devised to make their surroundings attractive. This year, however, the Board of Control very wisely put the decoration of the galleries into the hands of Mr. Walter Satterlee, with the result that, as often happens with a committee of one, a most artistic and delightful scheme of decoration has been carried out by the artist, and has not been weakened or destroyed by the mind or taste of another, as frequently happens. Mr. Satterlee's refinement of taste and eye for color in decoration has long been known and appreciated by his fellow-artists, and in the present exhibition he has certainly surpassed himself. The draping of the doorways with different colored curtains of light shades of color, the arrangement in particular of the always difficult doorway at the head of the main stairway leading into the North Gallery, which, with the gilded figures and lamps and hangings above, has an almost ecclesiastical effect, and in particular the arrangement on the frieze of the South Gallery of gilded whorls at intervals with built-out shelves, on which stand vases of varied colored chrysanthemums, are all most effective. The decoration of the South Gallery gives to the large room a certain dignity and atmosphere which it never possessed before.

Charming and effective as are the decorations at the water color display this year, the pictures—some 500 of which are shown—are worthy of their surroundings. There have been water color displays in the past, marked by a greater number of figure pictures, and now and then by one or two star pictures, which, by their excellence and superiority, have subordinated all their fellows, but it is difficult to recall any previous exhibition of the Water Color Society which had so high an average of merit and which has contained so many really fine works as the present one. The large South Gallery this year, it may truthfully be said, does not really hold one inferior canvas, and will be found a most delightful place to visit again and again during the continuance of the exhibition. Not only in the South Gallery, but in all the galleries, most of the work shown is careful, serious, and is devoid, as a rule, of those tricks and mannerisms and the use of body color and the knife, which a few years ago so marred the work of even some of our best painters in the lighter medium, and which made not their own future, but that of the society, a very uncertain one. There is abundant cleverness shown, and while originality is not prominent, owing to the now prevalent study of certain eminent foreign painters by our artists, and which has given us in the present display too many Mauves, Marises, and even Ricos, some of these American imitations of the methods and mannerisms of these distinguished men are so altogether delightful, that one is tempted to pardon the yielding of their painters to the foreign hypnotic and artistic spell.

In this first general review of the exhibition, which will open to the public on Monday next, and of which a private view was given to the press and profession yesterday afternoon, it is difficult to do more than pick out the more prominent and best pictures of the display, and to note its general features.

Among figure works, E. A. Abbey's "A Quiet Conscience" and George W. Edwards's "Dutch Milk Maid," Percy Moran's "Breaking the News," and "The King's Favorite," Alfred Frederick's "Maternal Solicitude," Leon Moran's "Daughter of the Revolution," and Erving R. Wiles's "Unwilling," stand at the head, while of these again, Abbey's "A Quiet Conscience" leads all the rest, and in every way is the best picture of the exhibition. The graceful, womanly figure of the old-time Puritan maiden, graceful even in the stiff garments of the day, as, arrayed in her Sunday best, with snowy kerchief and coif, and with clasped hands, she walks along the snow-covered streets of the old New England town, recalls Austin Dobson's exquisite picture of "Patience Carryl," in his "Old World Idyls." From an artistic standpoint in drawing, pose, color, and sentiment, this graceful and charming conception of Mr. Abbey's is beyond criticism.

The wisdom of the jury in awarding the Evans prize of $300 to the most meritorious water color in the exhibition painted in America by an American artist, without limit as to age, to Irving Wiles's "Green Cushion" is to be seriously questioned. The picture, which shows a young girl lying at full length on a sofa, with her face half buried in the cushions, will not seem to the average visitor nearly as attractive or as well executed as Mr. Wiles's other picture, "Unwilling," a charming interior with figures, a young mother seated before the piano, and half turning, with her arm on the shoulder of a pouting little girl. The flesh color of the prize picture is dead and cold, the right arm is stiff, the face is half cut by the pillow, and, while the color scheme is delicate and well handled, and the light greens and texture of the pillow and dress are well managed, there is an absence of the delicacy of touch and the free, good drawing and excellent composition of the artist's other picture. Mr. Edwards's "Dutch Milkmaid" ranks next to Mr. Abbey's "Quiet Conscience" among the figure works. Light and joyous in color, filled with sunlight, the quaint face of the Dutch maiden in her quainter costume looks quizzically out upon the visitor as she sits, with arms folded in her lap, in her high-back chair. The figures are a little stiff in Percy Moran's two charmingly colored and well-composed pictures in the East Gallery. Alfred Frederick's study of Puritan days, "Maternal Solicitude," tells an excellent story, and is admirably drawn and composed, but is a little hard in color.

A splendid lot of landscapes greet the eye in all the galleries. Ross Turner's clever impressionistic "Extra—No. 7," to the left of the doorway in the corridor, which strikes rather a jarring note of color with its high white lights, is flanked on the other side of the door by his marine "The Golden Galleon," with its most delicate and delicious color scheme, its lovely tints of sea and sky, and its abounding sentiment. C. Morgan McIlhenney's "Early Spring," a study of sheep, is a little too strongly suggestive of Mauve, but is still charming as a study of tone and color, while C. Harry Eaton comes to the front in a "Bit of the Pond," so rich, deep, and luscious in color, so tender in sentiment, and so delightful in every way as to enhance even his high reputation. There is a little study of a garden, "The Peacocks," by Albert Herter, which must be mentioned for the richness and depth of its color and its composition, and even in this brief review notice must be made of the fine series of landscapes by W. Hamilton Gibson, of W. C. Fitler's three delicate color studies, of which "In the Month of May" is perhaps the best; of the three examples of that always good painter, H. Bolton Jones; of the good work of George H. McCord, and the remarkable advance which R. M. Shurtleff, the painter of the sunlit woodlands, has made in his "Upland Pasture"; of W. L. Palmer's unique and exquisite Winter studies, of which "The Brook" almost melts in one's mouth, if the feeling it arouses can be so expressed; of G. Merritt Clark's "English Village Street," Charles Warren Eaton's "Autumn," and Henry P. Smith's strong and finely painted "Old Homestead, New England," and "Spanish Village."

W. L. Palmer leads the marine painters in the display this year, for a wonder, by his spirited "Yachting, Long Island Sound," in the corridor, into which he has carried his delicate color scheme, but he is hard pressed by H. P. Smith in his Mesdag study of "Dutch Boats"; by C. N. Linson's strong study of a wave "On the Aegean," and by F. K. M. Rehn, who has five excellent marines.

Mention must be made in closing of W. T. Smedley's spirited and admirably drawn bicycling picture, "A Spin on the Riverside Drive," well known by its reproduction in Harper's and which makes up in its fine movement and spirit for its hardness of color, and of I. A. Josephi's large interior, with figures, "The Gossip," soft in color, good in grouping, well drawn, and with good sentiment. The annual reception to artists and especially invited guests took place at the academy last evening, and today the private view, for which special cards of invitation have been issued, will be held.

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Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. have a copy of Joel Barlow's "Vision of Columbus." The volume has special distinction. In 1787 George Washington subscribed to twenty copies, standing second on the list, the King of France taking twenty-five. Washington gave the books away to friends, but the one he presented to Mrs. Bache, the daughter of Benjamin Franklin, is the one Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. now hold. The book is in its original binding, and there is laid in it in the handwriting of George Washington the following: "George Washington presents his respectful compliments to Mrs. Bache and prays her acceptance of Barlow's 'Vision of Columbus.'"

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We read every now and then that the German is a soldier because he cannot help being one. What is certain is that the interest in warlike business is by no means on the decline in Germany, for how otherwise can we account for the sale of a hundred thousand copies of "Krieg und Sieg," and the book a fairly expensive one?

# BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

In What to Eat, a capital magazine devoted to culinary lore, and published at Minneapolis, there is an interesting article called "A Japanese Dinner." It is the art sense of these island people which becomes conspicuous when they serve food. "Japanese dishes appeal to the eye hardly less than the brilliant gems of the Palais Royal. It is a sort of culinary jewelry, and every plate strikes one's sense of color." Fancy pickles cut into ribbons and "red beans tucked inside of a double leaf of emerald hue, and snowed over with white sugar."

In that children's periodical, The Great Round World and What Is Going on in It, all subjects of to-day which are of leading interest are treated, and in a sensible manner. The intent of this publication is to give weekly information for boys and girls as would a newspaper for adults. This idea, a novel one, is wonderfully well carried out. In fact, The Great Round World will find readers of all ages. Fathers and mothers will discover matters of major interest because the living questions of to-day are treated in a perfectly honest way and written in a language that all can understand. The gift of explanation is something that few possess, and, desirous as we may be of imparting information to our immediate home circle, that information is not always clearly worded. We have been struck by the real excellence and straightforwardness of this little publication and believe that it will do much good. If worldly topics are treated, morals and humanity are not neglected, for no young person or old one will read the article "The Snowstorm and the Horse" without bearing in mind how, through ignorance, we may be cruel.

Mr. James Paxton Voorhees's "Wissy," or a "New Tale of Modern Theatrical Bohemia," will attract attention. It is a story having to do with theatrical people, and "Wissy," the heroine, is the young première, who has a very hard time of it. Maybe she did not deserve to be Harding's wife, but her future husband was a very readily satisfied man. The story is to be had of the American News Company.

For Harper's Round Table Mr. W. Clark Russell has written the story of a brave deed performed by that famous English Admiral, Hopson. Young people who read it will appreciate the salt-water flavoring Mr. Clark Russell can give.

Cassier's Magazine for February will have for leading articles R. B. Moyer's "The Whitehead Automatic Torpedo," William H. Bryan's "Steamboats on Western Waters," W. T. Bonner's "Ancient Pompeiian Boilers," E. H. Mullin's "Electric Switch Locomotives," and J. H. Cuntz's "The Bazin Roller Boat," with many other papers of mechanical and scientific interest.

The Longmans will publish Dr. N. Tirard's volume on "Anti-Toxin Treatment."

Mrs. Charles Fisk Beach, Jr.'s, "Katharine Kent: A Study of Sociology," is to be published early this Spring. The scene is laid in London and New Orleans, and the subject treated is the social problem. Mr. Beach is the author of many well-known volumes on legal practice.

A work which will interest not the military expert alone, but the general public, is Capt. de Boulay's "Epitome of the Chinese-Japanese War, 1894-5." What is brought into prominence is the wonderful discipline, efficiency, and organization of the Japanese Army. Who taught the Japs all this? Was it the Germans?

Those interested in the ceramic art are informed that the "Descriptive Catalogue of the Majolica and Other Wares in the Ashmolean Museum of Oxford" has just been published.

Mr. Henry Grant's "The Sale Prices of 1896" will interest American amateurs. It gives all the English picture sales for the year, with innumerable entries having to do with prints, drawings, manuscripts, coins, and all objects of artistic or archaeological merit, with prices and names of purchasers.

Mr. Frowde announces Dr. Sweet's "Students' Dictionary of Anglo-Saxon." The Saxon is rendered into plain English.

There can be no better gauge of good taste than the demand for new editions of Browning, Byron, Charles Lamb, Jane Austen, Charlotte Brontë, Dickens, Thackeray, Charles Reade, and Wilkie Collins. The movement is simultaneous in England and the United States.

There is to be a sixpenny edition of Mrs. Craik's "John Halifax, Gentleman." That piece of fiction has done much good in this world, and will do more.

In England three penny publications seem in great demand. To cater to readers with pennies, not shillings, in their pockets, the Messrs. Routledge publish in cheap form Lord Lytton's "Strange Story," Grant's "Scottish Cavalier," Lever's "Handy Andy," and Lever's "Jack Hinton." Other stories to be issued are Dickens's "Hard Times," Ainsworth's "Old St. Paul's," and Capt. Marryat's "Peter Simple."

"The Cambridge Modern History," published by the Macmillans, is to appear in twelve volumes, of 700 pages each. It will cover the period from the end of the Middle Ages to the present day. The volumes are to be published yearly. The best historians in England and the United States are to be contributors, and among them are Mr. James Bryce, Prof Bury, Dr. Cunningham, Principal Fairbairn, Prof. Flint, Mr. Frederic Harrison, Mr. R. H. Hutton, Prof. Jebb, Mr. Lecky, Mr. Sidney Lee, Mr John Morley, Mr. Oman, Mr. E. J. Payne, Sir F. Pollock, Prof. Prothero, Dr. Sidgwick, and Viscount Wolseley.

Mr. Stead proposes publishing for a penny some of the "Old Miracle Plays." The question is, How would they take? With their peculiar ideas, the British penny spenders might deem a miracle play a plot against the Church of England.

Messrs. J. M. Dent & Co. announce Mrs. Ernest Hart's "Picturesque Burma: Past and Present." Mrs. Hart gives personal experiences of travel, and describes fully the Burmese, their religion, history, and the resources of the country. The illustrations, which are many, add to the value of the book.

"Geography of the Middle Ages," by C. Raymond Beazley, shows how much the world owes to the early pilgrim travelers. The book has the Macmillan Company for publishers.

The Clarendon Press will publish shortly the ten chapters of Ecclesiasticus (xxxix., 15, to xlix., 11,) from the original Hebrew, which chapters were found recently in the East.

Some one in The Boston Transcript finds fault with what it calls "profanity in modern literature," and objects to any references to sheol, if even used in dialect.

Mr. W. C. Harris, editor of The American Angler, has just returned from the Pacific Slope, where he has been engaged in taking a series of portraits of fish.

The works on economics published by the Macmillan Company are full and varied. Among them are included Herbert Joseph Davenport's "Outlines of Economic Theory," Bohm-Bawerk's "Capital and Interest," with "The Positive Theory of Capital"; Jevon's works, Marshall's "Elements of the Economics of Industry," Sedgwick's "Principles of Political Economy," and "The Elements of Politics," and, last and by no means least, Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations," edited by E. Balford Bax, with notes by Thorold Rogers. On special topics in the same series, are James Bryce's "American Commonwealth" and "The Social Institutions of the United States."

For a Chap Book $100? That sum (20 guineas) was paid for Robert Burns's first edition of "The Jolly Beggars." The book has just sixteen pages, duodecimo.

More than usual interest will be found in "The Journals of Alexander Henry the Younger and David Thompson," which has been edited by Dr. Elliott Coues. Henry was a fur trader among the Indians and a partner in the Northwest Fur Company. The journal he kept began in 1799 and concluded some short time before his death, which was in 1814. This man's writing is certain to throw a new light on the West of the close of the last century. David Thompson was a geographer, and his maps give the current names and posts in the early Northwest. Francis P. Harper of New York will publish the volume.

Mr. Fisher Unwin will publish a book with the title "The Lives of Twelve Bad Women."

Is it worth while for a clever English publication to review book reviews? There is some fun in it, because reviewers differ widely about books. Of Mr. Grant Allen's latest book one paper says: "It is merely nasty, and the nastiness is veiled in an unpleasant atmosphere of canting sanctimoniousness." The Chronicle declares the book to be "utterly unworthy," but The Saturday says "it is a skillfully built, entertaining, and amusing book."

Decidedly there is want of appreciation on the other side, but it is rather particular than general. For instance, a leading publication, which half a century ago laid down the canons of taste, (and being dreadfully routinière and conservative, found itself often mistaken,) sees in Mr. James Lane Allen's "A Kentucky Cardinal" a joke it cannot understand. "The Cardinal," it gravely says, "refers to a red bird that plays a part in the story."

The Antiquarian, Part I., Volume I., makes its appearance, and is published at Columbus, Ohio. The text is devoted to American subjects, having to do with the past and present conditions of our Indians. In the present number there are articles "On the Food of Certain American Indians," "A Mound Builders' Village," "A Neolithic Burial Ground," "Hematites," "Mexican Indian Women," "Notes on a Few Pipes," "Home Life of the Sioux Indians." Contributions are promised from such leading authorities as Brinton, Cushing, Mason, H. I. Smith, T. Wilson, Berlin, de Nadaillac, Mccrehead, and others.

If one were to study attentively the handsome brochure entitled "A Souvenir of the Overland and Limited Union Pacific," one might be inclined to forget the natural wonders along the route, the mountains, the valleys, the cañons, the rivers, and devote himself entirely to the elegance of the cars. The book shows all the various interiors of the palace cars, and very sumptuous and comfortable do they look—in the pictures at least.

The Messrs. Appleton have in preparation "In Joyful Russia," by John A. Logan, Jr., which will be profusely illustrated, with some of the views closely related to the recent coronation.

A novel which the Messrs. Appleton will soon bring out is "The Beautiful Miss Brooke," by "Z. Z.," a brother of Zangwill.

In the Municipal Library at Leipsic there is a manuscript called "The Tree of Life," written by the Jew Jacob ben Judah, whose title was "Episcopus" of London, and the date is 1287. It contains the liturgy of the Jews in England and their hymns.

Jenny Lind's daughter, Mrs. Raymond Maude, has written a memoir of her mother.

Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co. are the publishers of the authorized American edition of "The Life and Times of Jesus the Messiah," by Alfred Edersheim. The author, who is lecturer on the Septuagint in the University of Oxford, brings his special acquaintance with Jewish life in relation to his subject. He describes Jewish social etiquette in the time of Christ, and gives many curious details never written about before.

The novels announced for 1897 by Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. will have for authors Beatrice Harraden, George Macdonald, Henry Seton Merriman, Clark Russell, R. D. Blackmore, Max Pemberton, Mrs. Clifford, W. J. Dawson, and Ian Maclaren.

The second volume of "Literary Anecdotes of the Nineteenth Century" (Dodd, Mead & Co.) will contain much that is novel in regard to authors past and present. Among the articles are "Three Letters Concerning Ruskin's Notes on the Construction of Sheep Folds," by the Rev. F. D. Maurice; "The Adventures of Ernest Alembert: A Fairy Tale," by Charlotte Brontë; "Carlyle: A Disentangled Essay," by Elizabeth Barrett Browning; "George Eliot on George Meredith," "An Old Commonplace Book of Edward Fitzgerald," "Suppressed Works by Rudyard Kipling," "A Letter by Walter Savage Landor to Emerson," "Letters of Mrs. Browning," "Letters of George Crabbe," and a series of "Ana" about "Literary People of This Century."

In the February Scribner a posthumous poem of H. C. Bunner's will be printed, and in the same number Mr. C. D. Gibson, the cleverest of our artists, makes his début as an author.

The Jewish Publication Society of America, which has offered a prize of $1,000 for a paper on a Jewish subject best adapted to young readers, announces that, in accordance with the conditions as originally published, papers must be in the office of the society, 1015 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Penn., on March 1, 1897.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. announce as ready for publication Mr. Henry James's novel, "The Spoils of Poynton," Prof. J. M. Hoppin's "Greek Art on Greek Soil," Miss Caroline H. Ingersoll's "Immortality of Man," "The Liquor Problem in Its Legislative Aspect," Mrs. Helen Choate Prince's "The Story of Christine Rochefort," "The Transatlantic Chatelaine," George S. Merriam's "The Chief End of Man," and the complete "Poetical Works of James Russell Lowell."

The Flag of Ottawa, Canada, will publish "The Voyage of Queen Dowager Adelaide" in the Mediterranean, from original notes, by R. Nettle, Esq., who was an officer on one of the vessels. It is Mr. Nettle's intention to publish the volume in book form later. The Flag is a newspaper exceedingly well made up and a departure from the somewhat routinière methods of Canadian journalism.

In The Forum for February, Senator David B. Hill has a paper on the "Future of Democratic Organization." Mr. Field D. Pierra, Chairman of the Cuban Press Delegation, has an article, "The Present and Future of Cuba"; the Hon. W. W. Rockill one on "Consular Service," and the Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn one on "The Results of Cardinal Satolli's Mission." Mr. Frederick Harrison, the well-known English critic, reviews in The Forum "The Autobiographies and Letters of Gibbon."

### Dr. Johnson's Views of Shakespeare.

Criticism in the worthy days of Johnson, Burke, and Arbuthnot was seldom inclined to deal leniently toward whatever came within its province. It took itself and its subject seriously, and its severity of temper was more easily led into the stony paths of unsympathetic analysis than beguiled into the exotic by-ways trodden by many of our latter-day critics.

Johnson, particularly in his notes to his edition of Shakespeare, has left us a curious example of a high critical faculty misdirected and misused. Except in a very few instances, his opinions are in direct and even ludicrous opposition to the best critical judgments. Of Macbeth he says:

"It has no nice discriminations of character. * * * Lady Macbeth is merely detested; and though the courage of Macbeth preserves some esteem, yet every reader rejoices at his fall."

And again:

"I know not whether it may not be said, in defense of some parts which now seem improbable, that in Shakespeare's time it was necessary to warn credulity against vain and elusive predictions."

The learned moralist must surely have forgotten that "credulity" in the guise of Dr. Johnson once awaited with some eagerness a "prediction" from a reputed spirit which afterward proved good flesh and blood. Although it is more or less a shock to learn of "All's Well That Ends Well" that the characters are "not new, nor produced by any deep knowledge of human nature," yet one must agree with Dr. Johnson when he cannot reconcile his honest heart to Bertram, who defends his manifold iniquities by falsehood, "and is dismissed to happiness." The "Winter's Tale" receives short commendation:

"This play, as Dr. Warburton justly observes, is, with all its absurdities, very entertaining. The character of Autolycus is naturally conceived and strongly represented."

Writing of "As You Like It," he grows playful:

"I know not how the ladies will approve the facility with which both Rosalind and Celia give away their hearts. To Celia much may be forgiven for the heroism of her friendship."

Later, with delightful seriousness, he remarks:

"By hastening to the end of this work, Shakespeare suppressed the dialogue between the usurper and the hermit, and lost an opportunity of exhibiting a moral lesson, in which he might have found matter worthy of his highest powers."

It is to be wondered where Johnson, himself something of a stickler for dramatic form, would have inserted this edifying discourse. But perhaps the choicest bit of unconscious humor is found in the following passage, of which "Cymbeline" is the subject:

"This play has many just sentiments, some natural dialogues, and some pleasing scenes, but they are attained at the expense of much incongruity. To remark the folly of the fiction, the absurdity of the conduct, the confusion of the names and manners of different times, and the impossibility of the events in any system of life, were to waste criticism upon unresisting imbecility, upon faults too evident for detection, and too gross for aggravation."

One is inevitably reminded of the critic's own Rasselas, and of those marvelously enlightened Abyssinians who discoursed with all the wisdom of Burke and the eloquence of Johnson amid English eighteenth century surroundings unblushingly transported into Egypt. Notwithstanding an occasional flash of appreciative criticism, it is hardly possible to comprehend the shallow fault-findings which mar the preface and notes, without bearing in mind that Johnson came to his task most unwillingly, after years of unfulfilled promises, his massive, indolent mind finally stung into action by Churchill's jeering lines:

"He for subscribers bates his hook
And takes their cash—but where's the book?"

Such an imputation of dishonesty, and above all, the lack of real sympathy with dramatic ideals, might well have sufficed to make the edition of Shakespeare far inferior to the other critical works of the great "Chain of Literature." In fact, the matter can be best dismissed in the words of his own judgment upon Henry VI.:

"From mere inferiority nothing can be inferred; in the productions of wit there will be inequality. Sometimes judgment will err, and sometimes the matter itself will defeat the artist. Of every author's works one will be the best, and one the worst. The colors are not equally pleasing, nor the attitudes equally graceful in all the pictures of Titian or Reynolds."

ETHEL OSGOOD MASON.

### Treasure Seekers.

We have been far away—ah, far away,
Beyond snow-shrouded hills, and we have seen
Strange people and strange things. Our steps have been
Through lands unknown and trackless, with no stay,
No respite sweet; o'er moorlands dim and gray,
And lonely wastes, led by no kindly star,
Athirst and weary we have wandered far,
Yet have we found no treasures till to-day;
And now, when hope our hearts no more beguiles
With visions of fair lands beyond the foam,
We have found treasures which earth's thousand isles
Could never give, though we for aye should roam;
Treasures of true hearts and loving smiles,
Of kind hand pressings, and warm welcomes home.

—From Good Words.

## ART AND ARTISTS.

The American Numismatic and Archæological Society will issue a medal on the occasion of the dedication of the Grant Monument, which takes place on April 27 of this year. The medal, about 2½ inches in diameter, will be struck in silver and bronze. The design of the medal will show on the obverse a picture of the monument, and on the reverse a profile bust of Gen. U. S. Grant and the seal of the society with appropriate inscriptions on each side.

To the town of Bury, in England, has just been presented by the heirs of Mr. Thomas Wrigley a collection of paintings which is valued at over £100,000. Among the pictures are Landseer's "The Random Shot" and John Linnell's "Crossing the Brook," with major works by Frere, Sant, E. A. Ward, W. Collins, Turner, Faed, Sidney Cooper, David Cox, Elmore, Nasmyth, W. Hilton, W. Miller, T. Webster, J. C. Horsley, Frederick Goodall, Clarkson Stanfield, Sir Noel Paton, John Philip, Rosa Bonheur, Prout, Fred Taylor, Copley Fielding, W. Hunt, D. Roberts, George Barrett, Thomas Creswick, Daniel Maclise, and George Chambers.

There is a minor storm brewing in England, not alone in regard to the imperfect pulling down of portions of cathedrals in order to make bad restorations, but because in the inside of those which may have defied time there has been set up a great number of effigies, supposed to resemble deceased prelates. When these Bishops and Deans were in the flesh, so many say, they were insignificant, and as statues they pervert in stone all the rules of art. Would it be irreverent to have a court of appeal which, without regard to the piety of the individual or his worthiness, should decide solely the art merits of a statue placed within a church?

Mr. Beerbohm, who certainly writes better than he draws, has come out strong for Beardsley and the "Yellow Book," and berates all the critics who had the presumption to even think that Beardsley's pictures are "ugly." It is a want of taste, Mr. Beerbohm states, not to like ugly things. Cultivate then an inclination to understand better what is horrible, and in time you will see the charm in it. Go in, then, and round out your taste by a perfect appreciation of the repulsive.

Hogarth was paid 176 guineas for the "Rake's Progress" and Sir John Sloane paid 580 guineas for the work. In the Sloane museum there is the election series, which Garrick, so Mrs. Garrick said, paid £200 for. When she sold them, they brought 1,650 guineas. In 1750 Hogarth was paid 120 guineas for the series of his "Marriage à la Mode." Forty-seven years afterward they brought at auction £1,381.

The lightning introduced by artists in their pictures is ninety-nine times in the hundred conventional lightning, and has the least resemblance to nature's fireworks. Generally it is made by artists in the zigzag form. Innumerable photographs may be consulted, and the zigzag form never is discernible. The Strand Magazine says that Turner was the first to paint lightning as it really was, "and in one of his landscapes we find a simple thread of light in the midst of the gathering clouds." In a recent number of Harper's Round Table there was an excellent photograph of lightning.

In Brussels there is an exhibition of British painters designated as "works of the eighteenth century." There are Reynolds, Gainesborough, Lawrence, Turner, Bonnington, and Constable. Certainly some of these artists are not to be classed as belonging to the last century.

There has been rather an amusing incident in connection with the exhibition of Dagnan Bouveret's "Last Supper" in London. Dean Farrar, who wrote something about the picture, mixed up Peter and Judas, and the British public is much confused. Judas ought to look, of course, ashamed of himself, but according to the figure indicated by the Dean as Judas, he shows no contriteness. All that can be said is that lots of Americans looking at Dagnan Bouveret's picture would never have been in error for an instant, even with an inaccurate catalogue.

Will Heinrich Heine ever have a monument? An attempt to rear something or other in remembrance of the poet has been begun at Elberfeld. It consists of a heap of rough stones, from which rises a flagpost. On one stone there has been roughly cut the poet's name, and on another four lines from the "Harzreise"; on another the simple initials "S. v. d. H." These letters stand for Selma von der Helt, who has dared, in the face of a stupid clamor, to rear this simple monument to one of the greatest of modern poets. Now that Mr. Steinway is dead, are we to give up all idea of erecting a monument to Heine?

The Pall Mall Gazette devotes a column to a notice of a poster show in London. The critic likes Chéret, but wishes his women were less décolletée. Bradley The Pall Mall cannot understand, (appreciate?) He is the furthest possible from English ideas. He "draws ugly women displaying impossibly attenuated legs under a whirl of unattractive petticoats." In a Thanksgiving number the display is "reduced to toes." In the same article appears this comment: "The placard which advertises THE NEW YORK TIMES as 'a model of decent and dignified journalism' could scarcely afford to be skittish."

The new Corcoran Gallery at Washington will be opened on Feb. 22. The work of transportation from the old quarters to the new is now being carried on. The moving of pictures is always an anxious task, but with statues the trouble increases.

The Sphinx and the Pyramids, being now on quasi-English territory, may yet be spared, provided the National Society for Checking the Abuses of Public Advertising have their way. At a late meeting of the society in London, Mr. E. J. Poynter, P. R. A., said: "I should be glad if it were found possible to move the Legislature to this effect. Once such powers were obtained, people's natural sense of what is fit and appropriate would lead them to revolt very generally against this irritating and useless disfigurement of the charms of natural scenery, which all are capable of enjoying."

Munich wants posters, and the probability is that she will get them. There is to be held in Munich an exhibition of motors and tools, and poster designs or advertising placards are required. There are money prizes, one of $150, another of $100, a third of $50, and three of $25 each. But there are many preliminaries, and designs must be sent in on or before April 1.

Should one call the February Bookman's cleverly executed advertisement a poster? It is a narrow strip some three feet long by about eight inches wide, a ribbon, so to speak, whereon Howard Chandler Christy has drawn "the procession," the New York one. The figures are vigorously sketched and the color of the print is the yellow of the lettering. It is a commendable piece of work, and without exaggeration, crudeness, or posturing.

You may say all kinds of smart things in a criticism, and here is one: "You may not preach a picture any more than you may paint a sermon." Possibly in the first case, the critic may be inveighing against the long printed descriptions of what a painter has wanted to paint and hasn't painted. But why "can't you paint a sermon"? There really are good pictures, in which religious services are faithfully done in oil, the sermonizer included.

The model offered by Mr. H. J. Ellicott for the statue of Franklin Pierce has been accepted by the committee.

Benjamin Constant, Merson, and Flameng are to furnish the decorations for the new Opéra Comique at Paris, of which M. Bernier is the architect. According to the Figaro, M. Constant is to take comic opera as his theme, and will introduce the most conspicuous of contemporaneous comic operas, not forgetting those of the past, as "La Dame Blanche," "Le Domino Noir," and "Le Postillon de Longjumeau." M. François Flameng is to devote his attention to the dance, and his topic will be "un vrai ballet" of the last century. M. Merson is to work out an allegory of poetry, love, nature, and music. In theatrical decorations the presence of a chandelier always destroys the effectiveness of a ceiling, but in the new Opéra Comique the chandelier is suppressed.

Mr. Arsène Alexandre insists that for the major part of the art work executed by women, their faculty of admiration and of imitation is separated by the thickness or thinness of a hair, and of a woman's hair at that. This diatribe of M. Alexandre's is due to an exhibition, devoted alone to the works of women, now on view in Paris, but there are exceptions, and he gives hearty praise to pictures painted by Mmes. Frédérique Vallet, Louise Desbordes, and Marie Duhem.

### Dresden China Here and Abroad.

There is a great deal of so-called "Dresden china," but it is questionable whether the genuine, save in occasional cabinets, ever is seen in the United States. Certainly, we do not pay such big figures for these little bibelots as they do abroad. Here are some of the prices for Dresden figures lately sold in London: A group of Europa and attendants, 34 guineas; a group of a gentleman and lady with cupid, 52 guineas; another of a lady, negro attendant, and birdcage, 104 guineas, and another of a gentleman attended by a nurse, 42 guineas.

English Books. JUST OUT: January Clearance Catalogue of Standard English sets, in fine bindings, at very low prices; also, London Weekly Reports of Rare Books, Works for collectors. MEMORANDA BOOKS. B. W. RAGEMANN, 100 Fifth Avenue, The Mohawk Building, New York.

## HERE AND THERE.

A neat thing is credited to a landlady about the cocky Andrew Lang. It appears in a letter George Moore writes to The Saturday Review. Moore says he asked the landlady whether there was good fishing. "Oh, yes, Sir," she said, "there is very good fishing here—many people come here for fishing." "What kind of people come here?" I asked distractedly. "Literary gentlemen come here very often, Sir; we had Mr. Andrew Lang staying here." "Oh, really! * * * Does he fish? Is he a good fisherman?" "Yes, Sir; he fishes beautifully." "Really! Does he catch much?" "No, Sir; he never catches anything, but he fishes beautifully." Nevertheless, you may criticise a three-legged stool, and not be able to make one—and Andrew Lang's first taking book is still to be looked for.

We cannot appreciate Marie Corelli's "The Sorrows of Satan" as a theatrical play but at a distance, or through such interpretation as The Saturday Review presents. Accordingly, then, to the critic, "modern fashionableness" and "mediaeval superstition" are mixed. Certainly they exist together. Some portions of the play are said to be "absurd," but the critic adds: "Absurdity is the one thing that does not matter on the stage, provided it is not a psychological absurdity." The Satan in the play is sometimes a footman in livery; if he had personated a cook, that would not have been so far out of the way. But when attired in red, like a cardinal he is at the wheel of his little craft. We should judge that Marie Corelli's drama as made up by other persons (possibly, however, under her guidance) was "infernal" rubbish.

The Academy having corresponded with Herbert Spencer, asking him about the books he had read this year and which had most interested him, his answer was: "My state of health has so greatly reduced my power of reading that what remains I have to reserve rigorously for the purposes of my work. The result is that I do not read works that are unrelated to it, and for this reason am wholly unable to answer the question you put."

Zola and his mental condition are being discussed by Prof. Lombroso and Dr. Toulouse. Both alienists insist that the novelmaker is an epileptoid. It seems if you are gifted and not a duffer you must either suffer from hystero-epilepsy or paranoic psychosis. The discovery has been made, too, that M. Zola has a prehensile foot. Notwithstanding these many troubles, Mr. Zola keeps on writing.

A most ancient story is told in an English publication; but good things are always old things. It is about a nouveau riche, who buys books to furnish a room with. He conveys his order to the bookseller as follows: "I have sixty feet of shelving. I want ten feet of poetry, ten feet of history, ten feet of science, ten feet of religion, the same of novels, and fill up the rest with any kind of books." Possibly it was the "any kind of books" which gave the bookseller the most trouble.

The pecking which Mr. Zangwill gets for his "Without Prejudice" he will bear with becoming equanimity, since the book has a character of its own. Of course, it is not serious work; nor was it intended to be such. Zangwill delights in the paradox, and his fun is subtle. It is a book to be taken in small bits, not spooned, as are many softer and more fluent things. The Chronicle asks why will he "deck really fine thoughts in the cheapest gewgaws of journalese"? The Landors and Paters have their fitting places, and so has Zangwill.

When Gen. Sherman had his headquarters at St. Louis he gave a carpenter a number of old books and papers. The carpenter kept them for some years, and then sold the lot for $30. Then the purchaser looked over the lot and found that the books contained many valuable autographs, with testimonials signed by Grant, Phil Sheridan, Hayes, and others, besides books sent to the General by the authors.

Some one in Jerusalem craves information of a general character. Here are his wants, as expressed in a letter printed in The Publisher's Circular: "Jerusalem Palestine, Nov. 10, 1896. Dear Sir: I beg have you the kindness me to send one specification from your book couch at the same time me to communicate if you to possess or can procure the directory of America, Africa, and Australia and how much is the Price for every?"

Much of their hate for a foreign country children derive from schoolbooks. The French Society for International Arbitration offers a prize for the best short history for the use of elementary schools in France. There are still a few books in the United States placed in the hands of children where the text develops rage toward England. But we do not live in the age of Hannibal, and the "delenda" cry.

In the recent case of Smith, Elder & Co. versus W. T. Stead, the plaintiffs moved for an injunction to restrain the Review of Reviews from printing, publishing, advertising, or offering for sale a copy or copies of a publication for October, 1896, called "The Masterpiece Library, Popular New Series." The book which brought about the litigation contained passages or extracts from Mrs. Humphry Ward's "Sir George Tressady." The question was not raised as to a reviewer using quotations from a copyrighted book sent by a publisher, but because in The Review of Reviews there had been too many plums extracted from Mrs. Humphry Ward's pudding. In the "Masterpiece Library of Popular New Novels" it was not a question of plums, however, but of the entire pudding. The case was decided for the plaintiffs, Mr. Stead consenting to submit the matter of extracts to the judgment of publishers.

Mr. Labouchère has had a libel suit. Mr. Hugh Cayley wrote a story for Truth, which Truth declined. The name of the story was "The Hawk and the Pigeon." It is passing strange how those Englishmen will catch on to American slang, for Mr. Labouchère's editor wrote, declining the story, saying, "It was too thin." You may return a manuscript to an author, "with thanks," &c., but you may not remark on the fatness or the thinness of the work. Then it seems that when The World published Mr. Cayley's story under a new name, somebody from Truth wrote to somebody on The World, questioning the originality of the story. There was some amusing cross-questioning at the trial as to the derivation of the story, and it was stated that just like the bulls of the Irishmen were the calves of the Athenians, the original story was from the Sanskrit. The main point was that the hero tweaked another man's nose. But Mr. Labouchère, as representing Truth, was found to have committed a libel, and Mr. Cayley's feelings are to be assuaged by the payment of £100.

### A Seaman's Life.*

"On Many Seas" is full of realism, and you are satisfied that of all callings, that of the seaman's is the hardest. How many fights the present hero got into can scarcely be counted. He must have worn out innumerable belaying pins on other men's heads. Are all skippers tyrants, braggarts, liars, and screws? Do the men before the mast invariably suffer from the cruelty of mates and Captains? Was Mr. Williams a marine shuttlecock to be always batted about?

The questions suggested are innumerable. But "On Many Seas" is the story of a remarkably hard-headed young man, with the deuce of a temper, who, by dint of sheer knocks, fought himself upward from a cabin boy to be the master of a ship. In his narrative, he does not spare himself. His lesser and greater pecadillos he tells. There is no semblance to that marine classic, "Two Years Before the Mast," in "On Many Seas." It is an unvarnished tale, bright in spots, where the brasses have been scoured, and blistered in others, when the sun of the tropics has bulged the paint. Some of the little picturesque sketches are capital, and here is one of them. The Captain of the Welsh brig bound for St. Lucia is thus described:

"With the exception of the cook, who was a mulatto, hailing from St. Kitts, and ourselves the whole crew were Welsh. We soon found out that, not being Welshmen, we were "no good." The Captain, a short, square-built fellow, of the name of Jones, was a typical Welshman. Sundays, after we got into fine weather, he was accustomed to sit in the cabin in plain sight of his tell-tale compass, with the skylight open and a glass of Jamaica rum at hand, and read the Welsh Bible in such a loud voice that he would keep the watch below awake for hours, stopping occasionally to curse the man at the wheel for being off his course. One of the crew, who was something of a joker, was at the wheel one day, as we were running the trades down with topmast and lower sternsail set forward. Jack reported in a low tone, so as to be heard only by the old man in the cabin, 'Sail on the weather bow.' The old man ran up the companion stairs, asking, before he reached the top, 'What does she look like, Jack?' 'A lower sternsail,' says Jack. The old man stopped, gave him a quick look, and, saying, 'The hell it does,' went below again."

Here is a good yarn explaining how whalers get native crews:

"When a whaler is fitted out from home, she takes her officers, boatswains, and a few foremast hands and steers for the Western Islands, (Azores.) Arrived there, a boat is lowered, and a box of new boots put in it. The crew pull ashore, into some convenient little bay surrounded by woods, and, landing, they open the box of boots and stand them all along in a row. Then one man begins at one end of the row and pulls all the boots on and off again, one after the other. They then board their boats and pull off around the point out of sight, and the natives, who have been watching them from the woods, come down and try the boots on. When the officer in charge of the boat thinks they have had time enough to be fitted, he comes back, and the poor 'Gees, being unable to run with the boots on, are easily captured and carried off whaling. I know this to be a fact, for the whalers told me of it, themselves."

*ON MANY SEAS. The Life and Exploits of a Yankee Sailor. By Frederick Benton Williams. Edited by his friend, William Stone Booth. New York: The Macmillan Company.

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